Sandy red earths

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Landform	Upper slopes on level to gently undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Bloodwood woodland with associated narrow-leaved ironbark and understorey of grevilleas and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, golden beard grass, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Cotton panic, lovegrasses, northern wanderrie.
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	Low. Low nitrogen (1 mg/kg); low phosphorus (2–4 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 watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day Median annual rainfall 833 - 1491 mm Pasture type Safe annual LTCC Median tree Median annual cover pasture growth utilisation pasture growth (TBA m²/ha) (FPC %) (%) (ha/AE) (DM kg/ha) Native species 0 TBA/FPC 3980 - 4190 20% 3.5 – 3.7 12 TBA 1480 - 2110 20% 6.9 - 9.930 FPC

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
	 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. 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	 Significant habitat for arboreal mammals and for animals using hollows.
Regional Ecosystems	7.11.16a-c, 7.11.18a-h, 9.11.7a-b.
Soil associations	RERT, RERG, REPT, REPR, KPR (Grundy and Bryde 1989).



WT06 Sandy red earths



Area of land type in region: 1% Median rainfall (region): 629 – 1491 mm Average rainfall (region): 664 – 1647 mm Area of land type with FPC: 85% Median FPC: 30% Median TBA: 12 m2/ha

