

Coastal rainforests



Description	Upper slopes and drainage lines of low coastal hills with remnant or regenerating rainforest (elevation less than 500 m).
Landform	Coastal low hills and drainage lines.
Woody vegetation	Rainforest (vine forest) vegetation including; white, Mackay and peach cedars, bumpy/silver ash, red kamala, forest siris. Blue gum, swamp mahogany and Moreton Bay ash occur on fringes.
Expected pasture composition	<i>Originally sparse or absent native pasture community. Much of this land type has been developed for sugar cane and sown pastures for grazing.</i> * Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Water couch, marine couch, salt water couch*.
Intermediate	
Non-preferred	Reedgrass, sourgrass*.
Annual grasses	Barnyard grasses.
Common forbs	Sedge. Non-preferred species include bulrushes, reeds.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, signal grass, creeping bluegrass, Tully grass, pangola grass, joint-vetch, centro (climbing legume). Cleared areas not planted to sown pastures, or following pasture rundown, have now been colonised by guinea grass.
Introduced weeds	Susceptible to general broad leaf and grass weeds depending on pasture and grazing management.
Soil	Shallow to moderately deep, gradational to uniform soil. Less than 0.6 m deep. The soil types include brown dermosols and chromosols.

Description	Surface: Firm; Surface texture: 20–30 cm thick clay loam to light clay; Subsoil texture: brown to reddish-brown clay subsoil.
Water availability	Moderate to high (55–70 mm).
Rooting depth	55 cm
Fertility	High; phosphorus levels can be variable.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Low
pH	Slightly acid to neutral.
Utilisation	50% (sown)
Enterprise	Finishing
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for pasture improvement (depending on topography). • Areas are generally used for cane growing. • Retain trees on bed and bank of streams, and slopes more than 20%. • Potential for selective removal of suitable timber trees. • Include fences that separate these land types from less fertile ones to avoid over-grazing. • Maintain good pasture cover to avoid gully erosion during high rainfall periods. • Use off-stream watering points for cattle grazing where possible.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep slopes (<20%) can limit pasture development. • Vegetation status should be checked before development. • Soils can be erodible on steeper slopes.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High conservation values where existing rainforest vegetation remains. • Habitat for threatened fauna including rufous owl, Proserpine rock wallaby, burrowing skink, endemic ground-dwelling lizards and endemic leaf-tail geckos. • There are a number of plant species that are also listed as endangered, vulnerable and rare. • Grazing exclusion area. Protect community edges from fire encroachment.
Regional ecosystems	7.11.24a, 7.11.46, 7.12.10a-b, 7.12.11a-b, 7.12.11d, 7.12.1a, 7.12.1e, 7.12.2a, 7.12.39a, 7.12.40a-d, 7.12.42a-b, 7.8.11a, 7.8.1a, 7.8.1c, 8.2.14, 8.3.9, 8.8.1b, 8.11.2, 8.11.2.x1a, 8.12.11, 8.12.3a, 8.12.11a, 8.12.18, 8.12.19, 8.12.28.