

Frontage



Landform

Frontage country: channels and levees.

Woody vegetation

Predominantly river red gum and coolibah open woodlands. Associated species include: north-west ghost gum, bloodwoods (long-fruited, red, Clarkson's), ironbark, bauhinia, river she-oak, paperbarks, winged nut tree, Leichhardt's tree, whitewood, beefwood, broad-leaved carbeen, yellow wood, palms (several species), guttapercha, figs, bean tree and currant bush (conkerberry).

Expected pasture composition

** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*

Preferred

Buffel grass* (naturalised), black speargrass.

Intermediate

Golden beard grass/ribbon grass, pitted bluegrass, bottlewashers, windmill grasses, white grass, Australian wild rice, downs couch.

Non-preferred

Wiregrasses, asbestos grass, beetle grass.

Annual grasses

Bunched kerosene grass, native sorghum, Flinders grass, wanderrie grasses, Australian dropseed, button grass, fire grass, hare's foot grass.

Common forbs

Sensitive plant, desert milkwort, round pod indigo, native rosella, Queensland bluebush, merauke hibiscus, kapok bush*.

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass.

Introduced weeds

Mimosa, prickly acacia, chinee apple, rubbervine, bellyache bush, calotrope, hyptis.

Soil	Alluvial fine sandy soils, fine sandy to loam brown soils. Red-brown earths and grey-brown medium to heavy clays.
Description	Surface: Alluvial fine sandy soils; Surface texture: often self mulching; Sub-soil texture: slow draining, medium to heavy clays.
Features	Fine sandy soils in channels and levees, grading to the heavier soils on the banks and flooded areas. Well draining soil, medium to heavy clays are often self mulching and drainage slows at depth.
Water availability	Moderate to high.
Rooting depth	Moderate.
Infiltration	High.
Fertility	Moderate – high.
Salinity	Low (increasing at depth in the medium to heavy clay soils).
Sodicity	Low (increasing at depth in the medium to heavy clay soils).
pH	Slightly acidic to neutral on the better draining soils. Alkaline clays.
Utilisation	20%.
Enterprise	Breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptible to overuse, fragile pasture species that provide diet quality not quantity. • High grazing pressure can lead to wind erosion and scalding.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth and high shrub densities (guttapercha particularly) can limit productivity.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas of wetlands either endangered or at risk. High total grazing pressure leading to degradation along watercourses. • 1.3.9: Includes the only perennial watercourses in arid and semi-arid Queensland. Habitat for rare and threatened species including purple-crowned fairy-wren. Seasonal habitat for water birds.
Regional ecosystems	1.3.2, 1.3.5, 1.3.6x1a, 1.3.6x1e, 1.3.7, 1.3.7a-e, 1.3.8, 1.3.9, 1.9.1x3, 2.3.9, 2.3.9b, 2.3.11, 2.3.11a-d, 2.3.11ax1, 2.3.11bx1, 2.3.11bx2, 2.3.11f-k, 2.3.11x1, 2.3.11x30, 2.3.11x40, 2.3.12, 2.3.14, 2.3.15, 2.3.17, 2.3.17b-e, 2.3.18, 2.3.18a-b, 2.3.20, 2.3.20c-d, 2.3.20j, 2.3.21, 2.3.21b-c, 2.3.22, 2.3.22x11, 2.3.22x11a-b, 2.3.23, 2.3.24, 2.3.24a-b, 2.3.24x1-2, 2.3.24x11-12, 2.3.24x2, 2.3.25, 2.3.25b-c, 2.3.25x1-3, 2.3.26, 2.3.26a, 2.3.28x1, 2.3.29, 2.3.33, 2.3.33x1, 2.3.33x3-4, 2.3.34, 2.3.34x32, 2.3.35, 2.3.38, 2.3.39, 3.2.20, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.11x1, 9.3.1, 9.3.4, 9.3.7, 9.3.10, 9.3.12a, 9.3.13, 9.3.17b-c, 9.3.18.