

Frontage



Landform

Frontage country: channels and levees.

Woody vegetation

Open woodlands with fringing river red gum woodland. Associated species include: north-west ghost gum, bloodwoods (western, long-fruited), bauhinia, broad-leaved carbeen, guttapercha, Fringing species may include figs, paperbarks, Leichhardt's tree.

Expected pasture composition

** Denotes non-native species*

Preferred

Black speargrass, golden beard grass, forest bluegrass, desert bluegrass, silky browntop, giant speargrass and buffel*.

Intermediate

Pitted bluegrass, curly windmill grass.

Non-preferred

Wiregrasses.

Annual grasses

Comet grass, hairy arm grass, wanderie grasses, Australian dropseed, button grass, windmill grasses, and native sorghum.

Non-preferred annual species include bunched kerosene grass and asbestos grass.

Common forbs

Sensitive plant, desert milkwort, round pod indigo, sesbania pea, nardoo, merruke hibiscus.

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass, shrubby stylo (e.g. Seca), Caribbean stylo (e.g. Verano).

Introduced weeds

Chinee apple, rubbervine, bellyache bush, calotrope, hyptis, grader grass, castor oil bush, parkinsonia, noogoora burr, kapok bush.

Soil	Alluvial sands or sandy loams that may grade to deep red clay soils in some areas (tenosols).
Description	Surface: Loose and/or massive and soft; Surface texture: sands or sandy loams; Sub-soil texture: largely variable clays, sands, deep sands
Features	Fine sandy soils in channels and levees, grading to the heavier soils on the banks and flooded areas.
Water availability	Moderate through to very low.
Rooting depth	Moderate to deep (in deeper sands).
Infiltration	Very poor to very high, although drainage slows at depth. In sands containing clay it can be quite low. The coarser the sands the higher the infiltration rates.
Fertility	Moderate – high.
Salinity	Low.
Sodicity	Low.
pH	Slightly acidic to neutral.
Utilisation	18%
Enterprise	Breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture species that provide high diet quality are susceptible to overuse. • High grazing pressure can lead to wind erosion and scalding.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity can be limited by high shrub densities and woody weed infestation.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas of wetlands either endangered or at risk. High total grazing pressure leading to degradation along watercourses. • 1.3.9: Includes the only perennial watercourses in arid and semi-arid Queensland. Habitat for rare and threatened species including purple-crowned fairy-wren. Seasonal habitat for water birds.
Regional ecosystems	1.3.10, 1.3.11, 1.3.12, 1.3.13a-b, 1.3.14, 1.3.4a-b, 1.7.1e, 2.3.20f, 2.3.21j, 2.3.22, 2.3.24a, 2.3.26a-f, 2.3.41, 2.3.42d, 2.3.52, 2.3.54, 2.3.62a, 2.3.69a, 2.3.6b, 2.3.7a-b, 2.5.40, 2.9.4a, 2.9.4x1, 9.3.1, 9.3.11a, 9.3.13, 9.3.17, 9.3.22a, 9.3.25, 9.3.26, 9.3.27a, 9.3.3b, 9.3.5, 9.3.6a, 9.8.6.
Land systems	Cloncurry (53), Armraynald (56) (Perry 1964)