Poplar box with sandalwood understorey

Landform	Flat to undulating.
Woody vegetation	Poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark, false sandalwood, ironwood, boonaree, butter bush, currant bush.
Expected pasture composition	* *Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	
Intermediate	Neverfail, curly windmill grass, pitted bluegrass, early spring grass, golden beard grass, buffel grass*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (curled, purple, Jericho), white speargrass, fairy grass.
Annual grasses	Button grass.
Legumes	Grey rattlepod.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, Caatinga stylo, medic (barrel, Toreador).
Introduced weeds	African box thorn, African lovegrass, mother-of-millions.
Soils	Reddish brown, hard-setting texture contrast soils.
Description	***Surface*:** Structureless and hard-setting; ***Surface texture*:** sandy clay loam; ***Subsoil texture*:** light medium to medium clay.
Water availability	Low
Rooting depth	Moderate
Fertility	Very low total nitrogen; low phosphorus.
Salinity	Deep subsoils medium to highly saline.

Sodicity

Subsoils strongly sodic.

pH

Slightly to strongly acid pH, rising to strongly alkaline in subsoil. Some profiles may become strongly acid in deep subsoil.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 546 – 558 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	1830 - 1950	25%	6.0 – 6.4
	7 TBA 18 FPC	760 - 790	25%	15

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Predominantly cattle grazing on native and improved pastures.
- Unsuitable for cropping.

Land use limitations

- Low soil fertility.
- Low soil moisture storage.
- Management of these soils is affected by low plant available water capacity, seedbed conditions that are less than optimal and a high erosion risk.
- Problems with soil erosion occur because of the high erodibility of the surface soil.
- Management of woody weed regrowth is difficult because control measures are usually not cost effective
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved weeds (mulga fern, pigweed, pimelea) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management

- This land type can support a high diversity of fauna including birds (e.g. brown treecreeper, rainbow bee-eater, red-backed kingfisher, honeyeaters and thornbills) and many insectivorous bats (e.g. broad-nosed, little forest and long-eared bats).
- Mammals such as sugar glider, swamp wallaby and dunnarts (carnivorous marsupial-mice) can be found here.
- The presence of logs and fallen woody material can provide habitat for a variety of reptiles, including geckoes (wood, velvet and dtella geckoes), legless lizards, burrowing skinks and dragon lizards (e.g. Burn's lash-tail).
- Poplar box woodlands have been extensively cleared and modified. Invasion and regrowth can cause high understorey shrub densities (e.g. currant bush, Ellangowan poison bush).
- Careful management of grazing pressure and maintenance of ground cover is important to minimise risk of sheet and gully erosion, reduce runoff and protect the wildlife habitat.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity and habitat potential of the land type.
- Control of feral animals such as pigs and foxes can help to protect native wildlife in this habitat.

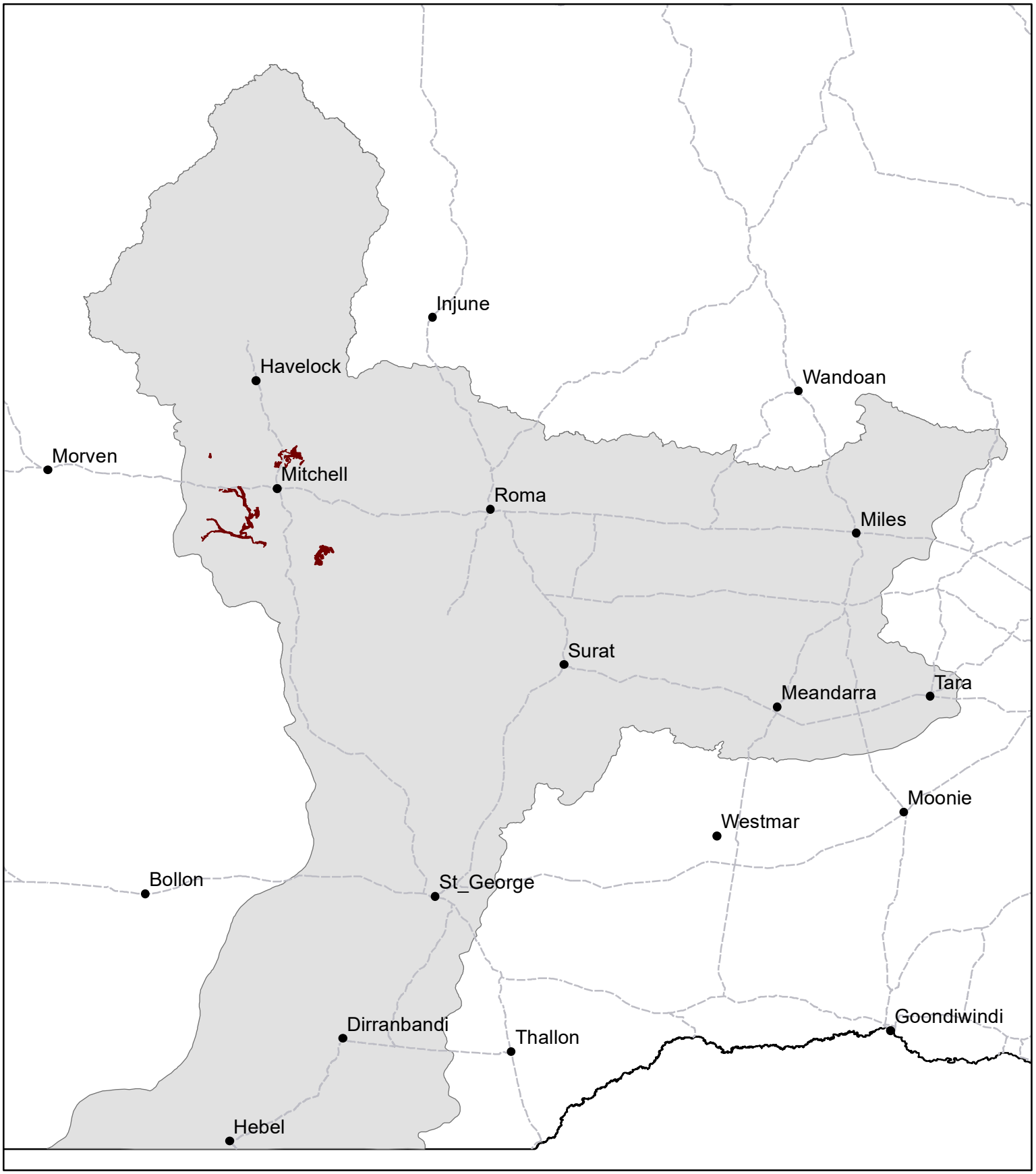
Regional Ecosystems

11.4.12, 11.4.12a, 11.9.7a.

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

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 26; Map Units (DPI 1984) 19, 20 (43), 23, 24; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Polar Box Rises, 8a Weengallon; (DPI 1987) 3 - Amby (minor) 5 - Tartulla (minor), 4 - Coogoon.

MB15 Poplar box with sandalwood understory



Area of land type in region: 0.1%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 17%
Median FPC: 18%
Median TBA: 7 m2/ha

Queensland Government