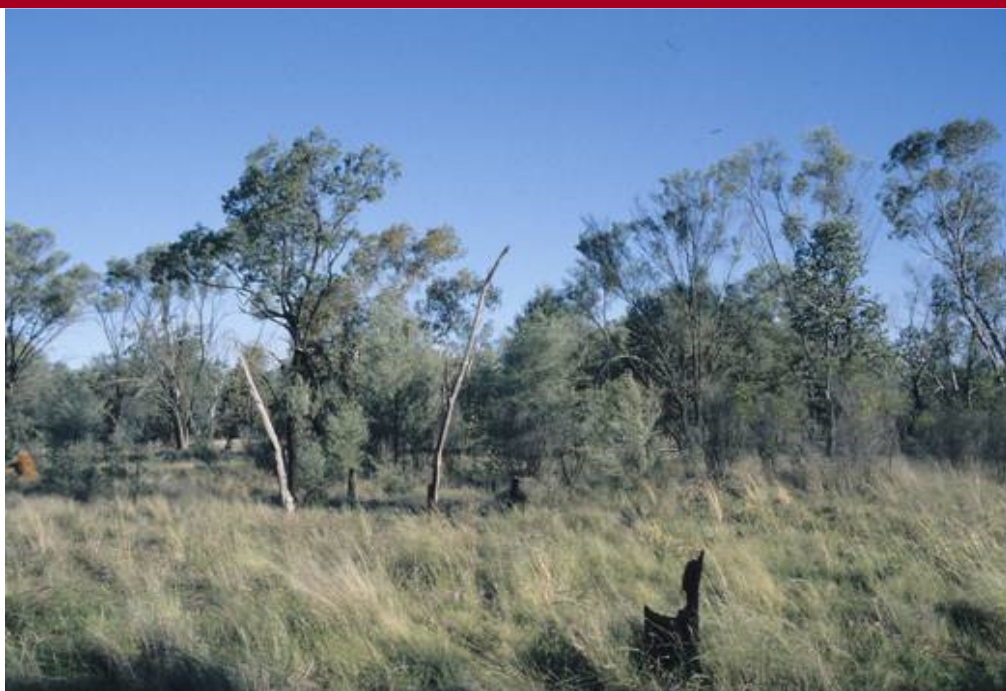


# Poplar box with mulga understorey



|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Landform</b>                     | Plains to undulating hills with slopes to 4%.  |
| <b>Woody vegetation</b>             | Poplar box, mulga, silver-leaved ironbark, false sandalwood, currant bush.   |
| <b>Expected pasture composition</b> | <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>  |
| Preferred                           | Desert bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, cotton panic, black speargrass, mulga oats, mulga Mitchell grass, kangaroo grass, hairy panic, buffel grass*.                        |
| Intermediate                        | Pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass, silky umbrella grass, mountain wanderrie grass, curly windmill grass, silky browntop, box grass, spinifex.                             |
| Non-preferred                       | Bottlewasher grasses, cane panic, rough speargrass, five-minute grass, buck spinifex.  |
| Legumes                             | Slender tick trefoil, native indigo, Birdsville indigo, glycine pea.   |
| <b>Suitable sown pastures</b>       | Buffel grass, Indian bluegrass.  |
| <b>Introduced weeds</b>             | African boxthorn.  |
| <b>Soils</b>                        | Soils are shallow to moderately deep gravelly red earths.  |
| Description                         | <b>Surface:</b> Hard-setting; <b>Surface texture:</b> light sandy clay loam to clay loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> sandy light to medium clay, red, yellow or grey in colour. |
| Water availability                  | Low to moderate.   |
| Rooting depth                       | Low  |
| Fertility                           | Low to moderate total nitrogen, low to moderate phosphorus.  |
| Salinity                            | Low  |

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|---|--|
| <p>Sodicity</p> <p>pH</p> <p>Utilisation</p> <p>Enterprise</p> <p>Land use and management recommendations</p> | <p>Non-sodic</p> <p>Generally neutral to acid, increasing with depth.</p> <p>25%</p> <p>Breeding ewes and cows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for low intensity grazing of sheep and cattle.</li> <li>• Limited potential for pasture improvement with careful management.</li> <li>• Pastures respond to light to moderate falls of rain (25–50 mm) in areas that receive runoff and have higher productive potential than surrounding lands.</li> <li>• Can be developed with sown pastures if phosphorus levels are adequate (&gt;20 mg/kg).</li> <li>• Use fire judiciously as a management tool to control woody weeds.</li> <li>• Strip clearing is preferable to clearing of large areas to minimise erosion and degradation.</li> <li>• Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and wind and water (gully) erosion.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Land use limitations</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid decline and soil physical deterioration follows clearing or overgrazing.</li> <li>• Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity.</li> <li>• Low soil fertility, low soil moisture storage.</li> <li>• Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved weeds (weir vine, mulga fern, pigweed, pimelea) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Conservation features and related management</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This land type can support a high diversity of fauna including birds (e.g. brown tree creeper, rainbow bee-eater, red-backed kingfisher, honeyeaters and thornbills) and many insectivorous bats (e.g. broad-nosed, little forest and long-eared bats).</li> <li>• Mammals such as sugar glider, swamp wallaby and dunnarts (carnivorous marsupial-mice) can be found here.</li> <li>• The presence of logs and fallen woody material can provide habitat for a variety of reptiles, including geckoes (wood, velvet and dtella geckoes), legless lizards, burrowing skinks and dragon lizards (e.g. Burn's lash-tail).</li> <li>• Poplar box woodlands have been extensively cleared and modified.</li> <li>• Invasion and regrowth can cause high understorey shrub densities (e.g. currant bush, Ellangowan poison bush).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity and habitat potential of the land type.</li> <li>• Control of feral animals such as pigs and foxes can help to protect native wildlife in this habitat.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Regional ecosystems</p>  | <p>6.5.17a.</p>  |
| <p>Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations</p>  | <p>Land Units (Galloway <i>et al</i> 1974) 23, 24; Map Units (DPI 1984) 20 (43); LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Light Forests 9a; LRA (DPI 1987) 4 - Coogoon (minor), 10 – Macwood, 11 - Straun (minor).</p>  |