

Open red country



Landform	Outwash plains, erosional plains. Sometimes on gravelly alluvium or limestone ridges.
Woody vegetation	Open woodland including snappy gum, western bloodwood, Cloncurry box, silver-leaved box, gidgee and beefwood. Wattles, wait-a-while, cassia and currant bush shrubs are commonly found.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native species</i>
Preferred	Kangaroo grass, forest bluegrass, desert bluegrass, black speargrass, Cloncurry buffel grass*.
Intermediate	Bottlewashers grasses, cotton panic, whitegrass, five-minute grass, soft spinifex, silky browntop, golden beard grass, silky oil grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Button grass, wanderrie grasses, native couch, Australian dropseed, small burr grass, comb chloris, rare panic.
Common forbs	Foxtails, common bonamia, tickweed, tropical speedwell, sidas, pigweed, soft roly poly, gidgee burrs.
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, shrubby stylos (e.g. Seca), Caribbean stylos (e.g. Verano).
Introduced weeds	Calotrope, mesquite, parkinsonia, bellyache bush, kapok bush.

Soil	A variety of soils, the best being deep loamy red earths. Patches of red clays, texture contrast soils and some skeletal soils.
Description	Surface: Loamy with surface crusting and hard-setting; Surface texture: silty loam; Sub-soil texture: light to medium clays.
Features	Massive surface with soft consistency. Poor structure limits water infiltration during heavier rain. Contains small deposits of shallow skeletal soils. Impermeable surface horizon and hard sub soils.
Water availability	Low to moderate. Water holding capacity and internal drainage low to moderate.
Rooting depth	Low to moderate.
Infiltration	Low during heavier rainfall and moderate during lighter rainfall.
Fertility	Low. Particularly phosphorous.
Salinity	Low.
Sodicity	Low.
pH	Neutral to acidic, possibly changing at depth.
Utilisation	15%
Enterprise	Breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fire judiciously as management tool to control wattle, turpentine, and timber thickening. • Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and erosion.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of scalding due to overuse. • Wattle thickening can limit productivity.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes some areas of Lawn Hill National Park. • Changed fire regimes and heavy grazing can lead to changes in the floristics of the native vegetation.
Regional ecosystems	1.10.2, 1.10.3, 1.10.4a-b, 1.10.6, 1.11.2, 1.11.2a, 1.11.2h-j, 1.11.3a-b, 1.12.1, 1.12.1x5, 1.12.2, 1.5.15, 1.5.16, 1.5.17, 1.5.18, 1.5.19, 1.6.1, 1.9.5b, 2.10.1a, 2.10.4a-b, 2.10.4x3, 2.10.6, 2.10.6x2, 2.11.1a, 2.11.1c, 2.11.1x1, 2.12.1a-b, 2.5.10a-c, 2.5.23a-b, 2.5.35, 2.7.3, 2.7.3x1, 4.5.5b, 4.7.2x1, 4.7.7a-b.
Land systems	Quamby (34), Percol (47) (Perry 1964)