

Basalt



Landform	Basalt undulating plains, rolling hills and plateaux.
Woody vegetation	Open woodland characterised by whitewood, ghost gum, bloodwoods, ironbarks, coolibah, bauhinia.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Queensland bluegrass, kangaroo grass, black speargrass, forest/desert bluegrass, plume sorghum.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, downs couch, golden beard grass/ribbon grass, white grass, canegrass, bull Mitchell grass, giant speargrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses.
Annual grasses	Bunched kerosene grass, hairy armgrass, button grass, weeping lovegrass.
Common forbs	Waltheria, vernonia, thick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	None suitable.
Introduced weeds	Rubbervine, prickly acacia, grader grass.

Soil	Black and red earths.
Description	Surface: Black earth; Surface texture: friable; Sub-soil texture: well structured.
Features	In general the shallower profiles, of the order of 30-60 cm, are more poorly structured than the deeper profiles.
Water availability	Moderate.
Rooting depth	Shallow to moderate.
Infiltration	High.
Fertility	Moderate.
Salinity	Generally low.
Sodicity	Non-sodic.
pH	Moderately acidic to strongly alkaline.
Utilisation	20%
Enterprise	Breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use combination of control methods (fire, chemical, mechanical and biological) as management tool to control woody weeds (e.g. heart leaf poison bush). • Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and wind and water (gully) erosion.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity. • Strip clearing is preferable to clearing of large areas to minimise erosion and degradation.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not of any significant conservation concern.
Regional ecosystems	9.8.1a, 9.8.5a-b, 9.8.9, 9.8.11.