

Poplar box and brigalow



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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Landform | Undulating, slopes to 4%. |
| Woody vegetation | Poplar box, brigalow, belah, false sandalwood, leopardwood, currant bush. |
| Expected pasture composition | <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i> |
| Preferred | Queensland bluegrass, cotton panic, buffel grass*. |
| Intermediate | Pitted bluegrass, tall chloris, curly windmill grass, brigalow grass, box grass, early spring grass. |
| Non-preferred | Purple wiregrass, curled wiregrass, barbwire grass. |
| Legumes | Glycine pea. |
| Suitable sown pastures | Creeping blue grass, Gatton panic, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, Rhodes grass, medic (barrel, Toreador), Caatinga stylo. |
| Introduced weeds | Mother-of-millions, prickly pear, African boxthorn. |
| Soils | Deep reddish brown texture contrast soils. |
| Description | Surface: Hard-setting; Surface texture: sand to sandy clay loam; Subsoil texture: sandy clay. |
| Water availability | Low to very low. |
| Rooting depth | Approximately 60 cm. |
| Fertility | Low total nitrogen; very low to low phosphorus. |
| Salinity | Very low. |

Sodicity

Non sodic at the surface; highly sodic in deep subsoil.

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 400 – 563 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 | 1740 - 2900 | 25% | 4.0 – 6.7 |
| | 9 TBA 22 FPC | 740 - 1380 | 25% | 8.5 – 16 |

Enterprise

- Growing and finishing.
- Predominantly cattle grazing on native and improved pastures.

Land use and management recommendations

Land use limitations

- Highly erodible.
- Regrowth.
- Hard-setting.
- Highly sodic at depth.
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved weeds (mintweed, pigweed, pimelea) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management

- Brigalow woodlands with an overstorey of poplar box are habitat for a wide range of rare and threatened fauna including birds (e.g. glossy black-cockatoo, painted honeyeater, black-chinned honeyeater); mammals (greater long-eared bat, little pied bat); reptiles (collared delma, brigalow scaly-foot, golden-tailed gecko); frogs (rough frog); and insects (imperial hairstreak butterfly).
- Often these areas support a high diversity of birds (e.g. yellow-tailed back-cockatoo, red-winged parrot, many honeyeaters, thornbills, speckled warbler, grey-crowned babbler, spotted bowerbird); and reptiles (e.g. velvet geckos, slider skinks, striped skinks).
- Some areas are prone to scalding and many areas have been extensively cleared for cropping and pasture. The threatened plant ooline can sometimes occur in this community.
- 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.

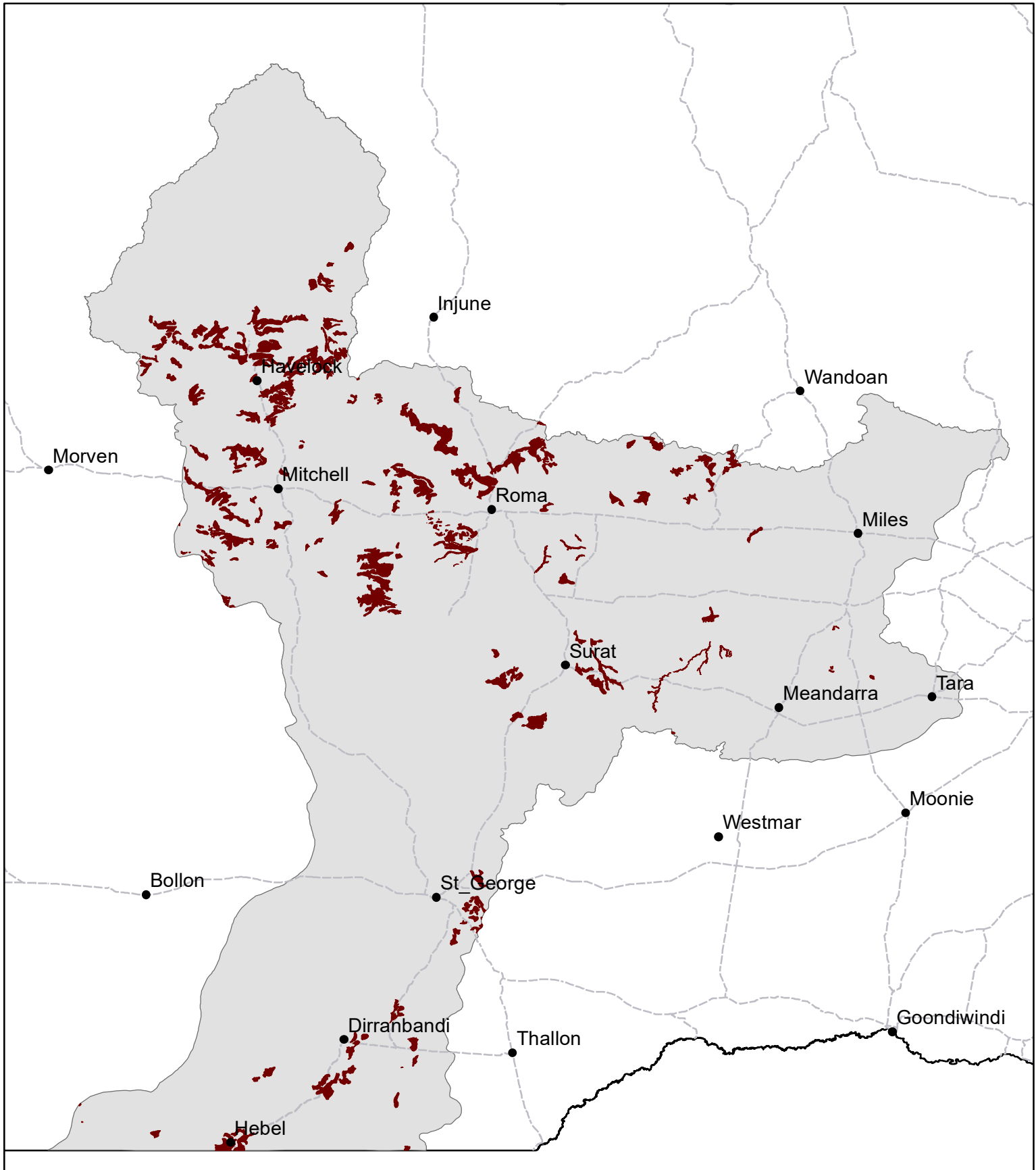
Regional Ecosystems

6.4.3, 11.3.17, 11.9.10.

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

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 37, 39; Map Units (DPI 1984) 22; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Poplar Box Rises, 8a; LRA (DPI 1987) 5 – Tartulla and 4 – Coogoon.

MB16 Poplar box with brigalow



Area of land type in region: 4%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 28%
Median FPC: 22%
Median TBA: 9 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**