

Soft spinifex country



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Landform | Dissected low plateaux and high plains and ridges. Small areas occur on hills and steeper slopes. |
| Woody vegetation | Silver leaf box or snappy gum low woodlands. Other low woodland species that occur include western bloodwood, whitewood, beefwood and paperbarks. Shrubs may include turpentine, wattles, currant bush and cassias. |
| Expected pasture composition | <i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i> |
| Preferred | Soft spinifex, kangaroo grass, Cloncurry buffel grass*, black speargrass. |
| Intermediate | Silky oil grass, golden beard grass, bottlewashers. |
| Non-preferred | Wiregrasses. |
| Annual grasses | Button grass, Australian dropseed, native couch, small burr grass, slender wanderrie grass, long-awn wanderrie grass. |
| Common forbs | Rattlepods, tickweed, common bonamia, tropical speedwell, Birdsville indigo, sidas. |
| Suitable sown pastures | Shrubby stylos (e.g. Seca), Caribbean stylos (e.g Verano). |
| Introduced weeds | Grader grass, calotrope. |
| Soil | Skeletal soils and sands and deeper red and yellow earths. |
| Description | Surface: Loose, soft and massive; Surface texture: sand, sandy loam or sandy clay loam; Sub-soil texture: light clay to clay, where present. |
| Features | Soils frequently uneven and often shallow to rock. Clay subsoils are hard where present. |
| Water availability | Low to moderate. |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Rooting depth | Low to moderate. |
| Infiltration | Low to moderate. |
| Fertility | Low to moderate. Low in available phosphorus. |
| Salinity | Very low. |
| Sodicity | Very low. |
| pH | Neutral to medium acid. |

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

| Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------|
| Median annual rainfall 398 – 831 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 | 480 - 1820 | 15% | 11 - 41 |
| | 5 TBA 13 FPC | 250 - 1150 | 15% | 17 – 78 |

Enterprise

Breeding.

Land use and management recommendations

- Use fire judiciously as management tool to control wattle and timber thickening. Fire can be used to improve access to palatable spinifex, to encourage spinifex seeds to germinate.
- Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and erosion.

Land use limitations

- Scalded areas occur due to overuse.
- Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity

Conservation features and related management

- Periodic wildfires can lead to changes in woody vegetation and pasture composition.

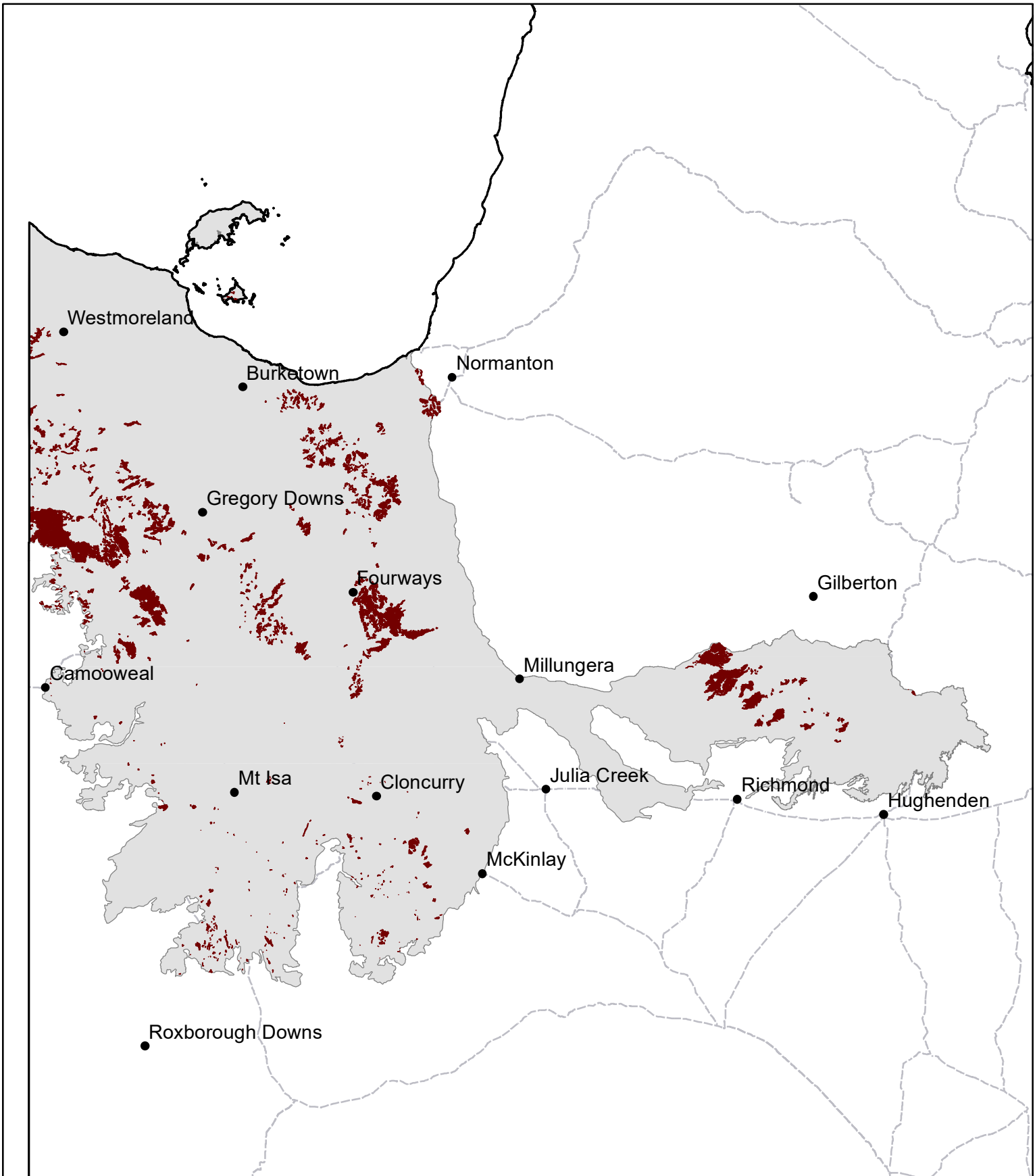
Regional Ecosystems

1.11.10a-b, 1.11.11, 1.11.12, 1.12.3b-c, 1.12.6, 1.12.7, 1.5.12, 1.7.2a, 1.7.3, 1.7.4, 1.7.7b, 1.9.11b, 1.9.11b, 2.10.1b, 2.5.11a, 2.5.28a-b.

Land Systems

Punchbowl (12), Cowan (14) (Perry 1964).

SG14 Soft spinifex country



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 233 – 831 mm
Average rainfall (region): 271 – 952 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 74%
Median FPC: 13%
Median TBA: 5 m²/ha



Queensland
Government