### Landform
Plains to undulating hills with slopes to 4%.

### Woody vegetation
Poplar box, mulga, silver-leaved ironbark, false sandalwood, currant bush.

* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.

### Expected pasture composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Desert bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, cotton panic, black speargrass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mulga oats, mulga Mitchell grass, kangaroo grass, hairy panic, buffel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass, silky umbrella grass, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wanderrie grass, curly windmill grass, silky browntop, box grass, spinifex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-preferred</td>
<td>Bottlewasher grasses, cane panic, rough speargrass, five-minute grass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buck spinifex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legumes
Slender tick trefoil, native indigo, Birdsville indigo, glycine pea.

Buffel grass, Indian bluegrass.

### Suitable sown pastures
African boxthorn.

### Introduced weeds
Soils are shallow to moderately deep gravelly red earths.

**Surface**: Hard-setting; **Surface texture**: light sandy clay loam to clay loam; **Subsoil texture**: sandy light to medium clay, red, yellow or grey in colour.

### Soils
Low to moderate.

**Water availability**

Low

**Rooting depth**

Low

**Fertility**

Low to moderate total nitrogen, low to moderate phosphorus.

**Salinity**

Low
### Sodicity

| pH | Generally neutral to acid, increasing with depth. |

### Utilisation

| 25% |

### Enterprise

Breeding ewes and cows.

### Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for low intensity grazing of sheep and cattle.
- Limited potential for pasture improvement with careful management.
- 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.
- Can be developed with sown pastures if phosphorus levels are adequate (>20 mg/kg).
- Use fire judiciously as a management tool to control woody weeds.
- Strip clearing is preferable to clearing of large areas to minimise erosion and degradation.
- Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and wind and water (gully) erosion.
- Rapid decline and soil physical deterioration follows clearing or overgrazing.
- Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity.
- Low soil fertility, low soil moisture storage.
- 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.
- This land type can support a high diversity of fauna including birds (e.g. brown treecreeper, rainbow bee-eater, red-backed kingfisher, honeyeaters and thornbills) and many insectivorous bats (e.g. broad-nosed, little forest and long-eared bats).
- Mammals such as sugar glider, swamp wallaby and dunnarts (carnivorous marsupial-mice) can be found here.
- The presence of logs and fallen woody material can provide habitat for a variety of reptiles, including geckoes (wood, velvet and diella geckoes), legless lizards, burrowing skinks and dragon lizards (e.g. Burn’s lash-tail).
- 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.

### Land use limitations

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### Conservation features and related management

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### Regional ecosystems

6.5.17a.

Land Units (Galloway et al 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).