**Box flats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>Alluvial plains.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woody vegetation</td>
<td>Poplar box woodland with Moreton Bay ash, occasional silver-leaved ironbark, Bauhinia, bloodwood and Queensland blue gum. Often an understorey of Sally wattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected pasture composition</td>
<td>* Denotes non-native “Expected Pasture Composition” species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Black speargrass, cotton panic, forest bluegrass, kangaroo grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Curly windmill grass, summer grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-preferred</td>
<td>Feathertop wiregrass, erect kerosene grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual grasses</td>
<td>Comet grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common forbs</td>
<td>Flannel weeds (non-preferred).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable sown pastures</td>
<td>Buffel grass, creeping bluegrass, digit grass, butterfly pea (&gt;90 cm), shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, Caatinga stylo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced weeds</td>
<td>Parkinsonia, mother-of-millions, harrisia cactus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Description</td>
<td>Sandy surfaced brown (occasionally grey) texture contrast soil (sodosol).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface:</td>
<td>Firm to hard-setting; <strong>Surface texture:</strong> sandy, silty or loamy; <strong>Subsoil texture:</strong> medium clay to heavy clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land types of Queensland**

**Fitzroy Region**

*FT03*

Queensland Government

Version 3.1
**Rooting depth**
0.6 to 0.9 m.

**Fertility**
Low total nitrogen; low to moderate phosphorus.

**Salinity**
Non-saline

**Sodicity**
High (below 0.30–0.6 m).

**pH**
Alkaline

**Utilisation**
25%

**Enterprise**
Growing and finishing.

**Land use and management recommendations**
- Exposed sodic B horizon on roads and dams will erode.
- Goes to bulldust when disturbed.
- Will deteriorate to clay pans with heavy grazing.
- When mixed with other less fertile land types in a paddock, alluvial areas are at risk of overgrazing.
- Land condition should be monitored carefully and management adjusted if necessary to reduce grazing pressure in these areas.

**Land use limitations**
- Dispersive subsoil.

**Conservation features and related management**
- When these areas are in good condition they provide habitat for a wide range of macropods (sometimes up to eight species can be seen), arboreal marsupials, birds and reptiles. A prolific number of reptiles can be found if there is a good litter cover.
- In a healthy state these woodlands have good nutrient cycling via litter decomposition and soil microbial activity keeping the soil, pasture and trees healthy and productive.
- Ideally these flats should be spelled in the wet summer months to allow native pastures to re-seed.
- As these areas are the ‘cream’ for both wildlife and grazing production a balance should be sought, a recommended 100 m buffer along creeks and rivers fenced and more lightly grazed.

**Regional ecosystems**
11.3.2, 11.3.2a-b, 11.3.7.

**Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations**
Land units (Gunn et al 1967; Story et al 1967) Alpha 2, Funnel 2, Connors 2; Soil associations (Burgess 2003; Shields et al 1993) Booroondarra, Parrot, Roper, Stephens Fletcher.