

Brown basalt



Landform	Level to gently undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark open woodland associated with silver-leaved ironbark, mountain coolibah, ghost gum and bloodwood.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, curly bluegrass, giant speargrass, plume and brown sorghum.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass, Indian couch*.
Non-preferred	Pitted bluegrass, dark wiregrass, lovegrasses, fairy grass.
Annuals	Button grass, annual lovegrasses (e.g. delicate, soft, stinkgrass, weeping, drooping), liverseed grass*.
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, urochloa, creeping bluegrass, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, Caatinga stylo. Butterfly pea on deeper soils >90 cm.
Introduced weeds	Rubbervine, parthenium, giant rat's tail grass, calotrope, chinee apple, Captain Cook bush, grader grass.
Soil	Very shallow to moderately deep brown clay loam grading to yellow brown structured clay (ferrosol). Variable basalt rock and surface stone cover.
Description	Surface: Variable stone cover; Surface texture: clay loam; Subsoil texture: light medium clay.

Water availability	Low to moderate.
Fertility	Moderate
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Slightly acidic (pH 6.6).

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 564 – 739 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	2870 - 2970	30%	3.3 - 3.4
	4 TBA 10 FPC	2200 - 2210	30%	4.4

Enterprise

Fattening and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition.
- Heavy grazing encourages domination of Indian couch and reduced productivity.
- Maintain at least 50% ground cover at end of dry season to maximise infiltration and reduce soil erosion.

Land use limitations

- Shallow soils.
- Use of fire (4–5 years) after storm rain to address woodland thickening and maintain desirable pasture composition.
- Weed invasion (chinee apple, giant rat's tail grass).
- Establishment problems with improved pastures (stylos) due to high incidence of frosts.
- Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to rill and gully erosion along tracks and fence lines and on sloping lands.

Conservation features and related management

- These extensively thinned, cleared or cultivated areas provide habitat for rare and threatened flora (*Atalaya calcicola*, *Croton magneticus*, *Ehretia grahamii* and *Wrightia versicolor*) and fauna species.
- Important seasonal wetland habitats associated with this ecosystem.
- Lava tunnels with endemic fauna and significant bat maternity sites.
- Some areas are subject to invasion by *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

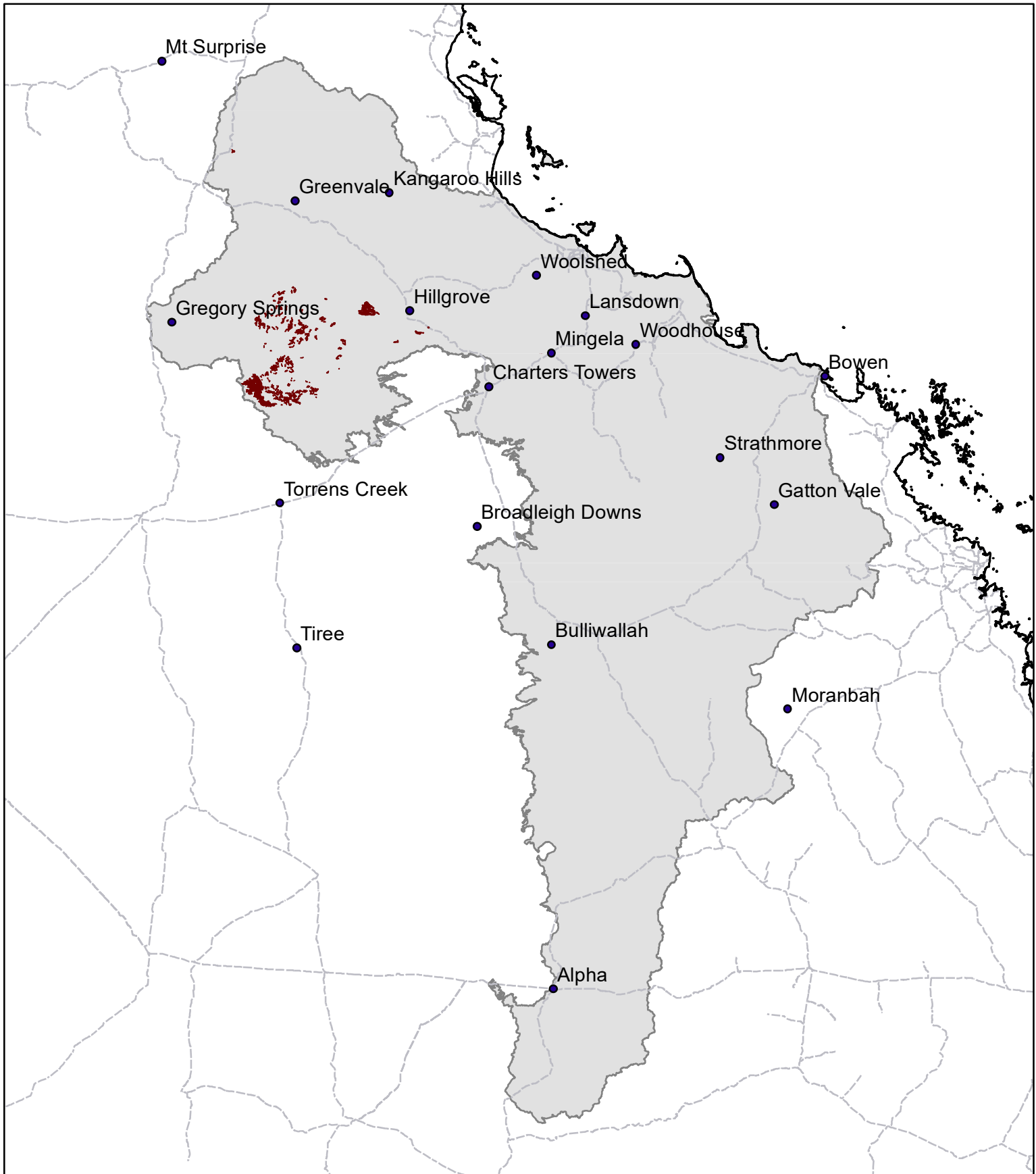
Regional Ecosystems

9.8.11, 9.8.1b, 9.8.4c.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Soil Associations (Rogers *et al* 1999) Conjuboy, Glencoe.

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Area of land type in region: 0.3%
Median rainfall (region): 440 – 981 mm
Average rainfall (region): 476 – 1112 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 55%
Median FPC: 10%
Median TBA: 4 m²/ha



Queensland
Government