

Bulloak country



Landform

Hill and ranges, alluvial valleys.

Woody vegetation

Bulloak as a monoculture or with emergent poplar box, Clarkson's bloodwood and occasional false sandalwood, Leichhardt bean, scrub leopardwood, quinine tree, ironwood, wattles.

Expected pasture composition

* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.

Preferred

Black speargrass.

Intermediate

Golden beard grass.

Non-preferred

Lovegrasses, white speargrass, five-minute grass.

Annual grasses

Suitable sown pastures

Not suitable for development.

Introduced weeds

Soil

Brown or grey, hard-setting, sandy surfaced, texture contrast soil (sodosol)

Description

Surface: Hard-setting; **Surface texture:** sandy; **Subsoil texture:** sandy medium clay.

Water availability

Low

Rooting depth

15–30 cm.

Fertility

Very low total nitrogen; very low phosphorus.

Salinity Moderate below 60 cm.
 Sodicity Strongly sodic below 60 cm.
 pH Acid to strongly acid.

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 – 653 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	1690 - 2100	15%	9.3 - 12
	12 TBA 30 FPC	390 - 550	15%	35 – 50

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Extensive grazing; questionable grazing value.
- Not suitable for development.

Land use limitations

- Soils are very unstable and prone to extreme erosion and degradation following disturbance.

Conservation features and related management

- This land type is not fauna rich; however, bull oak provides roosting and nesting sites for a range of small passerine (perch) birds (e.g. finches, wrens, honeyeaters), and those species with more specialised requirements such as the spotted nightjar which roosts on the ground in thicker vegetation. Arboreal geckoes can also be found.
- It is important to avoid these areas as much as possible for infrastructure such as roads and fence-lines as the sodic subsoil is very dispersive and extremely erosive.
- Ideally these areas should be fenced out as they have no grazing value and their high tree density would be a mustering problem.

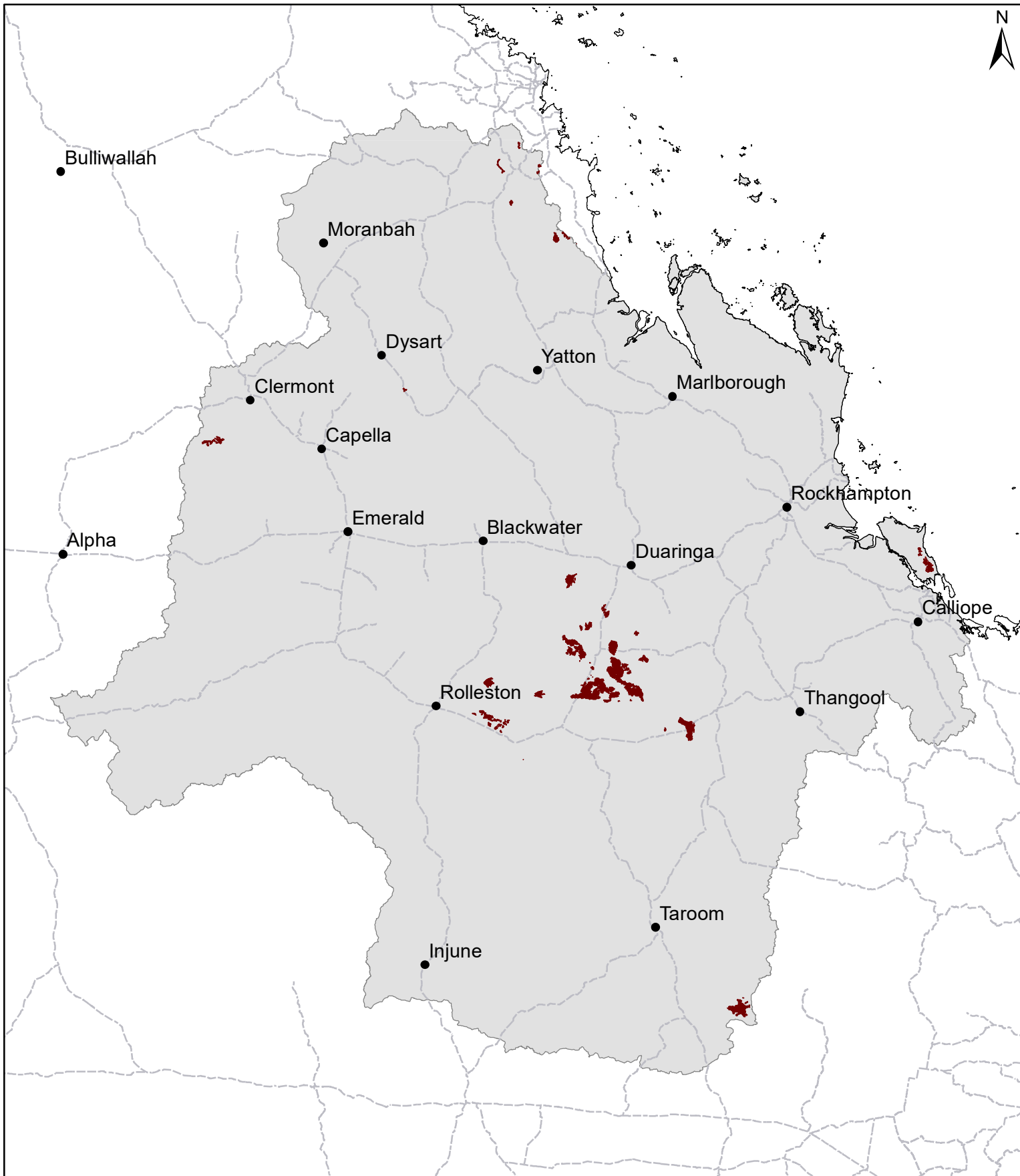
Regional Ecosystems

8.12.31b, 11.5.1a, 11.5.2a, 12.11.21.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Monteagle 4; Agricultural Management Units (Thwaites and Maher 1993) Picardy; Soil associations (Burgess 2003) Heyford and Bundoora.

FT07 Bulloak country



Area of land type in region: 0.4%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 48%
Median FPC: 30%
Median TBA: 12 m2/ha



Queensland
Government