

Coastal eucalypt forests and woodlands



Description	Gravelly and low fertility soils on hill slopes that support eucalypt woodlands (below 700 m).
Landform	Undulating and low hills.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark, grey ironbark, cabbage gum, pink bloodwood, Moreton Bay ash, poplar gum woodlands with occasional patches of broad-leaved tea tree.
Expected pasture composition	<i>Originally black speargrass and blady grass native pasture communities.</i> * Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Black speargrass, some forest bluegrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass.
Non-preferred	Blady grass, purpletop chloris*.
Annual grasses	Summer grass.
Common forbs	Low level of native legumes present (<i>Desmodium, Glycine, Vigna, Alysicarpus</i>).
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, green panic, signal grass, Tully grass, creeping bluegrass, Indian bluegrass, Angleton grass. Stylo, joint-vetch, round-leaf Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Introduced weedy <i>Sporobolus</i> grasses (including giant rat's tail), lantana. General broad leaf weeds (including devil's fig, sida and flannel weed, urena/pink burr, and Noogoora burr, snakeweed), grader and thatch grass.
Soil	Shallow to moderately deep soil of mostly acid and intermediate volcanic rock origin. The dominate soil types are chromosol, sodosol and rudosol.

Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: dark sand to loam; Subsoil texture: Grey to brown clay (where present).
Water availability	Low to moderate.
Rooting depth	30 cm–60 cm.
Fertility	Low to moderate.
Salinity	Low to moderate (when cleared, often salinity outbreaks at foot slope).
Sodicity	Non-sodic to mildly sodic.
pH	Neutral to acid.
Utilisation	30% (35% for sown pastures).
Enterprise	Breeding, growing and fattening possible in limited areas with high fertiliser inputs.
Land Use and Management Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high fertiliser inputs required to maintain high productive sown pastures. • Woody regrowth control could be required in cleared areas. • Where stylo and Wynn cassia legumes are sown, careful grazing management is required to prevent legume dominance.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low soil phosphorous. • Moderate to high erosion risk.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These land types provide important habitat for significant fauna species including northern quoll, grey goshawk, beach thick-knee, squirrel gliders, red-tail black cockatoos and orange-footed scrub fowl. • Use of an appropriate fire regime to maintain vegetation community and structure, including protection of standing hollow trees (alive and dead) and hollow logs on the ground is recommended.
Regional ecosystems	7.11.16a-d, 7.11.37b, 7.11.43, 7.12.12a-b, 7.12.4, 7.12.53a-e, 7.12.53g, 7.12.54a-c, 7.12.54e, 7.12.65i, 8.3.13d, 8.5.1a-b, 8.5.3a-b, 8.11.1, 8.11.4, 8.11.10, 8.12.13a-b, 8.12.13, 8.12.14a-c, 8.12.20a, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27a, 8.12.29, 8.12.29a-b, 11.3.32.