**Landform**
Back plains, levees and terraces generally not flooded, slopes <1%.

**Woody vegetation**
Poplar box, belah, bulloak, boonaree, bauhinia, false sandalwood, wilga.

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

**Expected pasture composition**

**Preferred**
Forest bluegrass, desert bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, buffel grass*.

**Intermediate**
Mitchell grasses (hoop, curly), pitted bluegrass, tall chloris, curly windmill grass, purple lovegrass, box grass.

**Non-preferred**
Five-minute grass, wiregrasses (purple, Jericho).

**Legumes**
Grey rattlepod, glycine pea, native sensitive plant.

**Suitable sown pastures**
Rhodes grass, buffel grass, creeping bluegrass, Gatton panic, Caatinga stylo, medic (barrel, Toreador). Flooded areas: Bambatsi, Angleton grass.

**Introduced weeds**
Noogoora burr, Lippia, mother-of-millions.

**Soils**
Soils are deep texture contrast (sodosol).

**Description**
*Surface:* Firm to hard-setting *Surface texture:* clay loam, loam or sandy clay loam; *Subsoil texture:* medium clay to medium heavy clay.

**Water availability**
Low

**Rooting depth**
Shallow due to sodicity and salinity.

**Fertility**
Low to moderate total nitrogen; low to high phosphorus.
Salinity | Medium in subsoil, becoming very high to extreme in deep subsoil.
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Sodicity | Subsoils strongly sodic.

pH | Surface pH slightly acid, subsoils alkaline.

Utilisation | 25% (native), 30% (sown).

Enterprise | Growing and finishing.

Land use and management recommendations |
- Suitable for grazing native and sown pastures.
- Fodder crops are grown while developing and renovating land.

Land use limitations |
- Shallow effective rooting depth due to relatively impermeable subsoils which are strongly sodic and very saline.
- Low plant water availability.
- High erosion risk as subsoils are highly dispersible.
- Poplar box regrowth problem.
- Management of woody weed control is difficult as control methods usually not cost effective.
- Maybe subject to seasonal flooding on valley floors.
- Dense stands of pigweed may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management |
- These alluvial poplar box woodlands provide habitat for rare and threatened flora species (e.g. *Homopholis belsonii*), and fauna (e.g. greater long-eared bat, little pied bat and squatter pigeon).
- This land type can have support a high diversity of fauna including birds (e.g. brown treecreeper, kingfishers, honeyeaters and thornbills); brushtail possums, sugar gliders and many insectivorous bats that use mature trees with hollows; a variety of geckoes, dragons and litter skinks that use logs and fallen woody material; echidnas, and sometimes koalas. Rufous bettongs are present where there are few (or no) foxes and a good groundcover of tussock grasses.
- Poplar box woodlands have been extensively cleared and modified.
- Invasion and regrowth can cause high understorey shrub densities (e.g. currant bush, Ellangowan poison bush).
- Careful management of grazing pressure and maintenance of ground cover is important to minimise risk of sheet and gully erosion, reduce runoff and protect the wildlife habitat.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity and habitat potential of the land type.
- Control of feral animals such as pigs and foxes can help to protect native wildlife in this habitat.

Regional ecosystems |
11.3.2, 11.3.39.

Land units; Map units; Land resource areas; Soil associations |
Land Units (Galloway et al 1974) 62, 64, 68; Map Units (DPI 1984) 23, 24; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Clay Alluvial Plains, Bogandilla 1b, 1c; LRA (DPI 1987) 4 – Coogoon, 5 - Tartulla (minor).