

Alluvial flats and plains



Description	Small to large creek flats that are frequently flooded.
Landform	Alluvial creek flats and levees.
Woody vegetation	Most of these areas may have been originally rainforest with some blue gum and Moreton Bay ash. Disturbed areas tend to have regrowth of eucalypts, especially where fire is used.
Expected pasture composition	<i>Originally black speargrass and blady grass native pasture communities.</i> * Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Black speargrass, forest bluegrass, kangaroo grass, giant black speargrass.
Intermediate	Bluegrasses.
Non-preferred	Blady grass.
Annual grasses	Summer grass on disturbed areas.
Common forbs	Sedges.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, signal grass, creeping bluegrass, pangola grass, Tully grass. Angleton grass has naturalised many lower clay soils areas. Stylo and joint-vetch.
Introduced weeds	Introduced weedy <i>Sporobolus</i> grasses, including giant rat's tail (potential), sicklepod, general broad leaf weeds, thatch grass, lantana.
Soil	Deep soil with a sandy to loam to light clay topsoil over a grey to brown sand to sandy loam to clay subsoil. The soil types include rudosols and dermosols.

Description	Surface: Firm; Surface texture: sandy to loam to light clay; Subsoil texture: sandy loam to light clay.
Water availability	Moderate to high.
Rooting depth	1 m
Fertility	Moderate to high total nitrogen, moderate to high phosphorous.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Low
pH	Surface slightly acid to neutral; subsoil clays – acid to neutral.
Utilisation	50% (sown)
Enterprise	Finishing
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for pasture improvement (much used for cane growing). • Retain trees on bed and bank of streams; potential for agro-forestry. • Best to fence separately less fertile land types to avoid over-grazing. • Maintain good pasture cover to avoid erosion during flooding. • Use off stream watering points for cattle grazing.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding and water logging on clay soils. • Restricted access in wet conditions.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large gum trees, particularly those that are hollow bearing, provide important habitat and nesting sites for arboreal marsupials (e.g. greater gliders), raptors (e.g. boobook, barn owls, white-bellied sea eagles, kites, goshawks parrots, cockatoos). These gums trees are important food trees for koalas and greater gliders in the region. • Blue gum trees flower regularly and reliably, providing a major blossom and nectar source for sugar gliders, nectareous birds, fruit bats and bees. • Seed eating birds make use of the frontage grasses for food and shelter (e.g. manikins, finches, doves). • This riparian vegetation is an important corridor for migrating wildlife, often forming the only connecting corridor in the landscape. • These land types also provide habitat for a range of freshwater fish (e.g. Saratoga), water rats, and platypus. • Regeneration of blue gum forests may be encouraged by fencing off to prevent cattle from grazing seedlings. • Low disturbance and low usage of fire in these areas is recommended as weed infestations readily establish in flood events.
Regional ecosystems	7.3.19i, 7.3.40, 8.3.1a, 8.3.5, 8.3.6a, 8.3.10, 8.3.15.