### Land types of Queensland

#### Maranoa Balonne Region

**Version 3.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>Flat to undulating.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woody vegetation</td>
<td>Poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark, false sandalwood, ironwood, boonaree, butter bush, currant bush.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Expected pasture composition**

| Preferred | Neverfail, curly windmill grass, pitted bluegrass, early spring grass, golden beard grass, buffel grass*. |
| Intermediate | Wiregrasses (curled, purple, Jericho), white speargrass, fairy grass. |
| Non-preferred | Button grass. |
| Annual grasses | Grey rattlepod. |
| Legumes | Creeping bluegrass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, Caatinga stylo, medic (barrel, Toreador). |

**Suitable sown pastures**


**Soils**

**Description**

- **Surface**: Structureless and hard-setting; **Surface texture**: sandy clay loam; **Subsoil texture**: light medium to medium clay.
- **Water availability**: Low
- **Rooting depth**: Moderate
- **Fertility**: Very low total nitrogen; low phosphorus.
- **Salinity**: Deep subsoils medium to highly saline.

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- MB15 -

Queensland Government
Sodicity
Subsoils strongly sodic.

pH
Slightly to strongly acid pH, rising to strongly alkaline in subsoil. Some profiles may become strongly acid in deep subsoil.

Utilisation

25%

Enterprise
Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Predominantly cattle grazing on native and improved pastures.
- Unsuitable for cropping.
- Low soil fertility.
- Low soil moisture storage.
- Management of these soils is affected by low plant available water capacity, seedbed conditions that are less than optimal and a high erosion risk.
- Problems with soil erosion occur because of the high erodibility of the surface soil.
- Management of woody weed regrowth is difficult because control measures are usually not cost effective
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved weeds (mulga fern, pigweed, pimelea) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management
- 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 dtella 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.

Regional ecosystems
11.4.12a, 11.9.7a.

Land units; Map units; Land resource areas; Soil associations
Land Units (Galloway et al 1974) 26; Map Units (DPI 1984) 19, 20 (43), 23, 24; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Polar Box Rises, 8a Weengallon; (DPI 1987) 3 - Amby (minor) 5 - Tartulla (minor), 4 - Coogoon.