Coastal wetlands

Description	Frequently flooded and often waterlogged floodplains which include swamps.
Landform	Flood plains.
Woody vegetation	Mixed melaleuca/tea tree woodlands with occasional blue gum, Leichhardt tree, pandanus and cabbage palms.
Expected pasture composition	*Originally blady grass and sparse or absent native pasture communities*. *Considerable areas of para grass, hymenachne and Aleman have naturalised from past plantings.* ** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Water couch, marine couch, salt water couch*.
Intermediate	
Non-preferred	Reedgrass, sourgrass*.
Annual grasses	Barnyard grasses.
Common forbs	Sedge. Non-preferred species include bulrushes, reeds.
Suitable sown pastures	Pangola grass, Tully grass, joint-vetch.
Introduced weeds	Introduced weedy *Sporobolus* grasses. Environmental weeds hymenachne, para, Aleman grasses. Hymenachne is a restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment without a permit.
Soil	Deep, gradational clay soil. The main soil types include vertosols, dermosols and hydrosols.
Description	***Surface:*** Firm and may crack*;* ***Surface texture:*** sandy clay loam to medium clay; ***Subsoil texture:*** clay loam to heavy clay.
Water availability	Moderate to high (70–80 mm).
Rooting depth	>1 m (depending on depth to water table).

Fertility: Moderate to high.

Salinity: Low to moderate.

Sodicity: Low to moderate.

pH: Strongly acid to alkaline.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 1156 – 1690 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	4300 - 5510	50% (sown)	1.1 – 1.4
	24 TBA 55 FPC	< 1460 - 2460	50% (sown)	> 2.4 – 4.0

Enterprise

Finishing

Land use and management recommendations

- Fence where possible to protect sensitive areas.

Land use limitations

- Flooding
- Acid sulphate soils can be present and, because of this soil hazard, professional advice should be sought before excavating in these wetland areas.

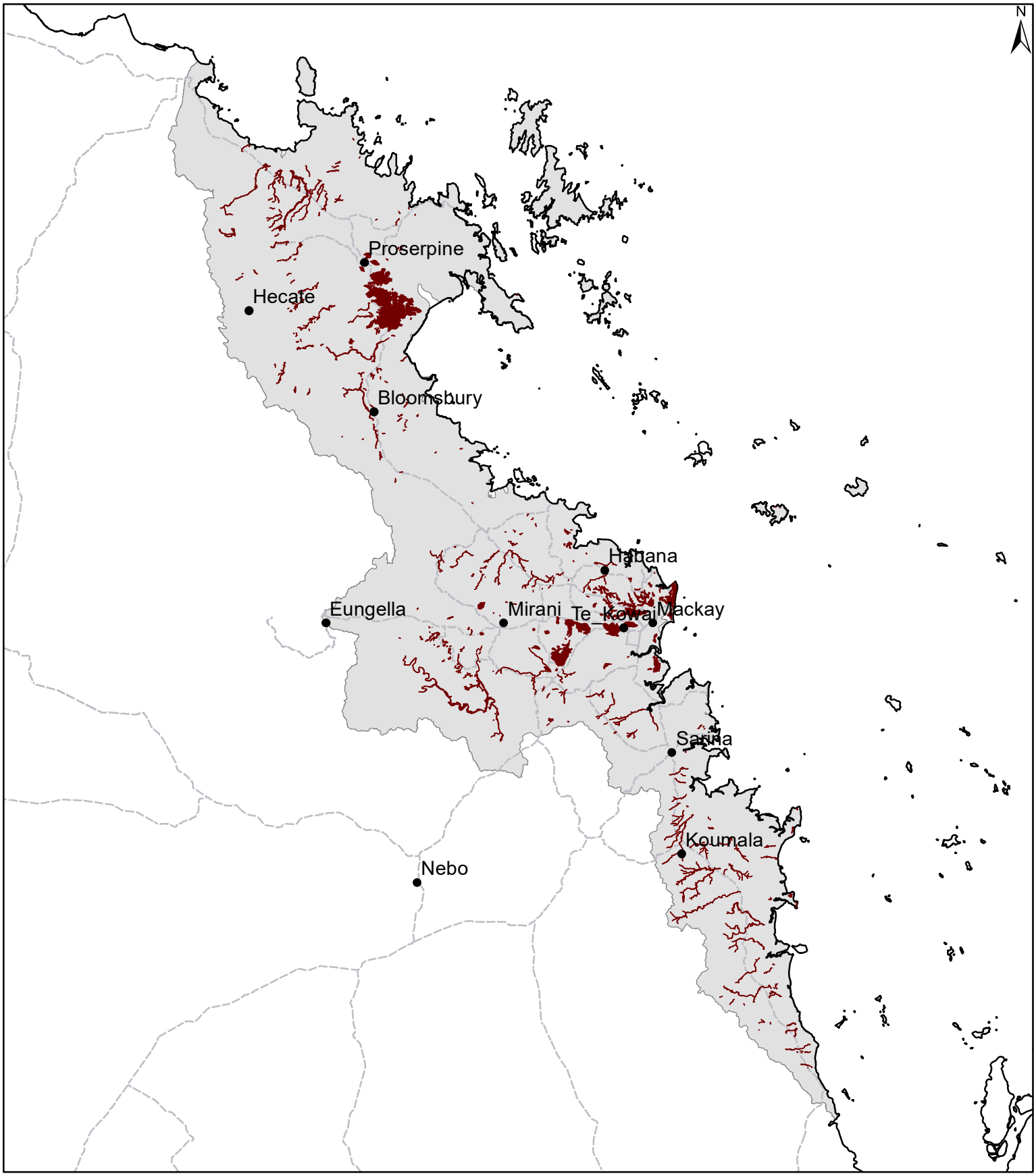
Conservation features and related management

- These areas provide habitats for migratory bird which are protected by international treaties.
- Important fisheries habitats may be present and should be kept free of declared and environmental weeds.
- This vegetation type typically has a very diverse ground stratum, and many of these species remain poorly collected and known. Intact (non-weedy) examples of this vegetation type are now very rare. It is known habitat for threatened plant species, e.g. black ironbox *(Eucalyptus raveretiana).*
- Some important fauna are found in this land type including rufous owl, grey goshawk, eastern small-eyed snake, azure kingfisher and the locally rare bar-breasted honey-eater.
- Larger melaleucas are likely to contain important hollows and provide seasonal food sources for birds, flying foxes and gliders. Important habitat for the greater glider particularly in drier areas. Also habitat for the red-bellied black snake and important habitat for a large variety of waterbirds, barramundi and other fauna such as the green pygmy goose and water python.
- Fencing off this area to exclude grazing permanently or exclude during wet season to assist erosion control and reduce disturbance.

Regional Ecosystems

8.2.7a, 8.2.9, 8.3.3a, 8.3.4, 8.3.11, 8.3.12, 11.3.27x1c.

MW05 Coastal wetlands



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 631 – 1690 mm
Average rainfall (region): 736 – 1808 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 37%
Median FPC: 55%
Median TBA: 24 m2/ha

Queensland Government