

Poplar gum woodlands



Description	Flat to slightly undulating country which experiences occasional (one in every 10–50 years) flooding and supports eucalypt woodlands dominated by poplar gums.
Landform	Terrace plains and backplains to low undulating hills.
Woody vegetation	Poplar gum woodlands associated with swamp mahogany, pink bloodwood, Moreton Bay ash.
Expected pasture composition	<i>Originally black speargrass and blady grass native pasture communities. Much of this land type has been developed to cane and sown pastures.</i> <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, 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 blue grass, Angleton grass. Stylo, joint-vetch.
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, Noogoora burr, snakeweed, grader and thatch grass.
Soil	Deep soil. The soil types are mostly sodosols and chromosols.
Description	Surface: Hard-setting; Surface texture: sandy to loam; Subsoil texture: grey to brown clay.
Water availability	Low to moderate (60–9 mm).
Rooting depth	30–60 cm

Fertility	Low to moderate.
Salinity	Low to moderate.
Sodicity	Non sodic to mildly sodic.
pH	Subsoil is acid to alkaline.
Utilisation	30% (35% for sown pastures).
Enterprise	Breeding and growing, with 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 to maintain high productive sown pastures. • Woody regrowth control could be required in areas cleared for pasture. • Where stylo is over sown into native pasture use grazing management (spelling) or fire to avoid legume dominance.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low soil phosphorous. • Soils are moderate to poor drainage.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation rating “Of Concern” and a biodiversity rating “Endangered”. • A diverse vegetation unit which has been poorly surveyed for flora and fauna. • Significant fauna species include the black-chinned honeyeater, koala and squirrel glider. • Conservative grazing regime to allow recruitment of canopy species. • Appropriate fire regime to maintain eucalypt community. • Protect trees with hollows (living and dead) and a ground stratum with hollow logs. • If thinning of community, limit thinning to maintain a maximum distance of 30 m between trees.
Regional ecosystems	7.3.16a-c , 7.11.20.