Gidgee

Landform	Alluvial deposits occurring as plains, floodplains and sediments forming undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Low open woodland, with moderately dense woodland areas, of predominantly gidgee with scattered bloodwood, whitewood, vine tree/supplejack, cassias, and currant bush.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native species*
Preferred	Mitchell grass, gulf bluegrass, black speargrass.
Intermediate	Bottlewashers, silky browntop, soft spinifex, pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass, wanderrie grasses, windmill grasses.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Button grass, Flinders grass, awnless barnyard grass, native couch.
Common forbs	Sesbania pea, low sensitive plant, native jutes, Flemings bush, climbing saltbush, ruby saltbush, gidgee burr, copperburr.
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, desmanthus (> 600mm), Caatinga stylo (>750 mm).
Introduced weeds	Not much grows in or around gidgee. However, rubbervine, calotrope and bellyache bush will grow in woody areas.

Soil	Grey-brown cracking clays (vertosols). Minor areas of red/yellow earths (kandosols).
Description	***Surface:*** generally self-mulching clays; may have some sand present on the surface on the surface as well; ***Surface texture:*** medium to heavy clays, ***Sub-soil texture:*** clay subsoil. Grey-brown medium to heavy clays throughout the profile.
Features	Varies from a uniform soil surface free of stone through to an uneven stony surface.
Water availability	Moderate to high. May be limited by sodic sub soils.
Rooting depth	Moderate to deep. May be limited by sodic sub soils.
Infiltration	High for clay, 75 mm of rain before run off occurs, based on low to moderate intensity storm rain. Moderate for red/yellow earths, 35 mm of rain before run off occurs.
Fertility	Moderate to high.
Salinity	Increasing salinity with depth in clay soils, low (red/yellow earths).
Sodicity	Increasing sodicity with depth in clay soils, low (red/yellow earths).
pH	Alkaline (grey-brown clays). Medium acid to neutral (red/yellow earths).
Utilisation	15% (native); 20% (sown).
Enterprise	Breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	• Mechanical clearing within regulations strongly advised. • Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and erosion. • Strategic burning to manage gidgee encroachment with late dry season hot fires.
Land use limitations	• Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity. • Mass germination around 2010 will lead to reduced productivity within 10 to 15 years
Conservation features and related management	• Not of significant conservation value.
Regional ecosystems	1.5.6c-d, 1.9.9, 2.4.3a-b, 2.4.5, 2.5.34a-b, 2.5.38.
Land systems	Donaldson (29), Quamby (34), Percol (47), Monstraven (49), Gregory (52) (Perry 1964)