

Yellow earths



Landform	Mid to lower slopes of level to gently undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Grey box, poplar gum and narrow-leaved ironbark woodland with understorey of tea trees and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, plume sorghum, golden beard grass.
Intermediate	Cotton panic, silky browntop, lemon-scented grass, gulf bluegrass, giant speargrass, northern wanderrie grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Fire grass, comet grass, fairy grass, lovegrasses.
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Texture contrast soils (solodics).
Description	Surface: Loose or hard-setting; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: medium to heavy clay.
Features	Impeded drainage leading to boggy when wet. Mottling of soil at depth. Dispersive subsoils.
Water availability	Low to moderate.

Fertility	Variable, generally low. Low nitrogen (0.08%); low phosphorus (4–6 mg/kg); low potassium (0.17 cmol /kg).
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Generally low.
pH	Slightly acidic (6.1) at surface; increasing to medium 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	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	4260	20%	3.4
	19 TBA 46 FPC	1690 - 1930	20%	7.6 – 8.6

Enterprise

Breeding

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. 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.
- Limit mechanical disturbance (nothing more severe than crocodile seeder) due to the fragile nature of the duplex soils.

Conservation features and related management

- Old growth stands of this regional ecosystem are particularly significant for arboreal mammals.

Regional Ecosystems

7.11.1g, 7.11.20, 7.12.56a-b, 7.3.16a, 7.3.16c, 7.3.16d.

Soil associations

YERT, BYPT, BYAN, YEAN (Grundy and Bryde 1989).

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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: 91%
Median FPC: 46%
Median TBA: 19 m²/ha



Queensland
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