Alluvial brigalow

Landform	Alluvial plains.
Woody vegetation	Brigalow scrub with occasional coolibah, bauhinia and yellowwood. Understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush and sally wattle.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Queensland bluegrass, forest bluegrass, silky browntop, bull and curly Mitchell grass.
Intermediate	Native millet, shot grass, Warrego grass, spring grass, curly windmill grass, tall chloris.
Non-preferred	Fairy grass, umbrella cane grass, weeping lovegrass.
Annual grasses	Button grass.
Common forbs	Saltbushes.
Suitable sown pastures	Bambatsi panic, buffel grass, Angleton grass, purple pigeon grass, Caatinga stylo, leucaena (>120 cm where not frequently or severely flooded), butterfly pea (>90 cm), Desmanthus.
Introduced weeds	Parthenium, parkinsonia, mother-of-millions, harrisia cactus, velvety tree pear.
Soil	A strongly self-mulching black (occasionally grey) cracking clay (black or grey vertosols and dermosols).
Description	***Surface*:** Strong and fine self-mulching; ***Surface texture***: light to medium clay; ***Subsoil texture*:** medium to heavy clay.
Water availability	High
Rooting depth	60 cm
Fertility	Moderate to high total nitrogen; moderate phosphorus.

Salinity

Moderate (below 0.6 m).

Sodicity

Sodic (below 0.6 m); however, this is variable.

pH

Alkaline

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 521 – 755 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m^2/ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	4100 - 4770	30%	2.0 – 2.4
	10 TBA 25 FPC	2170 - 3050	30%	3.2 – 4.5
Buffel		6660 - 7670	35%	1.1 – 1.3

Enterprise

Finishing

Land use and management recommendations

- Pasture establishment difficult due to coarse self-mulching surface.
- Maintain good ground cover to discourage parthenium weed invasion.
- When mixed with other less fertile land types in a paddock, alluvial areas are at risk of overgrazing.
- Land condition should be monitored carefully and management adjusted if necessary to reduce grazing pressure in these areas.

Land use limitations

- Moderate to poor drainage.
- Occasional flooding.
- Salinity
- Parthenium weed invasion.
- Regrowth

Conservation features and related management

- Most brigalow remnants are very small in area, such as shade lines and stock shelter areas near water. These can be readily enhanced by allowing natural regeneration of regrowth around them and strategically along fencelines to re-establish landscape linkage especially to riparian areas.
- The succulent weeds mother-of-millions, velvety tree pear and harrisia cactus can be a problem in virgin and regrowth brigalow, and can be controlled with selective use of fire, biological controls and herbicide sprays. Parthenium infestations can also be a problem.

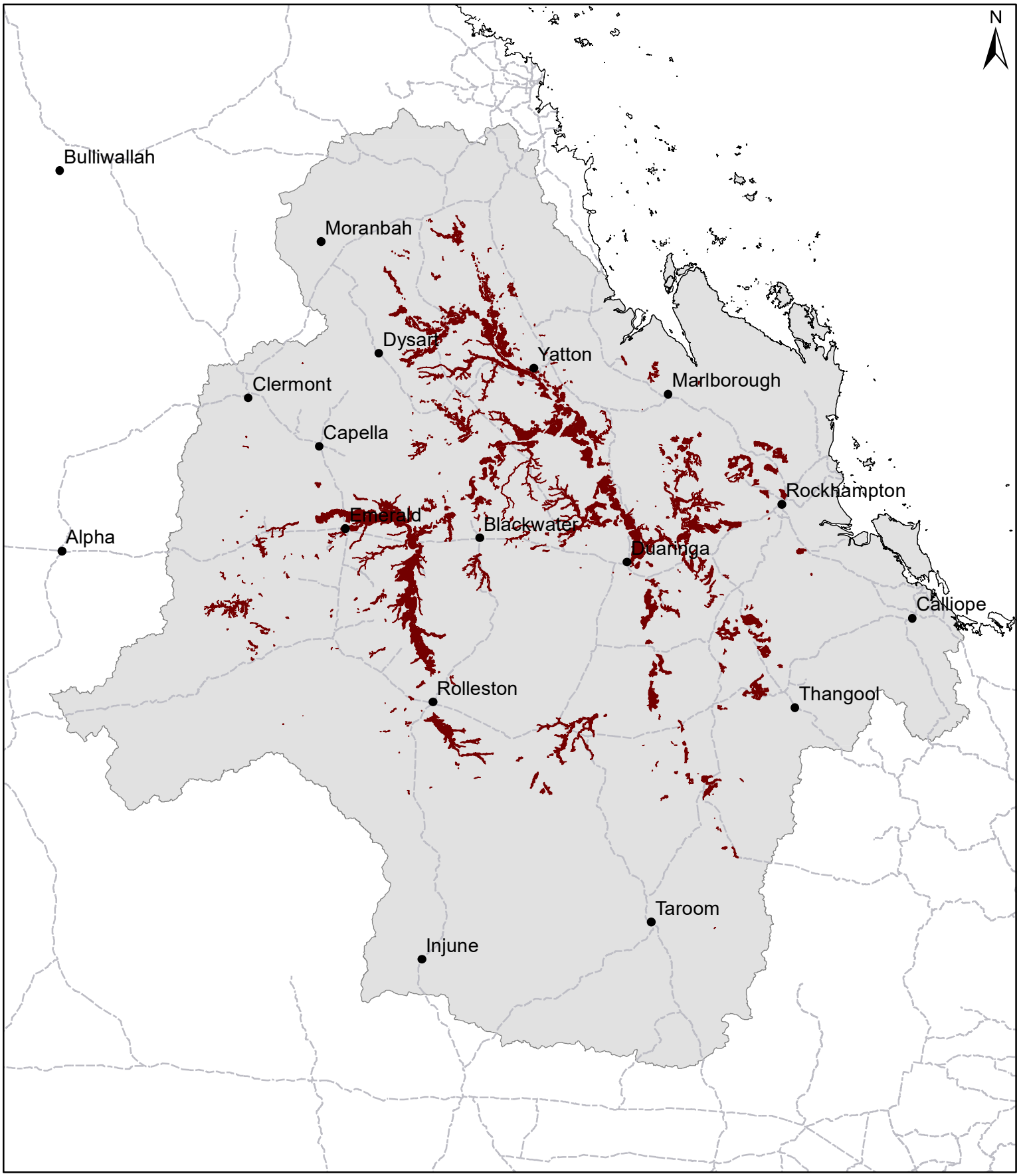
Regional Ecosystems

11.3.1.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Funnel 3, Blackwater 5, Comet 6, Cungellela 4, Somerby 6; AMU (DPI 1993) Rolleston; Soil associations (Shields *et al* 1993; Burgess 2003) Cattle, Solferino, Langley.

FT01 Alluvial brigalow



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 22%
Median FPC: 25%
Median TBA: 10 m2/ha

Queensland Government