Frontage

Landform	Level plains.
Woody vegetation	Grey box, Moreton Bay ash, ghost gum and broad-leaved carbeen woodlands.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, forest bluegrass, golden beard grass, silky browntop, giant speargrass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Comet grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass on lighter soils. Urochloa, Desmanthus, Shrubby, Caribbean and Caatinga stylos on heavier soils.
Introduced weeds	Castor oil bush, rubbervine, calotrope, parkinsonia, Noogoora burr, hyptis, bellyache bush, chinee apple, grader grass.
Soil	Alluvial loams.
Description	***Surface:*** Fine, non-cracking; ***Surface texture:*** silty loam; ***Subsoil texture:*** loam to clay.
Features	Depth to clay is variable in these land types.

Water availability

Moderate

Fertility

High. Low nitrogen (0.08%); high phosphorus (>20 mg/kg); high potassium (0.45 cmol /kg).

Salinity

Non-saline

Sodicity

Non-sodic

pH

Slightly acidic (6.0) throughout the 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 716 – 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	1860 - 2560	30%	3.8 – 5.2
	7 TBA 18 FPC	930 - 1390	30%	7 – 11

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Frontage 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.
- Strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody weeds (e.g. rubbervine).

Land use limitations

- Uncontrolled grazing (cattle, pigs, wallabies) leads to overgrazing of these areas with subsequent loss of 3P grasses and weed invasions.

Conservation features and related management

- Subject to erosion and weed infestation due to high grazing pressure.
- Subject to weed infestation by rubbervine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora)*, lantana and grader grass *(Themeda quadrivalvis*).
- Hollows that occur in older trees provide habitat for arboreal mammals.

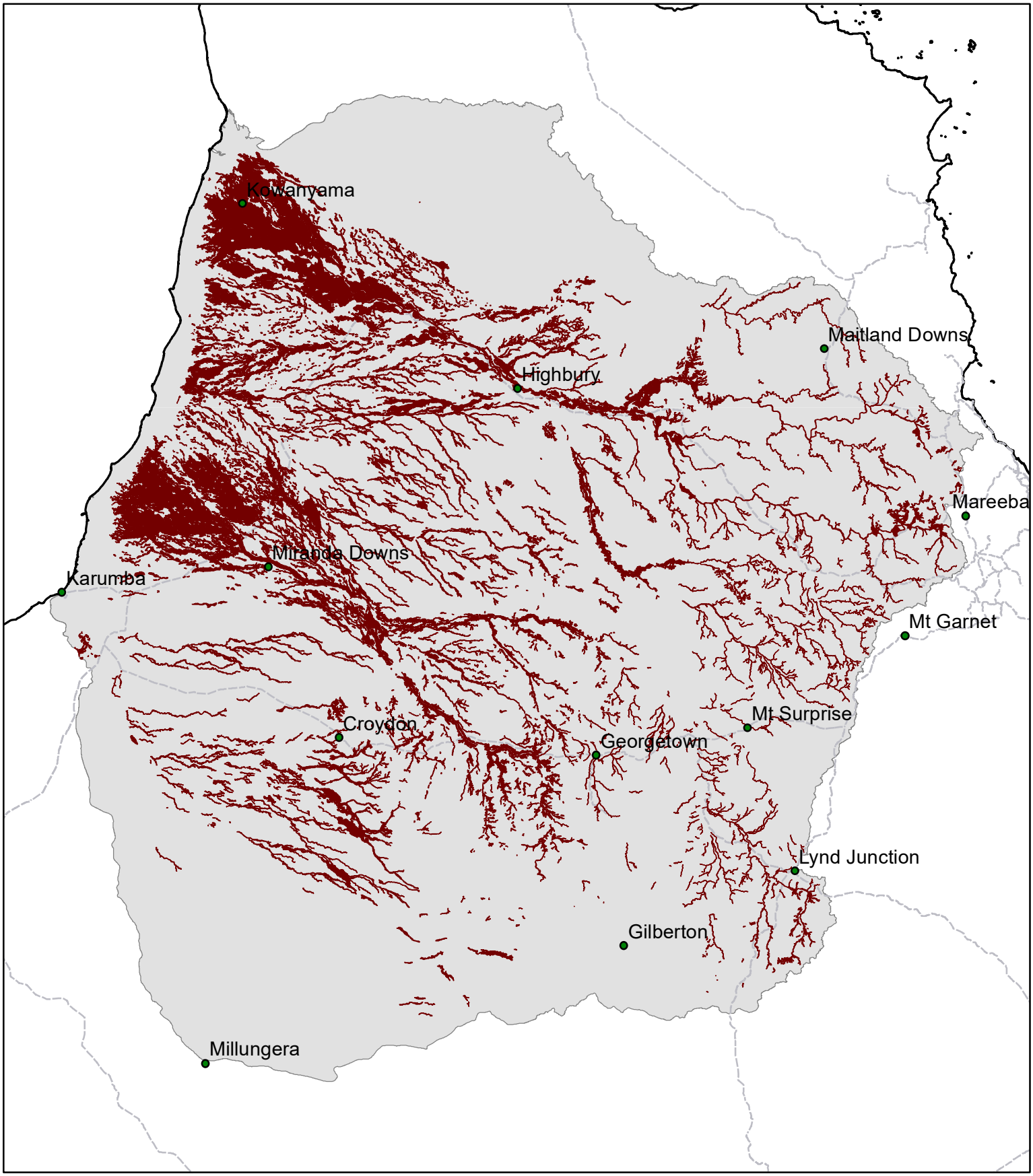
Regional Ecosystems

2.3.21f-j, 2.3.22, 2.3.24a-c, 2.3.26a-f, 2.3.41, 2.3.44a-c, 2.3.44e, 2.3.52, 2.3.53, 2.3.54, 2.3.62a-b, 2.3.68, 2.3.69a, 2.3.6a-b, 2.3.72a-b, 9.3.13, 9.3.14a-b, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.26, 9.3.3c-e, 9.3.6a.

Land system, Local Pasture Unit

Gilbert (54), Miranda (51) (Perry *et al* 1964).

NG03 Frontage



Area of land type in region: 8%
Median rainfall (region): 544 – 1297 mm
Average rainfall (region): 580 – 1370 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 82%
Median FPC: 18%
Median TBA: 7 m2/ha

Queensland Government