

# Bauhinia sandy forest



<b>Landform</b>	Outwash sandy plains.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Low, moderately dense, woodland of bauhinia, beefwood, whitewood, emu apple, dead finish, ironwood, Cooktown ironwood, arid peach and paperbarks. Emergent long-fruited bloodwoods may occur in some stands. Scattered shrubs include currant bush, wait-a-while and mimosa bush*.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	<i>*Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i> <i>Pastures often dominated by Aristida and the annual fire grass species.</i>
<b>Preferred</b>	Golden beard grass, plume sorghum, black speargrass, forest bluegrass, gulf bluegrass, kangaroo grass.
<b>Intermediate</b>	Northern wanderrie grass, lovegrasses, cotton panic, wiregrasses.
<b>Non-preferred</b>	
<b>Annual grasses</b>	Fire grass, silkytop grass, comb finger grass, comet grass, rare panic, pigeon grass, long-awn wanderrie grass.
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos, buffel grass.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	Chinee apple, grader grass, mimosa bush.
<b>Soil</b>	Red to yellow, light grey uniform or light textured deep sandy soils.
<b>Description</b>	<b>Surface:</b> Loose; <b>Surface texture:</b> sandy; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> sand to light clay.

Features	Surface runoff is very low with high infiltration and internal drainage. Subsoils are soft to slightly hard.
Water availability	Low
Fertility	Low nitrogen (0.022%); low phosphorus (2 mg/kg); low potassium (0.1 cmol /kg).
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Strongly acid to neutral in 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 – 961 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	380 - 1640	15%	12 - 51
	8 TBA 20 FPC	180 - 620	15%	32 – 106

### Enterprise

Breeding

### Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures.
- Generally higher stocking rate than northern sandy forest country, possibly because of top feed (bauhinia, whitewood).
- Spelling to achieve fuel loads and strategic burning (late dry hot burn) to manage woody thickening (e.g. tea trees).
- Native pastures need to be burnt prior to over-sowing with stylos.

### Land use limitations

- Extremely low fertility limits potential carrying capacities.
- Phosphorus supplements are essential in wet season.

### Conservation features and related management

- Subject to heavy total grazing pressure. In some areas prone to scalding and wind erosion.
- Provides wetland habitat for a flora and fauna.
- Includes seasonal wetlands significant as feeding sites for water birds.

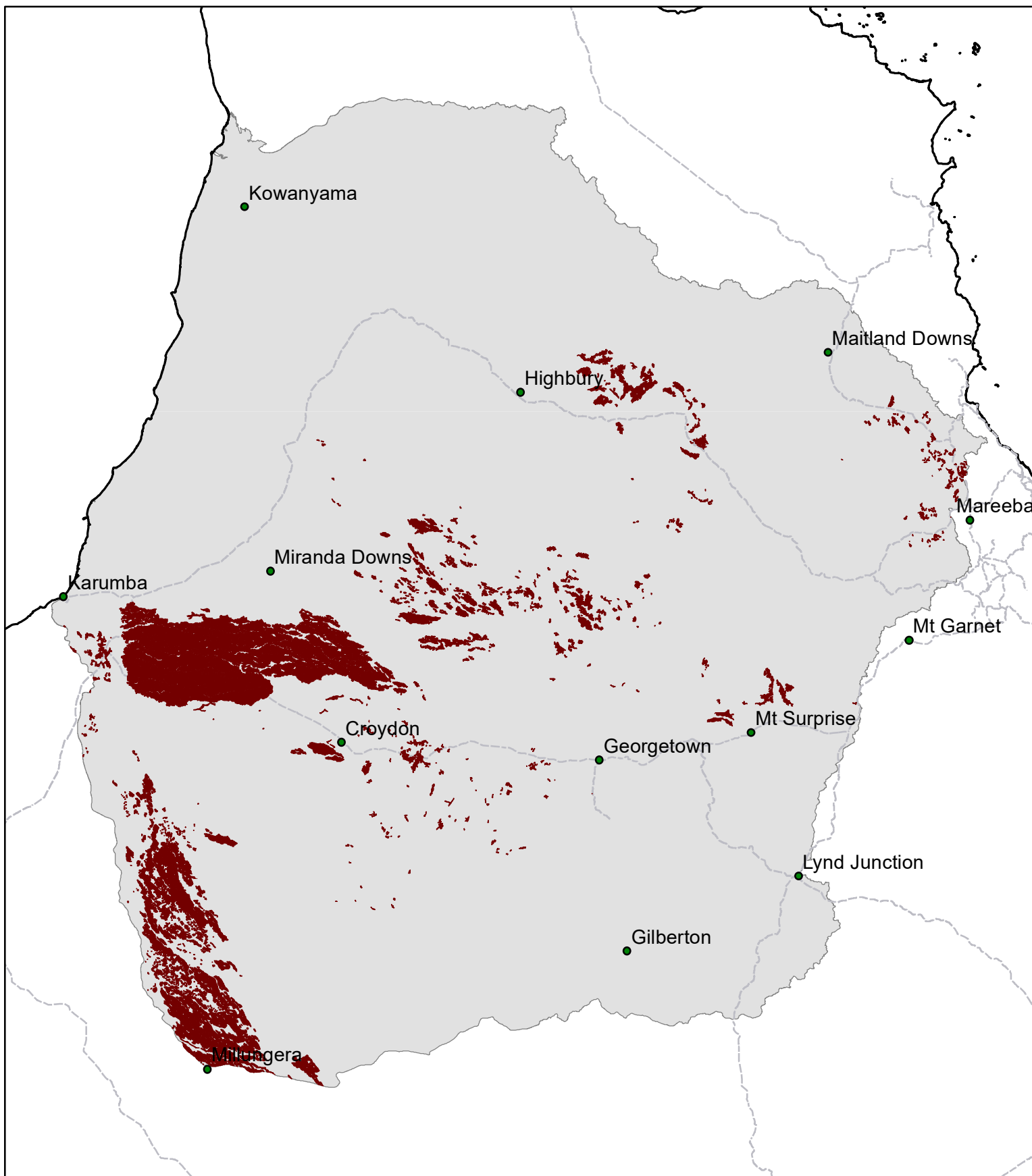
### Regional Ecosystems

2.5.17a-b, 2.5.30, 2.5.36, 2.5.36, 2.5.37a-b, 2.5.41, 9.5.13a-b, 9.5.14, 9.5.15a-b.

### Land system, Local Pasture Unit

Bylong (44), Strathmore (23), Mayvale (42), Claraville (43) (Perry *et al* 1964) LPU 41 (Tothill and Gillies 1992).

# NG13 Bauhinia sandy forest



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: 97%  
Median FPC: 20%  
Median TBA: 8 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government