

# Cypress pine on duplex soils



<b>Landform</b>	Undulating country.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Cypress pine, poplar box, silver-leaved and /or narrow-leaved ironbark, bullock, false sandalwood.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Silky umbrella grass, black speargrass, hairy panic, buffel grass*.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, barbwire grass, curly windmill grass, purple lovegrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (many-headed, Jericho, purple).
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>	Mother-of-millions, African lovegrass.
<b>Soils</b>	Soils are texture contrast with sandy surfaces over yellow-brown or red subsoils.
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Soft sandy loam; <b>Surface texture:</b> sand to loamy sand; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> light to medium clay.
Water availability	Very low.

<b>Rooting depth</b>	Depends on depth of surface soils (0.3–1 m).
<b>Fertility</b>	Low to very low total nitrogen; medium phosphorus.
<b>Salinity</b>	Low
<b>Sodicity</b>	Sodic subsoils.
<b>pH</b>	Surface is medium acid to neutral, neutral subsoils.
<b>Utilisation</b>	15% (20% 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 levels of most nutrients, particularly nitrogen, and very low levels of available water in the shallower surface soils.</li> <li>• Subsoils are poorly structured and sodic.</li> <li>• Dense stands of broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, pigweed) 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 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>	11.3.18, 11.8.9, 11.10.11, 11.10.11a.
<b>Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations</b>	Land Units (Galloway <i>et al</i> 1974) 8, 29, 30; Map Units (DPI 1984) 19b; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands 3b; LRA (DPI 1987) 9 - Yuleba.