

Cypress pine on deep sands



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| Landform | Rolling to undulating. |
| Woody vegetation | Cypress pine, tumbledown gum, silver-leaved and/or narrow-leaved ironbark, bullock. |
| Expected pasture composition | <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i> |
| Preferred | Black speargrass, buffel grass*. |
| Intermediate | Curly windmill grass, pitted bluegrass. |
| Non-preferred | Wiregrasses (many-headed, Jericho, purple), poverty grass, mountain wanderrie grass, red Natal grass*. |
| Legumes | Glycine pea, native indigo |
| Suitable sown pastures | Rhodes grass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, serradella, Wynn cassia, fine stem stylo. |
| Introduced weeds | African lovegrass. |
| Soils | Deep, reddish brown to yellowish brown sands (siliceous sand). |
| Description | Surface: Weak, soft sandy loam; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: sand. |
| Water availability | Low |

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| Rooting depth | Deep |
| Fertility | Very low total nitrogen; low phosphorus. |
| Salinity | Non-saline |
| pH | Medium acid throughout profile. |

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

| Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| Median annual rainfall 400 – 561 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 | 1320 - 1690 | 20% | 8.7 - 11 |
| | 6 TBA 15 FPC | 830 - 1110 | 20% | 13 – 18 |
| Sown | | | 25% | |

Enterprise

Land use and management recommendations

Breeding

- Major use is state forest and apiculture.
- There are some low intensity grazing leases on native pastures in state forests.
- Not suitable for farming.
- Maintain surface cover to minimise erosion.

Land use limitations

- Low fertility.
- Low plant available water capacity (due to excessive drainage).
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, weir vine) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management

- Habitat for rare and threatened fauna including the pink cockatoo, woma python, golden-tailed gecko and little pied bat.
- Many species are found in these areas including birds (e.g. red-tailed black cockatoo, babblers, treecreepers, lorikeets, white-winged triller, speckled warbler); and reptiles (ground-dwelling and tree-living geckoes, litter skinks, burrowing skinks, small nocturnal red-naped and Dwyer's snakes).
- Timber harvesting, by removing the oldest and largest trees, can alter the structure and habitat of these woodlands.
- The distribution and abundance of cypress pine may reflect fire history as regular burning prevents the regeneration of this species.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity of the land zone.

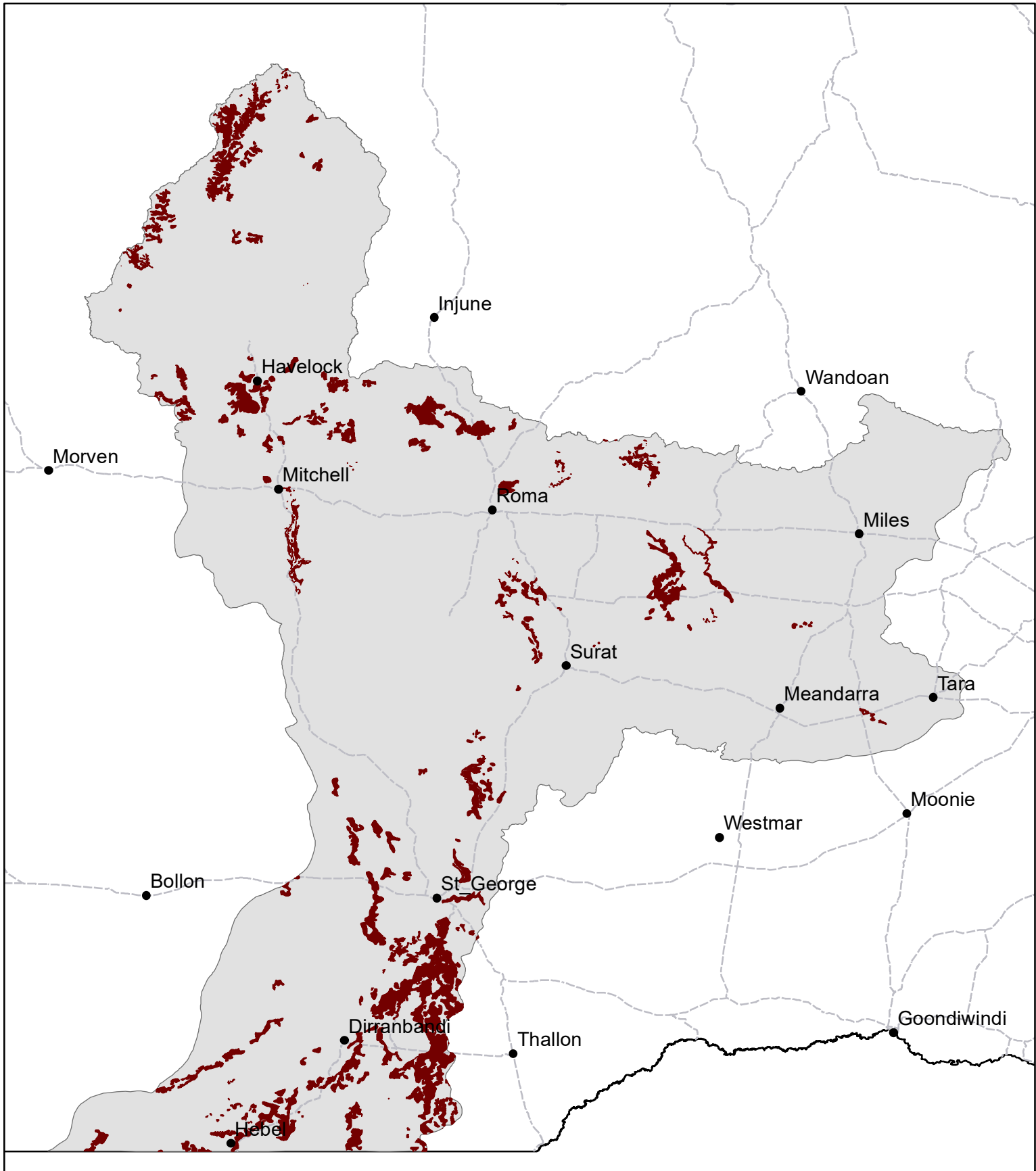
Regional Ecosystems

6.5.17a, 6.5.19, 11.3.19, 11.5.4, 11.5.4a, 11.10.6, 11.10.6a, 11.10.9.

Land units; Map units; land resource areas, Soil associations

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 7; Map Units (DPI 1984) 8, 19a; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands, 3a; LRA (DPI 1987) 10 – Macwood, 12 - Merivale.

MB06 Cypress pine on deep sands



Area of land type in region: 5%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 57%
Median FPC: 15%
Median TBA: 6 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**