

# Red basalt



|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Landform</b>                     | Irregular stony plains and low hills.   |
| <b>Woody vegetation</b>             | Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands with gum-topped bloodwood, ghost gum and grevilleas in understorey.                |
| <b>Expected pasture composition</b> | <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>   |
| Preferred                           | Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, giant speargrass.                         |
| Intermediate                        | Silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, pitted bluegrass, plume sorghum, Indian couch*.                |
| Non-preferred                       | Wiregrasses.  |
| Annual grasses                      | Fire grass, comet grass, lovegrasses  |
| <b>Suitable sown pastures</b>       | Buffel grass, leucaena, Angleton grass, creeping bluegrass.   |
| <b>Introduced weeds</b>             | Rubbervine, lantana, grader grass.  |
| <b>Soil</b>                         | Red brown clay loams (euchrozems, krasnozems).  |
| Description                         | <b>Surface:</b> Usually stony; <b>Surface texture:</b> clay loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> clay loam to medium clay. |
| Features                            | Free draining and high fertility. Rocks throughout profile.   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Water availability</b>                           | Moderate to high.   |
| <b>Fertility</b>                                    | High; high nitrogen (14 mg/kg); high phosphorus (40 mg/kg); high potassium (0.6 cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg).   |
| <b>Salinity</b>                                     | Non-saline  |
| <b>Sodicity</b>                                     | Non-sodic   |
| <b>pH</b>   | Neutral to slightly acid (6.8) throughout profile.  |
| <b>Utilisation</b>                                  | 30%   |
| <b>Enterprise</b>                                   | Breeding and growing.   |
| <b>Land use and management recommendations</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable for grazing of native pastures.</li> <li>• Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.</li> <li>• Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.</li> <li>• Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. eucalypts).</li> <li>• Salt and sulphur supplements required in wet season.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Land use limitations</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocks throughout profile.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Conservation features and related management</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to weed infestation by rubbervine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>), lantana and grader grass (<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>).</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Regional ecosystems</b>                          | 7.8.18a-b, 7.8.19, 7.8.7c, 9.8.2c.  |
| <b>Soil associations</b>                            | SKUB, SKLB, SELB (Grundy and Bryde 1989).   |