

# Cypress pine on deep sands



<b>Landform</b>	Rolling to undulating.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Cypress pine, tumbledown gum, silver-leaved and/or narrow-leaved ironbark, bullock.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, buffel grass*.
Intermediate	Curly windmill grass, pitted bluegrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (many-headed, Jericho, purple), poverty grass, mountain wanderrie grass, red Natal grass*.
Legumes	Glycine pea, native indigo
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Rhodes grass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, serradella, Wynn cassia, fine stem stylo.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	African lovegrass.
<b>Soils</b>	Deep, reddish brown to yellowish brown sands (siliceous sand).
<b>Description</b>	<b>Surface:</b> Weak, soft sandy loam; <b>Surface texture:</b> sandy loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> sand.
<b>Water availability</b>	Low

Rooting depth	Deep
Fertility	Very low total nitrogen; low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
pH	Medium acid throughout profile.
<b>Utilisation</b>	20% (25% where sown pastures are well established).
<b>Enterprise</b>	Breeding
<b>Land use and management recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major use is state forest and apiculture.</li> <li>• There are some low intensity grazing leases on native pastures in state forests.</li> <li>• Not suitable for farming.</li> <li>• Maintain surface cover to minimise erosion.</li> </ul>
<b>Land use limitations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low fertility.</li> <li>• Low plant available water capacity (due to excessive drainage).</li> <li>• Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, weir vine) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation features and related management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat for rare and threatened fauna including the pink cockatoo, woma python, golden-tailed gecko and little pied bat.</li> <li>• Many species are found in these areas including birds (e.g. red-tailed black cockatoo, babblers, treecreepers, lorikeets, white-winged triller, speckled warbler); and reptiles (ground-dwelling and tree-living geckoes, litter skinks, burrowing skinks, small nocturnal red-naped and Dwyer's snakes).</li> <li>• Timber harvesting, by removing the oldest and largest trees, can alter the structure and habitat of these woodlands.</li> <li>• The distribution and abundance of cypress pine may reflect fire history as regular burning prevents the regeneration of this species.</li> <li>• Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity of the land zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional ecosystems</b>	6.5.19, 11.3.19, 11.10.6, 11.10.6a, 11.10.9.
<b>Land units; Map units; land resource areas, Soil associations</b>	Land Units (Galloway <i>et al</i> 1974) 7; Map Units (DPI 1984) 8, 19a; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands, 3a; LRA (DPI 1987) 10 – Macwood, 12 - Merivale.