

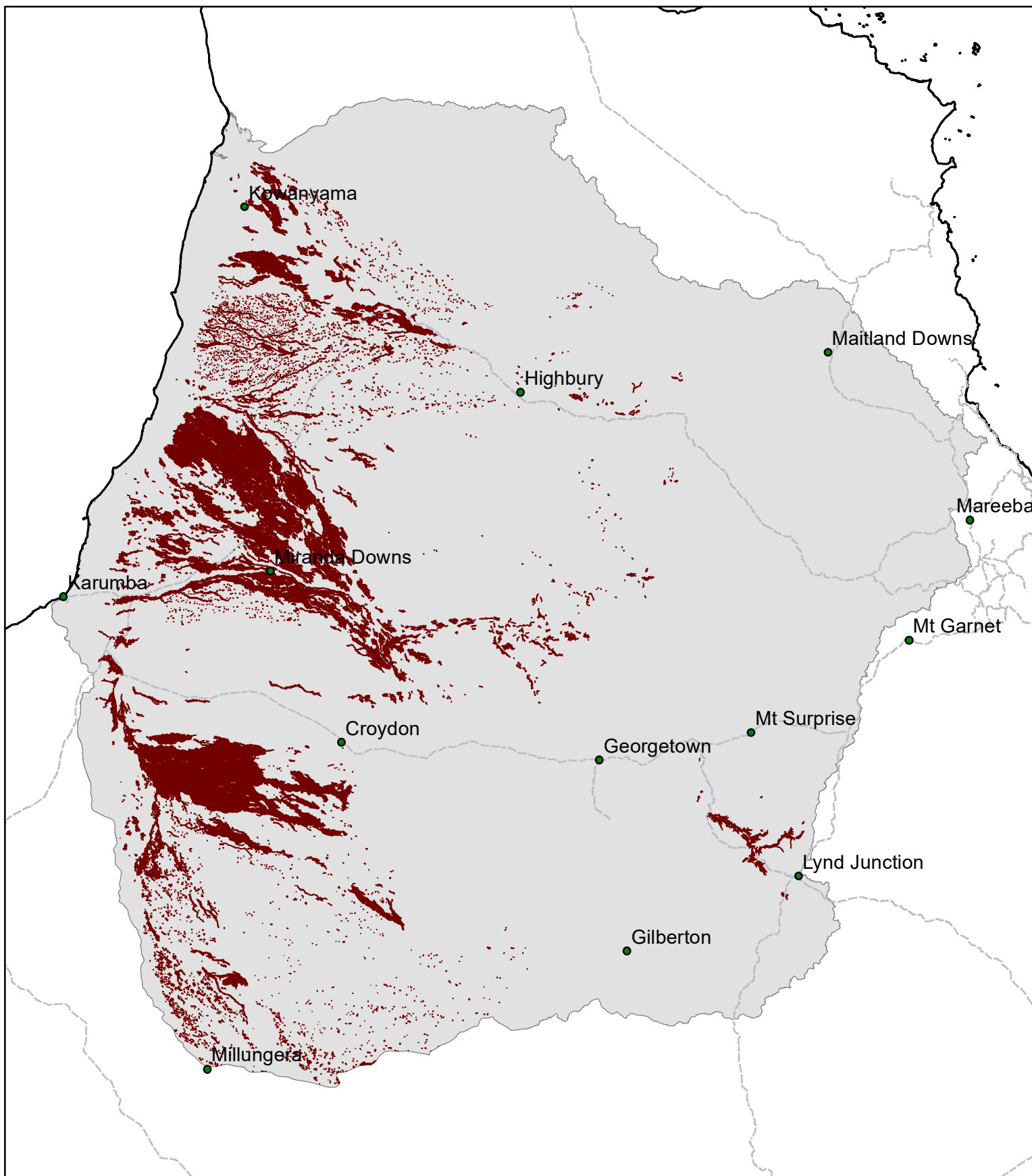
Coolibah country



Landform	Riverine lightly timbered floodplains that are seasonally inundated.
Woody vegetation	Open coolibah grassy woodland. Associated with whitewood, terminalia, ghost gum and guttapercha.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Silky browntop, forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, golden beard grass, plume sorghum.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, Rhodes grasses, bull Mitchell grass, bottlenasher grasses, northern rice grass, twirly windmill grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, reedgrass.
Annual grasses	Button grass, long-awn wanderrie, Flinders grass. Non-preferred species include asbestos grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	Parkinsonia, mimosa bush.
Soil	Cracking and calcareous clays. Frequently there is a thin crust of fine soil/sand on the surface. Colours range from dark grey to olive-brown to red-yellow. Commonly interspersed with alluvial soils along stream, river and creek beds.
Description	Surface: Variable gravel cover, sometimes with self-mulching surfaces; Surface texture: Fine sand/silt; Subsoil texture: sandy loams to heavy clays.
Features	Subsoils are massive silty clays or heavy clays that can be mottled at depth.

Water availability	High				
Rooting depth	0.1–1 m.				
Fertility	Moderate. Low to moderate nitrogen (6 mg/kg); low to moderate phosphorus (4 mg/kg); high potassium (0.3 cmol /kg).				
Salinity	Low				
Sodicity	Moderate				
pH	Neutral (7.0) at surface.				
Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)	Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
	Median annual rainfall 544 – 1297 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	560 - 2400	25%	4.9 - 21
		6 TBA 15 FPC	290 - 1280	25%	9.1 – 41
Enterprise	Breeding herds.				
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody weeds (e.g. parkinsonia).Phosphate supplements are required in the wet season.These areas are preferentially grazed and require cattle control to prevent over grazing and degradation of areas.Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.Manage grazing pressure to ensure at least 50% ground cover at break of season.				
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Seasonal inundation.Uncontrolled grazing (cattle, pigs, wallabies) leads to overgrazing of these areas with subsequent loss of 3P grasses and weed invasions.Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity.				
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Subject to very high grazing pressure, particularly during wet season.This land type includes a variety of seasonal wetlands significant as feeding sites for water birds.				
Regional Ecosystems	2.3.11, 2.3.13, 2.3.15, 2.3.17a-b, 2.3.19, 2.3.27x2, 2.3.33a-b, 2.3.42a-c, 2.3.51, 2.3.55b-c, 2.3.61a-c, 2.3.63, 2.3.9, 2.4.4a, 3.3.35, 3.3.37a, 3.3.46, 9.3.19a.				
Land system, Local Pasture Unit	Glenore (50) (Perry <i>et al</i> 1964); LPU 67 (Tothill and Gillies 1992).				

NG02 Coolibah country



Area of land type in region: 5%
Median rainfall (region): 544 – 1297 mm
Average rainfall (region): 580 – 1370 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 80%
Median FPC: 15%
Median TBA: 6 m²/ha



Queensland
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