

# Poplar box / brigalow / bauhinia



<b>Landform</b>	Uplands.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Poplar box woodland with brigalow scrub and occasional bauhinia or wilga, silver-leaved ironbark, bloodwood or ghost gum. Understorey of false sandalwood, turkey bush, ironwood, quinine, myrtle, red ash, scrub leopardwood, early flowering black wattle and currant bush.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Black speargrass, cotton panic, desert bluegrass
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, brigalow grass, Warrego grass, barbwire grass, shot grass.
Non-preferred	Dark wiregrass, purple lovegrass, woodland lovegrass.
Annual grasses	Small burr grass.
Common forbs	Galvanised burr (non-preferred).
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Buffel grass, creeping bluegrass, shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	Parthenium
<b>Soil</b>	Red or yellow texture contrast soil (sodosol).
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Firm to hard-setting; <b>Surface texture:</b> sandy to sandy clay loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> light to medium clay.
Water availability	Low
Rooting depth	60 cm
Fertility	Moderate total nitrogen, moderate phosphorus.

Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Strongly sodic below 60 cm
pH	Neutral to 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 604 – 645 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	2480 - 2710	25%	4.3 – 4.7
	10 TBA 25 FPC	930 - 1300	25%	10 – 13

### Enterprise

Growing and finishing.

### Land use and management recommendations

### Land use limitations

- Highly erodible
- Hard-setting
- Regrowth
- Bullock patches should not be cleared as they grow on poorer soils that have soil structure problems that result in scalded areas when disturbed.

### Conservation features and related management

- These woodlands are structurally and floristically very rich and provide habitat for a wide range of animals. An abundance of woody debris and ground litter provide habitat for reptile species such as legless lizards, skinks, black-headed pythons, tree monitors. Pheasant coucals, speckled warblers, fairy wrens and finches abound. Bauhinia trees are seasonally important for several types of butterflies such as the caper white and 'other' mistletoe butterflies. The good camouflage provides security for the elusive swamp wallaby.
- The poplar box woodlands are likely to have a good body of buffel and native pastures. These pastures need to be maintained and should be carefully grazed to ensure their survival as they are most valuable for wildlife and long-term sustainable production. If thinning spiny shrubs such as *Citrus glauca* or *Capparis* species – keep as many as possible as these are important for animal and insect habitat especially butterflies.

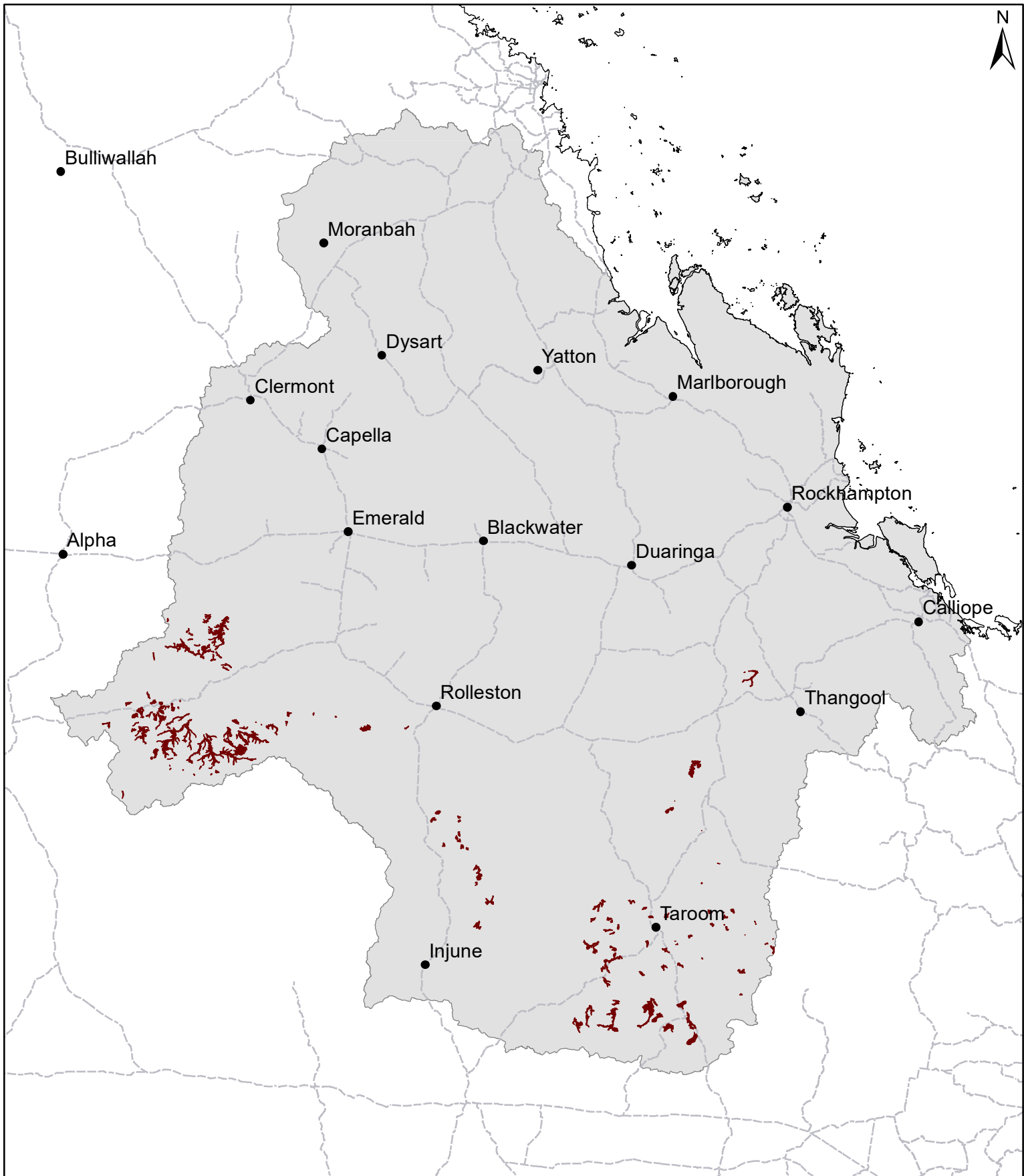
### Regional Ecosystems

11.3.17, 11.9.10.

### Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967, Story *et al* 1967) Pinehill 2, Playfair 4, Skye 3 & 4, Barwon 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Glengallan; Soil Associations (Shields *et al* 1993; Burgess 2003) Adeline, Wieta, Bundoora, Heyford, Foxleigh, Mayfair sandy surfaced variant.

# FT26 Poplar box, brigalow, bauhinia



Area of land type in region: 0.5%  
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 29%  
Median FPC: 25%  
Median TBA: 10 m2/ha



Queensland  
Government