Red earths



Landform	Upper slopes on level to gently undulating plains.				
Woody vegetation	Bloodwood, narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with understorey of grevilleas, wattles and quinine.				
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.				
Preferred	Golden beard grass, forest bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.				
Intermediate	Cotton panic, silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, plume sorghum, Indian couch*, bottlewasher grasses, giant speargrass.				
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.				
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, fairy grass.				
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.				
Introduced weeds					
Soil	Free draining, grey to red surface grading to red clay soils.				
Description	Surface: Loose; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: medium clay.				
Features	Free draining. Ironstone nodules in subsoils.				





Water availability	Low						
Fertility	Variable, generally low. Low nitrogen (1 mg/kg); low phosphorus (4 mg/kg); low potassium (0.1 cmol /kg).						
Salinity	Non-saline						
Sodicity	Non-sodic						
рН	Neutral (6.4) at surface; increasing acidity down the profile.						
Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)	Based on fully wa Median annual ra Pasture type	infall 692 – 927 m Median tree cover (TBA m²/ha) (FPC %) 0 TBA/FPC 9 TBA 22 FPC	E = 450 kg animal c m Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha) 1580 - 2610 630 - 1440	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%) 20% 20%	ay LTCC (ha/AE) 5.6 – 9.2 10 – 23		
Enterprise	Breeding herds.						
Land use and management recommendations	 Suitable for grazing of native pastures. 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 thickening (e.g. breadfruit, wattles). Native pastures need to be burnt prior to over-sowing with stylos. 						
Land use limitations	 Timber thickening limits pasture productivity. Low fertility limits possibilities for sown grasses. Phosphorus supplements are required in wet season. 						
Conservation features and related management	• The vulnerable plant species <i>Jedda multicaulis</i> and rare species <i>Gardenia scabrella</i> , <i>Acacia ommatosperma</i> and <i>Labichea brassii</i> may occur in this land type						
Regional Ecosystems	2.10.1a, 2.10.4b, 2.11.1a-b, 2.5.1a-b, 2.5.24a-c, 2.5.25, 9.11.13, 9.3.2.						
Land system, Local Pasture Unit	Karoon (2), Boorooman (4), Yanman (25), Glenharding (26), Lyall (32) (Perry <i>et al</i> 1964); LPU 28, 41 (Tothill and Gillies 1992).						



NG11 Red earths



Area of land type in region: 0.5% Median rainfall (region): 544 – 1297 mm Average rainfall (region): 580 – 1370 mm Area of land type with FPC: 82% Median FPC: 22% Median TBA: 9 m2/ha

