

Gidyea country



Landform

Alluvial deposits occurring as plains, floodplains and sediments forming undulating plains.

Woody vegetation

Predominantly gidyea with scattered boonaree, ebony, false sandalwood, vine tree/suplejack, coolibah, beefwood, whitewood, bauhinia, paperbarks, currant bush/conkerberry.

Expected pasture composition

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

Preferred

Mitchell grass, gulf bluegrass, black speargrass, buffel grass* (naturalised).

Intermediate

Bottlewashers, silky browntop, soft spinifex, pitted bluegrass, downs couch, white grass, native oat grass, golden beard grass/ribbon grass, northern wanderrie, windmill grasses.

Non-preferred

Wiregrasses.

Annual grasses

Button grass, Flinders grass, awnless barnyard grass.

Common forbs

Sesbania pea, low sensitive plant, native jutes, Flemings bush.

Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass.

Introduced weeds

Not much grows in or around gidyea. However, rubbervine, calotrope and bellyache bush will grow in woody areas.

Soil	Red/yellow earths and grey-brown clays.
Description	Surface: Sands and sandy loams on the surface; Surface texture: sandy loam; Sub-soil texture: clay subsoil. Grey-brown medium to heavy clays throughout the profile.
Features	Varies from a uniform soil surface free of stone in the east to the western where it is frequently uneven and accumulates a moderate stone mantle.
Water availability	Moderate to high.
Rooting depth	Moderate to deep.
Infiltration	Moderate (sandy loams, 35 mm before run off occurs. High (clay, 75 mm before run off occurs, based on low to moderate intensity storm rain.
Fertility	Moderate to high.
Salinity	Low, increasing salinity in the sandy to sandy loams in the subsoil. Salinity increasing with depth in clay soils.
Sodicity	Low, increasing sodicity in the sandy to sandy loams in the subsoil. Sodicity increasing with depth in clay soils.
pH	Sandy to sandy loams slightly acid to slightly alkaline. Grey-brown clays neutral to strongly alkaline.
Utilisation	15%; 30% when improved.
Enterprise	Breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and wind and water (gully) erosion. • Strip clearing is preferable to clearing of large areas to minimise erosion and degradation.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not of significant conservation value.
Regional ecosystems	1.3.4, 1.3.4x1, 1.5.6x2, 1.5.8, 1.7.1e, 1.9.1x1, 2.3.7, 2.3.7a, 2.3.7c, 2.9.4, 2.9.4a, 2.9.4x1, 2.9.4ax40, 2.9.4b-d, 2.9.4dx40, 2.9.4f, 2.9.5, 2.9.6x40, 4.3.8, 4.4.1x3, 4.9.11, 4.9.16, 9.8.6.