### Landform
- Undulating country.

### Woody vegetation
- Cypress pine, poplar box, silver-leaved and/or narrow-leaved ironbark, bulloak, false sandalwood.

### Expected pasture composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Pasture Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Silky umbrella grass, black speargrass, hairy panic, buffel grass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Pitted bluegrass, barbwire grass, curly windmill grass, purple lovegrass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-preferred</td>
<td>Wiregrass (many-headed, Jericho, purple).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes</td>
<td>Glycine pea, native indigo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Denotes non-native “Expected Pasture Composition” species.

### Suitable sown pastures
- Rhodes grass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, serradella, Wynn cassia, fine stem stylo.

### Introduced weeds
- Mother-of-millions, African lovegrass.

### Soils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface: Soft sandy loam; Surface texture: sand to loamy sand; Subsoil texture: light to medium clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very low.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* Land types of Queensland Maranoa Balonne Region Version 3.1* - MB07 - Queensland Government
Rooting depth | Depends on depth of surface soils (0.3–1 m).
--- | ---
Fertility | Low to very low total nitrogen; medium phosphorus.
Salinity | Low
Sodicity | Sodic subsoils.
pH | Surface is medium acid to neutral, neutral subsoils.

**Utilisation**

15% (20% where sown pastures are well established).

**Enterprise**

Breeding

**Land use and management recommendations**

- Major use is state forest and apiculture.
- There are some low intensity grazing leases on native pastures in state forests.
- Not suitable for farming.
- Maintain surface cover to minimise erosion.

**Land use limitations**

- Low levels of most nutrients, particularly nitrogen, and very low levels of available water in the shallower surface soils.
- Subsoils are poorly structured and sodic.
- Dense stands of broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, pigweed) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

**Conservation features and related management**

- Habitat for rare and threatened fauna including the pink cockatoo, woma python, golden-tailed gecko and little pied bat.
- Many species are found in these areas including birds (e.g. red-tailed black cockatoo, babbler, treecreeper, 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).
- Timber harvesting, by removing the oldest and largest trees, can alter the structure and habitat of these woodlands.
- The distribution and abundance of cypress pine may reflect fire history as regular burning prevents regeneration of this species.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity of the land zone.

**Regional ecosystems**

11.3.18, 11.8.9, 11.10.11, 11.10.11a.

**Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations**

Land Units (Galloway et al 1974) 8, 29, 30; Map Units (DPI 1984) 19b; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands 3b; LRA (DPI 1987) 9 - Yuleba.