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Acknowledgements

Information provided in this booklet has been drawn from a number of sources, including:

- Queensland Government, Department Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) and Queensland Department of Environment and Science (DES)
- Queensland Fire and Biodiversity Consortium (QFBC)
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council

We acknowledge the significant contribution by the Queensland Government to this publication. We have customised content in their Grazing Land Types Information sheets to provide more locally relevant information for each major sub-catchment in South East Queensland and to provide valuable supporting information for property management planning.

Disclaimer

The material contained in this publication is produced for general information only. It is not intended as professional advice on specific applications. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability and appropriateness of the material contained in this publication to specific applications. No person should act or fail to act on the basis of any material contained in this publication without first obtaining specific independent professional advice. Healthy Land & Water and the participants of our network expressly disclaim any and all liability to any person in respect of anything done by any such person in reliance, whether in whole or in part, on this publication. The information contained in this publication does not necessarily represent the views of Healthy Land & Water or the participants of our network.

Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge that the place we now live in has been nurtured by Australia's First Peoples for tens of thousands of years. We believe the spiritual, cultural and physical consciousness gained through this custodianship is vital to maintaining the future of our region.

Contact details

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Introduction

The *South East Queensland Land Types Booklet – Mid Brisbane Catchments* supplies land managers in this region with a description of the land types that may be present on their property.

A **land type** provides a detailed description of the land and its suitability for a range of land use activities. Land types are based on physical and biological characteristics, including the presence of particular soils (developed on a common geology), land forms and vegetation communities (or Regional Ecosystems). A particular land type will have similar capabilities and limitations that can assist in the management of grazing enterprises. Land type information helps landholders to understand the capabilities of their land and appropriate management to ensure that good land condition is maintained now and into the future.

Landholders can use the Land Resource Area map and descriptions of landform, vegetation communities and Regional Ecosystems contained in this booklet to identify the land type on their properties.

This booklet provides an overview of general principles for sustainable management for all land types. This is followed by a detailed description of each land type in the Mid Brisbane catchments, including vegetation, pastures and soils. Landholders can use this information to understand their land capability, to identify the natural resources on their property and to plan for the appropriate use and management of their land.

Each land type information sheet contains data on:

- **Native trees & shrubs.** Outlines the main or dominant tree species found within the broad vegetation communities that occur on each land type.
- **Pasture composition.** Classifies common grasses into desirable, intermediate and undesirable species, with their composition a valuable indicator of pasture condition.
- **Suitable sown pastures.** A range of best-bet grasses and legumes for different land types. Sown pastures are not suitable on all land types and situations and should be carefully considered. It is important to note some exotic grasses and legumes pose a significant threat to the environment because of their tendency to dominate. Species known to pose threats are marked **.
- **Introduced weeds.** Lists declared and environmental weeds often associated with the land type.
- **Soil.** Describes the dominant soil groups for each land type and their key properties which ultimately determine the suitability of the land to different types of land use limitations. More detailed soils information can be obtained from historical Land Resource Assessment undertaken by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries (now the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, QDAFF), the Department of Natural Resources, or through soil testing.
- **Stocking rates.** a broad estimate of the area in each land type required to support an adult equivalent (AE) – a 450kg non-lactating animal – over a long planning horizon. Long term carrying capacity will depend on the mix of land types on the property and their land condition, the climate, grazing system and landholder goals. All landholders are encouraged to calculate the long term carrying capacity of their properties. QDAFF and SEQ Catchments regularly assist landholders to determine these rates. Contact your SEQ Catchments Community Partnership Management for more information on this service.
- **Utilisation rate.** Refers to the proportion of annual forage growth that is consumed by livestock. The safe utilisation rates listed refer to a maximum rate of average annual uses consistent with maintaining good land conditions for each land type.
- **Land use and management recommendations.** Specific recommendations for the land type to be considered in conjunction with general sustainable land management principles provided on page 3.
- **Land use limitations.** Highlights typical soil and landform characteristics that limit land use and management options.
- **Regional ecosystems.** Lists vegetation communities associated with particular land zones in a bioregion. A full list of REs is provided in the Appendices.
- **Conservation features.** Highlights significant conservation values within each land type and management considerations to protect and enhance these values.

The Glossary provides an explanation of key terms within each of the land type descriptions. Further details on the individual characteristics described in the Land Type Information Sheets are provided in the Appendices. A list of additional sources of information is provided in the section titled 'More Information'.

While the information provided in this booklet can assist landholders to better plan and manage the natural resources on their properties, it should be considered in conjunction with recognised training programs like Property Management Planning, Grazing Land Management, Stocktake and/or site-specific advice from qualified extension officers.

General Principles of Sustainable Land Management

Sustainable land management involves using the land within its capability to ensure the productivity and economic potential of the land is maintained, whilst its ecological function, such as the ability of the soils to retain water or the landscape to support biodiversity, is not diminished.

Where economic, social and environmental factors are considered simultaneously by land managers, the long-term sustainability of the health, resilience and productivity of a property is more likely to be assured.

- **Manage your property according to the land use capability and limitations.** This is based on an understanding of land resource areas and ecological processes. Consider soil structure, depth and type, slope and drainage in your management decisions. Critical processes include the ability of the soil to retain water and resist erosion.
- **Work cooperatively with neighbours for effective management of landscape scale issues** such as fire management, weeds, animal pests and erosion. This allows for effective management of landscape scale issues such as fire management, weeds, animal pests and erosion. Often this can maximise benefits and increase cost efficiency.
- **Ensure appropriate placement and maintenance of infrastructure** (e.g. roads, bridges, fences, yards and water points). *This may include roads, bridges, drains, soil conservation features such as contours and waterways, fences, yards and water points* to minimise land degradation. A property management plan can guide you in approaching these decisions from a whole of property perspective.
- **Protect and rehabilitate areas that are degraded or at risk from erosion and salinity.** Through fencing and re-establishment of groundcover and native vegetation.



Images: Rehabilitation of degraded areas, such as can be achieved through supplementary planting, can help minimise erosion risk (left image). Promoting diversity, like including trees in grazing landscapes, makes your property more resilient to variations in climate (right image).

- **Control and minimise the spread of declared weeds and pests.** Identify different weed species and adopt good hygiene practices particularly with regard to movements of machinery, livestock, fodder and seed. Plan and implement integrated control measures most appropriate for your situation to reduce negative impacts on production and the environment.
- **Respect and protect indigenous and European cultural heritage sites.** Manage access to significant sites and identify risks to their preservation.
- **Minimise energy use and waste.** This reduces costs and environmental impacts.
- **Maintain high levels of groundcover.** Keep at least 90% of the soil surface covered at all times of the year by managing your stocking rate. This will help prevent erosion, improve water quality and mean your pasture is able to quickly respond to any rainfall.
- **Adopt grazing management practices which maintain good land condition.** Maintain healthy diverse pastures dominated by 3P (Perennial, Productive, Palatable) species by managing utilisation, matching stock numbers to available forage and routine spelling.
- **Monitor and manage your pastures to match stocking rates with pasture availability.** This helps ensure sustainable utilisation of pasture and prevents overgrazing and pasture degradation. It also allows early detection of emerging issues such as pest species or the onset of erosion.



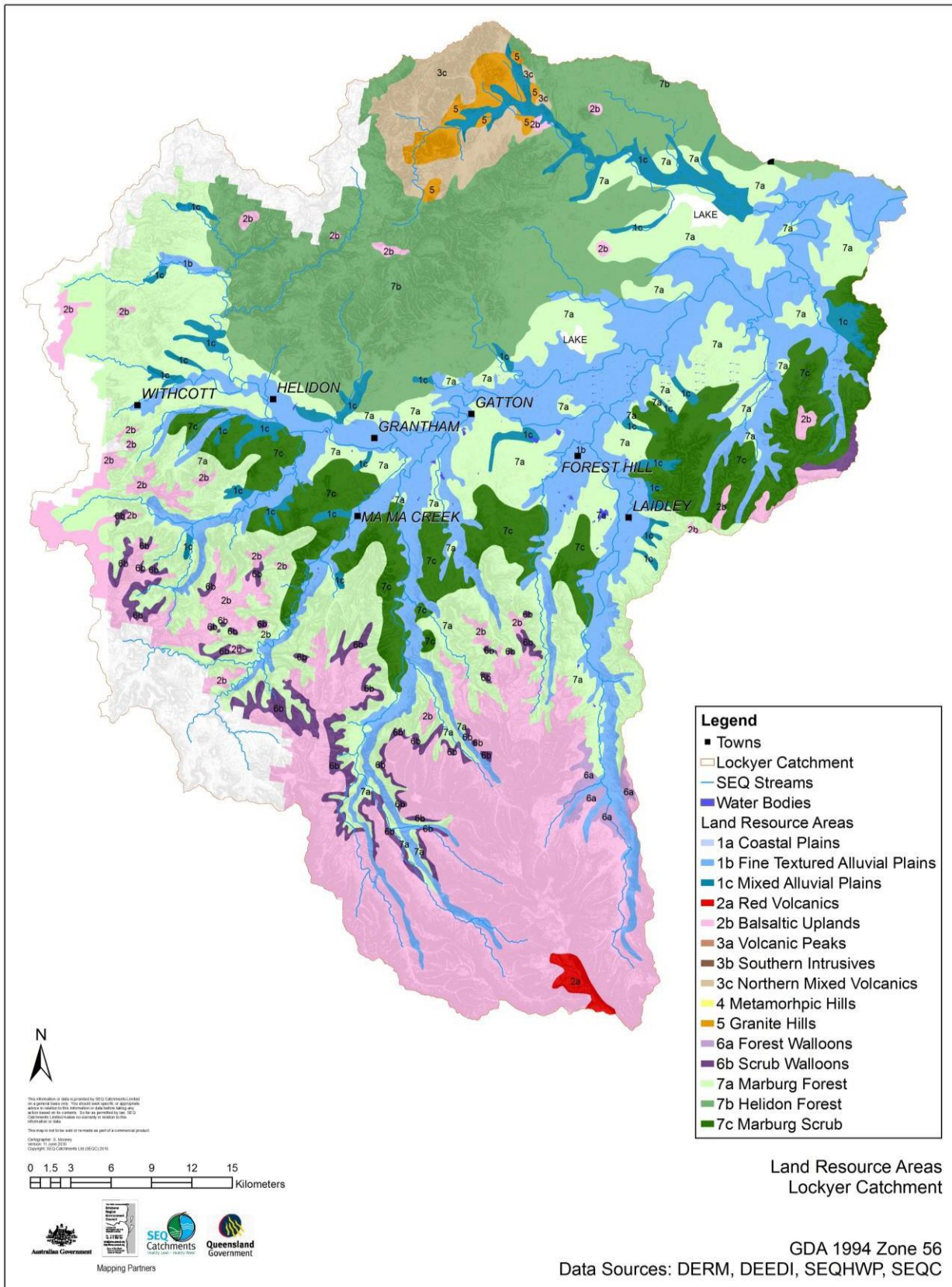
Image: Resting pastures and monitoring species composition can help you to better manage your grazing for production and environmental outcomes.

- **Adopt sustainable cropping practices.** This includes reduced tillage, stubble retention, use of green manure crops, inclusion of legumes and ley pastures, crop rotations, and regular soil analysis to match inputs to crop and soil needs, prevent soil health decline, soil acidification and erosion.
- **Adopt sustainable irrigation and farming practices.** Implement irrigation and farming practices which improve water use efficiency, minimise nutrient losses, run off and deep drainage and conserve limited water supplies.
- **Protect and manage remnant vegetation and regrowth representing all of the original vegetation communities on your property.** This enhances diversity, resilience and ecosystem function.
- **Retain all large standing and fallen trees with hollows.** Whether alive or dead, organic litter and fallen timber are critical habitat for a range of invertebrates, reptiles, birds and small mammals. Hollows provide important nest sites for wildlife.
- **Improve connectivity between patches of native vegetation in the landscape.** Restore the condition of native vegetation through strategic fencing, fire management, ecological thinning and weed control.
- **Develop a fire management plan for your property and work with neighbours.** Manage fire for the protection of life and property, conservation of biodiversity, protection of commercial forestry interests and pasture management for grazing. Maintain variability in fire frequency, intensity and the timing of burning and implement mosaic or patch burning at property and catchment scales to maximise biodiversity values.
- **Protect and enhance native vegetation along waterways.** This minimises streambank erosion, filters nutrients, provides habitat, maintains healthy aquatic functions and protects water quality.
- **Manage dams as artificial wetlands.** Use strategic fencing and establish alternative watering points for stock. Provide vegetative buffers around water bodies by encouraging regeneration and revegetation.
- **Leave snags and large woody debris in streams.** This provides habitat and helps control erosion.



Images: Planning for fire is an important aspect of land management (left image); Swamp tea tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) is an endangered community in South East Queensland (right image).

Land Resource Areas of the Lockyer Catchment



Blue gum on alluvial plains



Land Resource Area	Fine textured alluvial plains (1b).
Landform	Flat to gently undulating alluvial plains, levees and terraces (0–3% slope) along rivers and creeks.
Broad vegetation description	Remnants of Queensland blue gum woodland with a grassy understorey. Also Swamp mahogany, Moreton Bay ash, Gum topped box and Broad-leaved Apple.
Native trees and shrubs	Queensland blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) (T), Gum topped box (<i>E. moluccana</i>) (T), Moreton Bay ash (<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>), Swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), Brisbane wattle (<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>), Maiden's wattle (<i>A. maidenii</i>), Hickory wattle (<i>A. disparrima</i>), Black tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>), Broad-leaved apple (<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species - note conservation features over page.
Pasture composition	*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black spear grass, Rhodes grass*, Creeping bluegrass*, Scented top, Paspalum* and native legumes.
Intermediate pasture species	Tambookie grass, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wire grass, Couch grass*, Native panic, Umbrella grass, Spring grass, Slender bamboo grass, Liverseed grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wire grass, Slender chloris, Blady grass and Native rat's tail grass.
Legumes	Rhynchosia, Creeping tick trefoil, Glycine pea and Woolly glycine.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes (Callide), Creeping bluegrass, Angleton grass, Leucaena, clovers, medics Pangola, Paspalum, Kikuyu, Setaria, Green panic grass. Lucerne, Siratro, Burgundy bean, clovers, medics and Lotononis (coastal).
Introduced weeds	Chinese celtis, Lantana, Green cestrum, Annual ragweed, Blue heliotrope, Lippia, Fireweed.

Soil	
Description	Dominantly deep, dark grey to dark brown cracking clays on alluvial flats (black earths) or free draining loamy soils associated with watercourses (prairie soils). Occasional gilgai development. Lime is commonly present in cracking clays subsoils.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Medium to high. Fertility: Medium to high. pH: Surface – Variable (6 to 8). More alkaline in subsoil. Salinity: Very low. Sodicity: Non-sodic. Cracking clays occasionally sodic at depths > 0.6 m. Effective rooting depth >1.2 m for loams and >1.5 m for cracking clays.
Stocking rates	Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha. Improved pastures: 1 AE / 1 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 35% by weight.
Enterprise	Predominantly cropping; fattening on native and improved pastures.
Land use and management recommendations	Historically extensively developed for agriculture, including wide range of dryland and irrigated crops and pastures. Soils are suitable for most grain, fodder and small crops. A coordinated drainage strategy of subsurface drains, diversion banks and crop layout design is required in intensively developed areas. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, include green cover crops in crop rotations and retain crop residues to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Maintain adequate surface cover at all times in areas used for grazing. Spell pastures when flowering and seeding. Control declared and environmental weeds. Burn with a low intensity fire in summer to late autumn every 3 to 6 years. Aim to burn 30 to 60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Slow drainage, particularly black earths with high clay content, may cause waterlogging and restrict growth of some crops. Alluvial loams become cloddy after cultivation and may become hard setting if compacted by continual cropping. Local frosts and flooding may occur. Erosive flooding may be a high risk in some locations. Surface runoff may be high, particularly following irrigation. Overland flow may cause rill and sheet erosion on unprotected surfaces. Stream banks are susceptible to erosion.
Regional ecosystems	12.3.3 (dominant); 12.3.7 (others)
Conservation features	While blue gum is common, blue gum communities have been extensively cleared and fragmented. As an endangered regional ecosystem, intact remnants and regrowth areas have high conservation significance. Freshwater wetlands which are important for biodiversity & ecosystem function are associated with this land type. Large, mature blue gums containing hollows are important nesting sites and habitat for a variety of birds and marsupials. Regrowth regenerates rapidly in the absence of grazing and frequent fire.

Brigalow softwood scrub



Land Resource Area	Scrub Walloons (6b).
Landform	Undulating low hills and steep hills (3-10% slopes).
Broad vegetation description	Brigalow open forest on sedimentary rocks with vine forest understorey.
Native trees and shrubs	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), Narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>) (T), Red kamala (<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>), Shiny-leaved canthium (<i>Psydrax oderata</i> forma <i>oderata</i>), Leopard ash (<i>Flindersia collina</i>), Foambark (<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>), Bitter bark (<i>Alstonia constricta</i>), Chain fruit (<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>), Scrub boonaree (<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>), Silver croton (<i>Croton insularis</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species
Pasture composition	Minimal grassy understorey. *Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Rhodes grass*, Green panic grass*.
Intermediate pasture species	Early spring grass, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wire grass, Hooky grass, Couch grass* and Red natal grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wire grass, Blady grass, Slender chloris, Slender bamboo grass. Woolly glycine, Glycine pea.
Suitable sown pastures	Callide Rhodes, green panic, creeping blue grass, Siratro, shrubby stylo, caatinga stylo, medics, Leuceana.
Introduced weeds	African boxthorn, Lantana, Bathurst burr, thistles, Fireweed, Asparagus fern, Tree pear.

Soil	
Description	Grey and brown cracking clays with self mulching surfaces (grey and brown clays). Brown clays often shallower than grey clays. Variable gilgai development often present. Sometimes mottling of grey clay subsoils. Varying amounts of soft and concretionary lime below 30 cm, and occasional weathered rock fragments and iron/manganese.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: High. Fertility: Medium to high. pH: Surface slightly acid to neutral (6.3 to 7). Subsoils variable (6.4 to 8.5). Salinity: Low to very low at surface; medium to high at depths below 0.5 m. Sodicity: Non-sodic at surface. Subsoils sodic (<0.3 m) to strongly sodic (0.5 m). Effective rooting depth: <0.8 m (grey clays) to >1 m (brown clays).
Stocking rates	Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha. Improved pastures (dryland): 1 AE / 2 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of native and improved pastures, dryland (brown clays) and irrigation (grey clays) cropping. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, and weed control to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Include cover crops in crop rotations and retain crop residues. Use of broad based contour banks to reduce effect of cracking. Do not cultivate on slopes greater than 2%. Maintain adequate surface cover at all times. Spell pastures when flowering and seeding. Burn at intervals of 6 to 10 years. Use a fire of light to moderate intensity avoiding the hottest time of the year. Burn less than 10% in any year. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Sodicity, salinity, poor drainage, depth to bedrock can limit effective rooting depth. High salinity in subsoils (particularly grey clay) can reduce plant available water capacity. Saline outbreaks may occur on lower slopes. Mitigate through maintaining >30% tree cover and deep rooted perennial grasses. Slow drainage may cause waterlogging. Phosphorus availability may be limiting in brown clay soils. Soils may become hard setting with cultivation. Highly erodible if bare or cultivated on slopes >2%. Workability difficult immediately after rain, irrigation or when soil is dry.
Regional ecosystems	12.9-10.6, 12.8.23
Conservation features	Extensively cleared for pasture and cropping. Only very small areas remain and these are used by migratory birds such as yellow robins, grey fantails, varied trillers and rufous fantails. These scrubs are important habitat for bush turkeys and black-striped wallabies and a highly diverse reptile community that utilises fallen timber, dead trees and exfoliating bark, particularly gecko species, dragons and skinks. A number of resident woodland bird species (such as the bush stone-curlew, squatter pigeon, brown tree creeper and grey-crowned babbler) live in these scrubs. Remnants are threatened by fire on their margins and by weed invasion, e.g. asparagus, exotic grasses and tree pear. The use of fire breaks and cool season burns reduce this risk. Ideally, for conservation, these unique areas would be fenced off from grazing.

Grass-sedge wetlands



Land Resource Area	Principally coastal plains (1a), fine textured alluvial plains (1b) and mixed alluvial plains (1c).
Landform	Depressions in marine or alluvial plains, especially backplains.
Broad vegetation description	Freshwater wetlands seasonally dominated by grasses and sedges.
Native trees and shrubs	Queensland blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) (T) around edges. (T) = Suitable timber species
Other associated native species	Sedges (<i>Cyperus</i> spp.), Clubrushes (<i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp.), <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., Common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.), Water snowflakes (<i>Nymphoides indica</i>), Smartweeds and knotweeds (<i>Persicaria</i> spp.), Nardoo (<i>Marsilea mutica</i>), Water ribbons (<i>Triglochin procerum</i>).
Native and naturalized grasses	Water couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>), Swamp ricegrass (<i>Leersia hexandra</i>), <i>Ischaemum</i> spp. and <i>Chloris</i> spp.
Suitable sown pastures	It is recommended that no introduced pasture species be sown in these wetlands.
Introduced weeds	Lippia, Water primrose, Para grass, Water hyacinth.
Soil	
Description	Brown to black medium to heavy clays,
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: High Fertility: Medium. Salinity: Non-saline (except in marine areas) Sodicity: Non-sodic
Enterprise	Seasonal grazing by livestock. Refer to Conservation Features (below).
Land use and management recommendations	Livestock should be excluded from these wetlands during wet periods and native species flowering and seed set. Native pasture species should not be supplemented with introduced species. Exclude fire.

Land use limitations	These wetlands become waterlogged after rain and are seasonally inundated.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant 12.3.8
Conservation features	<p>Many areas of this wetland type have not been mapped due to their small size. Changes to water flows, particularly the construction of levee-banks and damming of water courses, have caused significant changes to these wetlands including the loss of native species and their replacement by weed species. Grazing management to exclude stock access during strategic stages, e.g. when soils are susceptible to pugging or wetland plants have not completed seeding, may enable long-term productive use whilst maintaining biodiversity values and ecological function.</p> <p>These wetlands provide habitat for numerous wetland plants and animals, including snipe, bitterns, waterfowl, and frogs and are particularly important as refugia during dry conditions. Frogbit (<i>Hydrocharis dubia</i>) is a threatened plant that occurs in these wetlands.</p> <p>Pigs may be a management issue.</p>

Gum-topped box and blue gum on mixed alluvium



Land Resource Area	Mixed alluvial plains (1c)
Landform	Alluvial plains, gently undulating levees and terraces, high river terraces and narrow drainage flats (0-6% slopes).
Broad vegetation description	Gum-topped box dry woodland to open woodland on sedimentary rocks and mixed alluviums.
Native trees and shrubs	Queensland blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) (T), Gum-topped box (<i>E. moluccana</i>) (T), Moreton Bay ash (<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>), Swamp box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), Brisbane wattle (<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>), Maiden's wattle (<i>A. maidenii</i>), Hickory wattle (<i>A. disparrima</i>). Swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>), Grey ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>) and narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>) may also be present. Sometimes associated with the endangered Swamp tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) as an understory and softwood scrub species e.g. Red kamala (<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>), Shiny-leaved canthium (<i>Psydrax oderata</i> forma <i>oderata</i>), Leopard ash (<i>Flindersia collina</i>), Foambark (<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>), Bitter bark (<i>Alstonia constricta</i>), Chain fruit (<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>), Scrub boonaree (<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species - note conservation features over page.
Pasture composition	<i>*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.</i>
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black spear grass, Rhodes grass*, Creeping bluegrass*, Scented top, Paspalum*, native legumes.
Intermediate pasture species	Tambookie grass, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wiregrass, Couch grass*, Native panic grass, Umbrella grass, Bottlewasher grasses, Curly windmill grass.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Slender chloris, Blady grass, Swamp foxtail, Native rat's tail grass.
Legumes	Emu-foot, Creeping tick trefoil, Woolly glycine.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes (Callide), creeping blue, Floren blue, pangola, paspalum, kikuyu, setaria, panic. Lucerne, siratro, burgundy bean, clovers, medics, lotononis (coastal).
Introduced weeds	Chinese celtis, lantana, green cestrum, annual ragweed, blue heliotrope, lippia.

Soil	
Description	Deep dark brown to dark grey cracking clays (coarse structured clays), or loamy sand to clay loam (prairie soils) texture contrast soils (soloths). Usually gilgai development is present, and a thick bleached zone occurs above the hard clays in duplex soils.
Limitations	Surface may be hard setting. Highly saline and strongly sodic subsoils. If strongly acid, chemical toxicities (Al, Mg) may be a problem and indicate an increased dispersion tendency.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Coarse clays and loams - high. Soloths - very low. Fertility: Coarse clays and loams – high. Soloths – low. pH: Both surface and subsoil – variable. Surface - 4.5 to 7.7. Subsoil - 4.2 to 8.5. Salinity: Very low to low at surface; medium to high salinity at depths >0.5 m. Sodicity: Non-sodic; strongly sodic at depths > 0.5 m. Effective rooting depth <0.6 m to >1.2 m on alluvial loams.
Stocking rates	Native pastures: Uncleared 1 AE / 8 ha; Cleared: 1 AE / 4-5 ha Improved pastures: 1 AE / 2-3 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of native and improved pastures, timber reserves and plantations. Maintain adequate surface cover at all times. Duplex soils are not suitable for agricultural development. In better drained areas, short-term forage crops may be grown. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, and weed control to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Include cover crops in crop rotations and retain crop residues. Burn every 6 to 25 years in summer to winter with a low to moderate fire to control thick regrowth (wattles, red ash, gum-topped box) if restricting grass cover. Aim for a 25% to 50% mosaic burn. Burn with soil moisture and with spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt is achieved. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Poor to very poor drainage causes waterlogging after rain, particularly in soils with high clay content, with some areas seasonally inundated. Effective rooting depth reduced by poor drainage, high subsoil salinity and sodicity. Moderate to high risk of sheet and gully erosion on cracking clays on sloping sites. Texture contrast soils are very susceptible to sheet, tunnel, and gully erosion. Plant growth limited by very tough, poorly structured subsoil and hard setting surfaces of duplex soils. Saline seeps may occur in lower slope positions.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.11. Others: 12.3.3
Conservation features	Remnant woodlands are important habitat for gliders, possums, koalas, tree creepers, speckled warblers, powerful owls and ground foraging birds. These woodlands provide important corridors through the landscape for both resident and dispersing fauna. Frequent fires reduce the shrubby understorey, but variable fire regimes encourage mosaics. Heavy grazing reduces fuel loads and exposes the soil surface to erosion.

Ironbarks and bloodwoods on non-cracking clays



Land Resource Area	Principally Basaltic uplands (2b), Forest Walloons (6a). Also Northern mixed volcanics (3c).
Landform	Predominantly mid to upper slopes (slopes up to 40%) in hilly country.
Broad vegetation description	Dry to moist woodlands and open forests, mainly on undulating to hilly terrain of mainly metamorphic and acid volcanic rocks. Often on coarse, shallow, sandy soils.
Native trees and shrubs	Silver-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>), Narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>)(T), Bloodwoods (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i>)(T), Queensland blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>)(T), Spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ssp. <i>variegata</i>)(T), Moreton Bay ash (<i>C. tessellaris</i>), Broad-leaved apple (<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>) and Rough bark apple (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>) along drainage lines. (T) = Suitable timber specie - note conservation features over page
Pasture composition	<i>*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.</i>
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black spear grass, Rhodes grass*, Creeping bluegrass*, Scented top, native legumes, Paspalum*.
Intermediate pasture species	Tambookie grass, Umbrella grass, Bottlewasher grasses, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wiregrass, Native panic grass, Couch grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Poverty grass, Woodland lovegrass, Blady grass, Slender chloris, Native rat's tail grass, Native lovegrass.
Legumes	Woolly glycine, Rhynchosia, Emu-foot, Creeping tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, creeping bluegrass, shrubby, fine stem, and caatinga stylo, siratro.
Introduced weeds	Lantana.

Soil	
Description	Shallow, texture contrast soils with loamy surfaces overlying reddish brown, well structured clays (non-calcic brown soils).
Limitations	Thin, hard setting surface soils.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Low. Fertility: Low. pH: Surface – 6 to 7. Subsoil – 6.7 to 7.2. Salinity: Very low Sodicity: Non-sodic Effective rooting depth <0.6 m.
Stocking rates	Uncleared native pastures: 1 AE / 8 ha. Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3-4 ha. Improved pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	Not suitable for cropping. Suitable for grazing of native and, on better slopes, improved pastures. Maintain adequate grass cover at all times, and timber cover on steeper slopes and ridges, to reduce risk of erosion. Control dense regrowth (ironbarks, wattles, corkwood) by burning with a low intensity fire in summer to late autumn every 2-3 years. Aim to burn 30-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Effective rooting depth limited by depth to bedrock. Low plant available water capacity due to shallow soil depths. Hard setting reduces infiltration rate. Often occurs on very steep slopes. Risk of erosion on steep slopes if surface is disturbed.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.11.3. Others represented: 12.8.16, 12.8.17.
Conservation features	This regional ecosystem is an important wildlife habitat. Mature stands with numerous tree hollows are home to possums, koalas and gliders. The rough fissured bark of the ironbarks is ideal habitat for skinks and geckoes. The grassy understorey provides habitat for ground fauna such as small marsupials (bettongs), reptiles (frilled-neck lizards) and birds (quail) and is an important food source for the large macropods (whip-tailed wallabies, eastern grey kangaroos). While large areas of this land type have been thinned for grazing, reasonably sized remnants remain. The health of the landscape can be enhanced through appropriate fire regimes, grazing management and allowing regrowth to develop into effective wildlife corridors.

Ironbarks and blue gum on clays



Land Resource Area	Principally Basaltic uplands (2b). Also Forest Walloons (6a).
Landform	Ridge crests, and mid to upper slopes in undulating rises to rolling low hills.
Broad vegetation description	Queensland blue gum, silvered-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbark dry woodlands to open woodlands on rolling volcanic hills and rises and sandplains or depositional plains.
Native trees and shrubs	Silver-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>), Narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>) (T), Queensland blue gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>) (T). (T) = Suitable timber species – note conservation features over page.
Pasture composition	<i>*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.</i>
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black speargrass, Rhodes grass*, Creeping bluegrass*, Scented top, native legumes.
Intermediate pasture species	Tambookie grass, Umbrella grass, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wire grass, Couch grass*, Spring grass, Slender bamboo grass, Liverseed grass*, Native panic grass.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Blady grass, Slender chloris, Native rat's tail, Native lovegrass.
Legumes	Glycine pea, Woolly glycine, Rhynchosia, Creeping tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass (Callide), Creeping bluegrass, Siratro, Leucaena, Caatinga stylo, Clover, Medics.
Introduced weeds	Lantana, fireweed.

Soil	
Description	Very shallow (lithosols) to shallow, dark clay loams and clays (rendzinas) over weathering rock. Surface - loose to self-mulching, occasionally hard setting.
Limitations	Shallow effective rooting depth.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Low to very low. Fertility: Variable pH: Surface – Lithosols 6 to 6.6, rendzinas 6.6 to 7.5 Subsoil – Lithosols 4.8, rendzinas 8.0 Salinity: Very low Sodicity: Non-sodic Effective rooting depth <0.3 m (lithosols) and <0.8 m (rendzinas).
Stocking rates	Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 4 ha. Improved pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding and fattening.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of non-irrigated improved pastures. Grain, fodder and small crops may be grown on areas with suitable depth soils (>0.5 m) and low slopes. Very shallow soils are not suited for development, and support generally poor quality native pastures. Maintain maximum surface cover to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Implement contour banks, safe disposal areas for runoff and crop management strategies to control erosion. Very shallow soils should be left as undisturbed as possible with maximum surface cover maintained at all times to minimise erosion risk and reduce accessions to the watertable. Timber and other woody vegetation should be retained on ridges and steep slopes. Burn every 3-6 years in summer to late autumn with a low intensity fire to help control weeds and regrowth (silver-leaved ironbark, wattles, corkwood). Aim to burn 30-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Effective rooting depth limited by depth to bedrock. Low plant available water capacity due to shallow soil depths. Hard setting with large amounts of gravel and stone (lithosols). Often occur on very steep slopes. Highly erodible on steep slopes with poorly structured soils. Basalts may be subject to land slip.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.8.6, 12.8.17
Conservation features	These basalt ridges are associated with several significant eucalypts and these communities have outstanding fauna value, especially for arboreal hollow dwellers.

Ironbarks and spotted gum ridges



Land Resource Area	Marburg forest (7a), Helidon forest (7b).
Landform	Undulating hills and rises; steep hills and mountains.
Broad vegetation description	Eucalypt open forest of Narrow-leaved ironbark/Grey ironbark with some softwood scrub on undulating to low hilly terrain. Patches of Rusty gum and understorey of Wattles and Bulloak.
Native trees and shrubs	Spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>)(T), Narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>)(T), Grey ironbark (<i>E. siderophloia</i>)(T), White mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>)(T), Broad-leaved ironbark (<i>E. fibrosa</i> ssp. <i>fibrosa</i>)(T), Bloodwoods (<i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i>)(T), Moreton Bay ash (<i>C. tessellaris</i>), Smooth-barked apple (<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>), Early black wattle (<i>Acacia leocalyx</i>), Brisbane wattle (<i>A. fimbriata</i>) (T) = Suitable timber species – note conservation features over page.
Pasture composition	*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Black spear grass, Barbed wire grass, Kangaroo grass, Tambookie grass, Pitted bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, Rhodes grass*, Creeping bluegrass*, Forest bluegrass, Black spear grass, native legumes.
Intermediate pasture species	Bottlewasher grasses, Angleton, Couch grass*, Hooky grass.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Blady grass, Slender chloris, Native rat's tail grass, Native lovegrass.
Legumes	Glycine pea, Narrow-leaved indigo.
Suitable sown pastures	Sown grass species generally not recommended. Legumes for dispersal: Siratro, wynn cassia, shrubby stylo, fine stem stylo.
Introduced weeds	Creeping lantana, lantana.

Soil	
Description	Texture contrast soils of brown to dark grey loamy sands overlaying red, brown or yellow clay. Surface - sandy or loamy, hard setting. Usually a prominent bleached zone above hard clay subsoil.
Limitations	Effective rooting depth <40 cm. Dispersible subsoils.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Very low. Fertility: Variable, but commonly low. pH: Surface – 4.5 to 6.6. Subsoil – Highly variable (5 to 9). Salinity: Low at surface; medium to high at depth below 50 cm. Sodicity: Non-sodic at surface; sodic to strongly sodic at depth.
Stocking rates	Native pastures: Uncleared 1 AE / 10 ha; Cleared 1 AE / 6-7 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 25% by weight.
Enterprise	Beef breeding and growing stores, native and plantation hardwood forestry.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of native and improved pastures. Timber reserves. Maintain maximum surface cover at all times. Over-sowing of legumes should be done with minimal soil disturbance (e.g. strip cultivation). Maintain timber, especially on steeper slopes and ridges. Burn every 6 to 25 years in summer to winter with a low to moderate fire to control thick regrowth if restricting grass cover. Aim for a 25% to 50% mosaic burn. Burn with soil moisture and with spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt is achieved. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Plant growth limited by tough clay subsoil and hard setting surfaces. Rooting depth limited by hard, and saline or acid, subsoils. Hard clay subsoils impede drainage and are prone to waterlogging in wet periods. Very susceptible to sheet, tunnel and gully erosion. Generally very low nutrient status, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.17, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.12.3, 12.12.5.
Conservation features	Habitat for rare flora (<i>Persoonia</i> spp. and cycads) and provides valuable resources for forest dependent fauna such as possums, gliders, forest owls, micro-bats, insectivorous birds and arboreal and ground dwelling reptiles. In areas with moderate to low slopes, these land types have generally been cleared or thinned for grazing. Areas that have been extensively managed for timber have been modified through selective thinning and frequent fire resulting in even aged stands with minimal habitat trees and poor stand succession. Retaining adequate numbers of habitat trees is important for forest health and biodiversity. The careful use of fire (especially following disturbance such as thinning or harvesting) allows forest regeneration and can be used pro-actively to promote biodiversity values within the land type and across the landscape.

Mixed open forests on duplexes and loams



Land Resource Area	Forest Walloons (6a); Helidon forest (7b); Marburg forest (7a).
Landform	Undulating to steep hills.
Broad vegetation description	Dry woodlands to open woodlands, mostly on shallow soils in hilly terrain. Most extensive on sandstone and weathered rocks.
Native trees and shrubs	Spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>) (T), Narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>) (T), Grey ironbark (<i>E. siderophloia</i>) (T), Moreton Bay ash (<i>C. tessellaris</i>), Bloodwoods (<i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i>) (T). Spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ssp. <i>variegata</i>) (T), Gum-topped box (<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>), Grey gum (<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>), Moreton Bay ash (<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>), White mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ,) may also occur. An understorey of bullock and wattles may be present. (T) = Suitable timber species note conservation features over page.
Pasture composition	<i>*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.</i>
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black spear grass, Barbed wire grass, Rhodes grass*, Tambookie grass, Creeping bluegrass*, Scented top, native legumes.
Intermediate pasture species	Tambookie, Pitted bluegrass, Couch grass*, Bottlewasher grasses, Love grasses, Native panic grass.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Reedgrass, Blady grass, Slender chloris, Native rat's tail, Native lovegrass.
Legumes	Emu foot, Woolly glycine, Rhynchosia, Creeping tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, creeping blue grass, Wynn cassia, shrubby stylo, fine stem stylo.
Introduced weeds	African lovegrass, lantana, creeping lantana, giant rat's tail grass.

Soil	
Description	Texture contrast soils of brown to dark grey loamy sands overlaying red, brown or yellow clay. Surface - sandy or loamy, loose to hard setting surface soil.
Limitations	Effective rooting depth <0.4 m (solodics) to <1.5 m (podzolics). Dispersible subsoils
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Low. Fertility: Variable, but commonly low. pH: Surface - acid to neutral (4.5 to 6.5). Subsoil: Soloths and podzolics – acid (5.0 to 6.0). Solodics – alkaline (8.0 to 9.0). Salinity: Very low at surface; high at depth. Sodicity: Non-sodic at surface; strongly sodic at depth (solodics).
Stocking rates	Native pastures: Uncleared 1 AE / 8 ha; Cleared 1 AE / 5-6 ha. Sown dryland: 1 AE / 4-5 ha.
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 25% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of native and improved pastures. Timber reserves. Maintain maximum surface cover at all times. Over-sowing of legumes should be done with minimal soil disturbance (e.g. strip cultivation). Maintain as much timber cover as possible, especially on steeper slopes and ridges. Burn every 6 to 25 years in summer to winter with a low to moderate fire to control thick regrowth if restricting grass cover. Aim for a 25% to 50% mosaic burn. Burn with soil moisture and with spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt is achieved. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Plant growth limited by tough clay subsoil and hard setting surfaces. Rooting depth limited by hard, and saline or acid, subsoils. Hard clay subsoils impede drainage and are prone to waterlogging in wet periods. Very susceptible to sheet, tunnel and gully erosion. Generally very low nutrient status, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.17, 12.11.18. Others represented: 12.3.11, 12.5.1, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.19.
Conservation features	This woodland is an important wildlife habitat with a surprisingly wide range of fauna. Larger marsupials such as wallabies often use this habitat. Numerous tree hollows are home to possums and gliders. The rough fissured bark provides good reptile habitat, for skinks and geckoes. A good grass cover protects slopes and hillsides from erosion and provides habitat for ground fauna such as button-quail. Mosaic burning for regeneration and retention of microhabitats is critical for maintaining species richness. Selective overgrazing in the burnt areas needs to be managed. Retention of mature trees is necessary, as only long-lived trees will form hollows. Conservation management should aim to retain remnant patches especially where these offer connectivity values.

Rainforest (closed forest) on basalts



Land Resource Area	Principally Red volcanics (2a). Also Basaltic uplands (2b).
Landform	Undulating rises to rolling low hills and plateaux (slopes 3-40%).
Broad vegetation description	Upland and Lowland Complex notophyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest on basic volcanics.
Native trees and shrubs	Figs (<i>Ficus</i> spp.), Booyongs (<i>Argyrodendron</i> spp.), Yellow carabeen (<i>Slonea woolsii</i>), Rosewood (<i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i>), Lilly pillies (<i>Syzygium</i> spp.), Sassafras (<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>), Rose marara (<i>Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa</i>), Corkwood (<i>Ackama paniculosa</i>), Bolly gum (<i>Litsea reticulata</i>), Hoop pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>)(T), Flame tree (<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>), Lace bark (<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>), Brush box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>)(T), Bangalow palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>), Walking stick palm (<i>Linospadix monostachya</i>), Acronychias (<i>Acronychia</i> spp.), Native tamarind (<i>Diploglottis australis</i>), Giant stinging tree (<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>), Celery wood (<i>Polyscias elegans</i>), Scentless rosewood (<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>), Poison peach (<i>Trema tomentosa</i>), White cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)(T), Red cedar (<i>Toona ciliata</i>)(T). (T) = Suitable timber species.
Pasture composition	No native pastures in uncleared rainforest. Some naturalised paspalum and mat grass and minimal grassy understorey after clearing. *Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Queensland bluegrass, Forest bluegrass, Kangaroo grass, Black spear grass, Rhodes grass*, Kikuyu*, Paspalum*, Green panic grass*, Mat grass*.
Intermediate pasture species	Pitted blue grass, Barbed wire grass, Couch grass*, Early spring grass, Red natal grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, blady grass, slender chloris.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes, prairie grass, kikuyu, paspalum, green panic, setaria. White clover, glycine, siratro.
Introduced weeds	African boxthorn, privet, lantana, bracken fern, blady grass, wild tobacco, Crofton weed, fireweed.

Soil	
Description	Deep, (often >5 m) red, strongly structured clays that are friable and highly permeable. Occurs also on shallow, dark friable clay loams and clays over weathered parent rock. Shallower soils have bedrock at 30 to 80 cm.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: High. Low in shallow soils. Fertility: Medium to high. pH: Krasnozems: Surface – acid (5.5 to 6.5). Subsoil – more acid (4.8 to 6.0) Prairie soils: Surface – slightly acid (6.5). Subsoil – strongly alkaline (8.5) Salinity: Low to very low. Sodicity: Non-sodic. Effective rooting depth <0.8 m (prairie) to >1.5 m (krasnozems).
Stocking rates	Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3-4 ha. Improved pastures: 1 AE / 2 ha,
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding and fattening; dairying; hoop pine plantations.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of improved pastures, dryland and irrigated cropping. Maintain maximum surface cover to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Avoid trafficking and cultivation when wet to reduce soil compaction. Rotate intensively cultivated crops with broadacre field crops and legumes to improve soil structure and fertility. Periods under pasture rotation are recommended to enhance long-term soil stability and soil organic matter content. Regular additions of fertiliser are required to maintain productivity. Lime application required on average every 3–5 years. Do not cultivate on slopes greater than 10–15%. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, and weed control to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion on sloping lands. Do not burn deliberately. May need active protection from wildfire in extreme conditions or after prolonged drought. Planned burns should be conducted at the ecotone of dry rainforest, burning away from the dry rainforest areas. Ensuring conditions of good soil moisture and moisture of litter in surrounding communities will limit fire intensity. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Surface structure becomes cloddy and hard setting under cultivation; plough pans may develop. Effective rooting depth limited by very strongly acid subsoils. Fertility is variable and declines rapidly under development. Highly erodible on cultivated slopes >3% (krasnozems). Prairie soils are moderate to high erosion risk, particularly on steeper slopes. Shallow soils often stony and <0.5 m above weathered bedrock. Landslip risk in some areas.
Regional ecosystems	12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.5
Conservation features	Habitat for endemic and rare and threatened flora and fauna. These rainforests on the fertile elevated plateaux have been extensively cleared and established with kikuyu. The remnants tend to be small and are threatened at the margins by weed invasion. Outside of national parks and reserves, the lack of connectivity in the landscape threatens species that make up and inhabit these rainforests.

Riparian forests



Land Resource Area	Fine textured alluvial plains (1b). Also mixed alluvial plains (1c) and coastal plains (1a).
Landform	Narrow strips along creeks or rivers where enough moisture is available.
Broad vegetation description	Narrow fringing strips of eucalypt dominated open-forest and woodlands to gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains and riverine systems.
Native trees and shrubs	Red bottlebrush (<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>), Black tea-tree (<i>M. bracteata</i>), River she-oak (<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>), Queensland blue gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>)(T), Flooded gum (<i>E. grandis</i>)(T), Brush cherry (<i>Syzigium australe</i>), Weeping lilly pilli (<i>Waterhousia floribunda</i>), Water gum (<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>), Native elm (<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>), Black bean (<i>Castanospermum australe</i>)(T), White cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)(T), Sandpaper fig (<i>Ficus coronata</i>), Silky oak (<i>Grevillia robusta</i>)(T), Native frangipani (<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>), Quandong (<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> (T), <i>E. obovatus</i>), Red cedar (<i>Toona ciliata</i>)(T), Brisbane wattle (<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>), Maiden's wattle, (<i>A. maidenii</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species.
Other associated native species	Mat rush (<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>L. hystrix</i>), Blueberry lily (<i>Dianella caerulea</i>).
Pasture composition	*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Kangaroo grass, paspalum*, kikuyu*, barbed wire grass.
Intermediate pasture species	Pitted blue, couch grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, blady grass, slender chloris, native rat's tail.
Suitable sown pastures	Not recommended.
Introduced weeds	Chinese celtis, cats claw creeper, Madeira vine, balloon vine, climbing asparagus, camphor laurel, mulberry, lantana

Soil	
Description	Alluvial sandy loams through to clay deposits adjacent to streams.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Medium to high. Fertility: Medium to high. Salinity: Very low Sodicity: Non-sodic Effective rooting depth: >1 m
Stocking rates	Cattle should be avoided or grazed only intermittently at most. (See Land use and management recommendations below.)
Enterprise	Riparian forests should be protected and conserved.
Land use and management recommendations	Riparian forests should be fenced and grazing restricted to managing grasses and weeds. Maintain groundcover cover and minimise erosion. Where Chinese celtis is a problem, adopt short periods of high intensity grazing in combination with other weed control methods. Access to streams by livestock should be avoided or carefully managed. Avoid intentionally burning this fringe vegetation. Burn surrounding ecosystems in conditions that minimise fire incursion. . Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Land use limitations	Soils are often highly erodible.
Regional ecosystems	Dominant: 12.3.1, 12.3.2, 12.3.7. Others represented: 12.3.3.
Conservation features	Riparian forests occur along streams forming an intricate network extending from upland areas through to coastal lowlands. They provide corridors and habitat for a unique and variable group of communities in which regeneration is closely linked with disturbance caused by variations in stream flows. River she-oak often dominates riparian forests; however in well protected upland and fertile lowland reaches, communities of gallery rainforests are supported. Riparian forests and associated geomorphic habitats of rounded basalt boulders and gorges through to sandstones and coastal estuaries support a plethora of essential habitat for many species including stream frogs, platypus, fish nurseries and macro- invertebrates, many of which are rare or threatened. Catchment management activities are aimed at conserving and restoring riparian forests to enable functioning corridors and the maintenance of essential habitat and water quality. Feral pigs can cause extensive damage

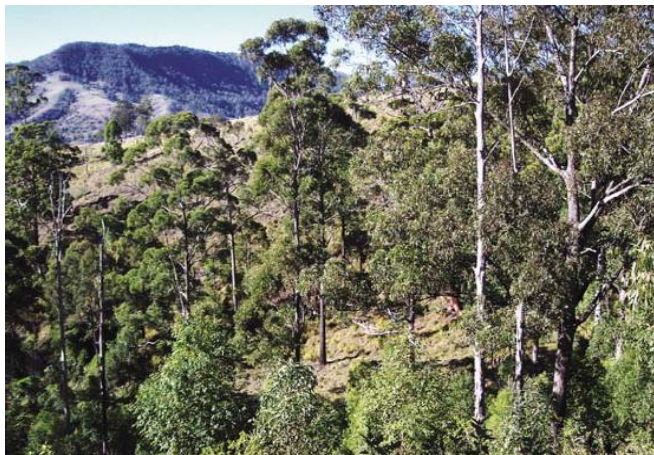
Softwood vine scrub



Land Resource Area	Principally Marburg scrub (7c). Also Marburg forest (7a) and Basaltic uplands (2b).
Landform	Mid to upper slopes of rolling hills and steep hills (3-30% slopes).
Broad vegetation description	Notophyll vine forests and Araucarian notophyll and microphyll vine forests, occasionally with Eucalypt emergents, on fine-grained sediments, metasediments and basic to intermediate (to acid) volcanics.
Native trees and shrubs	Hoop pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>)(T), Crow's ash (<i>Flindersia australis</i>)(T), Southern silver ash (<i>F. schottiana</i>)(T), Deep yellowwood (<i>Rhodesphaera rhodanthema</i>)(T), Brush whitewood (<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>), Hoop pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>)(T), Southern silver ash (<i>F. schottiana</i>), Deep yellowwood (<i>Rhodesphaera rhodanthema</i>)(T), Brush whitewood (<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species.
Pasture composition	Minimal Grassy understorey. *Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Queensland blue, forest blue, kangaroo, Rhodes*, kikuyu*, paspalum*, green panic*, Black speargrass.
Intermediate pasture species	Red Natal*, pitted blue, barbed wire, couch grass*, native panic, early spring grass.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, blady grass, slender chloris, native rat's tail. Woolly glycine, Glycine pea, Clover glycine.
Suitable sown pastures	Callide Rhodes, green panic, kikuyu, paspalum, creeping bluegrass. Siratro, glycine, clovers, medics, stylos (shrubby & fine stem), Leuceana.
Introduced weeds	African boxthorn, lantana, creeping lantana, fireweed.

Soil	
Description	Friable, well drained loamy soils that are brown, yellowish brown or reddish brown (brown earths). Some soils are shallow dark, clay loams over weathered parent rock (prairie soils).
Limitations	Bedrock 0.3 to 0.8 m in shallow clays.
Key properties	Plant available water capacity: Low to medium. Fertility: Medium to high. pH: 6.5 to 7 at surface. Subsoils variable (6.4 to 8.5). Salinity: Very low to low. Sodicity: Non-sodic. Effective rooting depth <1 m
Stocking rates	Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha. Improved pastures: 1 AE / 1 ha
Utilisation	Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.
Enterprise	Cattle breeding and fattening; hoop pine and hardwood plantations.
Land use and management recommendations	Suitable for grazing of improved pastures and timber plantations. Not suitable for irrigation; duplex soils are not suitable for agricultural development. Short-term forage crops may be grown in better drained areas. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, weed control to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Include cover crops in crop rotations and retain crop residues. Maintain adequate surface cover at all times. Spell pastures when flowering and seeding. Control weeds and regrowth (lantana, bitterbark, wattle, scrub species).
Land use limitations	Moderate to high risk of erosion (especially tunnel erosion) on all slopes without adequate surface cover. Shallow and stony soils, low plant available water capacity. Susceptible to compaction, hard setting and rapid decline in soil fertility if cultivated. Areas may act as intake for groundwater recharge, thereby contributing to salinity problems in lower areas. Do not burn deliberately. May need active protection from wildfire in extreme conditions or after prolonged drought. Planned burns should be conducted at the ecotone of dry rainforest, burning away from the dry rainforest areas. Ensuring conditions of good soil moisture and moisture of litter in surrounding communities will limit fire behaviour/intensity. Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium for more information: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au .
Regional ecosystems	Major: 12.8.13, 12.9-10.15, 12.11.1, 12.11.10 Minor: 12.3.1, 12.8.5, 12.8.6, 12.8.7, 12.9-10.16
Conservation features	Very few scrub remnants remain; remnants are small and isolated. Habitat for rare and threatened flora and fauna. Remnants are threatened by weed invasion and fire on their margins. Natural regeneration should be encouraged to develop connectivity with other areas of remnant vegetation.

Tall open forests on basalts



Land Resource Area	Red volcanics (2a), basaltic uplands (2b).
Landform	Mainly on plateaus, but also occurs undulating rises to rolling low hills (slopes 3 - 40%).
Broad vegetation description	Moist to dry open forests to woodlands mainly on basalt areas.
Native trees and shrubs	Brush box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>)(T), Tallowwood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>)(T), Rose gum (<i>E. grandis</i>)(T), Sydney blue gum (<i>E. saligna</i>)(T), Grey ironbark (<i>E. siderophloia</i>)(T), Grey gums (<i>E. biturbinata</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. major</i> , <i>E. longirostrata</i>)(T), Thin-leaved stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>)(T), Red stringybark (<i>E. resinifera</i>)(T), White mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>)(T), Bat wing coral tree (<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>). (T) = Suitable timber species.
Pasture composition	*Denotes non-native 'Expected Pasture Composition' species.
Desirable pasture species	Queensland blue, forest blue, kangaroo, black spear, Rhodes*, scented top, Tambookie grass kikuyu*, paspalum*, green panic*.
Intermediate pasture species	Umbrella grass, Spring grass, Slender bamboo grass, Liverseed grass*, Pitted bluegrass, Barbed wire grass, Couch grass*.
Undesirable pasture species	Wiregrasses, Blady grass, Slender chloris.
Legumes	Glycine pea, Woolly glycine, Rhynchosia, Creeping tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes, kikuyu, paspalum, green panic, creeping bluegrass. White clover, glycine, siratro, leuceana.
Introduced weeds	Lantana, wild tobacco tree, privet, fireweed, giant rat's tail grass.
Soil	
Description	Deep, (often > 5m) red, strongly structured clays that are friable and highly permeable. Occurrences also on shallow, dark friable clay loams and clays over weathered parent rock. Shallower soils have bedrock at 0.3 to 0.8 m.

Key properties	<p>Plant available water capacity: High. Low in shallow soils. Fertility: Medium to high. pH: Krasnozems: Surface – acid (5.5 to 6.5). Subsoil – more acid (4.8 to 6.0) Prairie soils: Surface – slightly acid (6.5). Subsoil – strongly alkaline (8.5) Salinity: Low to very low. Sodicity: Non sodic. Effective rooting depth <0.8 m (prairie) to >1.5 m (krasnozems).</p>
Stocking rates	<p>Cleared native pastures: 1 AE / 3 ha. Improved pastures (dryland): 1 AE / 2 ha.</p>
Utilisation	<p>Conservative pasture utilisation: 30% by weight.</p>
Enterprise	<p>Cattle growing and fattening.</p>
Land use and management recommendations	<p>Suitable for grazing of improved pastures, dryland and irrigated cropping. Maintain maximum surface cover to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion. Avoid trafficking and cultivation when wet to reduce soil compaction. Rotate intensively cultivated crops with broadacre field crops and legumes to improve soil structure and fertility. Periods under pasture rotation are recommended to enhance long-term soil stability and soil organic matter content. Regular additions of fertiliser are required to maintain productivity. Lime application required on average every 3-5 years. Adopt practices such as minimum tillage, stubble mulching, and weed control to maintain soil structure and reduce erosion on sloping lands. Do not cultivate on slopes greater than 10-15%. Burn (summer to winter) with a low to moderate intensity fire at 6-12 year intervals, with an occasional high intensity wildfire. Planned burning will assist in maintaining a diversity of understorey species. It is essential that wildfires are not the sole source of input of fire in this ecosystem. Needs disturbance to maintain RE structure (eucalypt overstorey with open understorey of predominantly non-rainforest species). Always communicate with your local Rural Fire Brigade regarding planned burns. Refer to the SEQ Fire and Biodiversity Consortium: www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au.</p>
Land use limitations	<p>Surface structure becomes cloddy and hard setting under cultivation; plough pans may develop. Effective rooting depth limited by very strongly acid subsoils. Fertility is variable and declines rapidly after development. Highly erodible on cultivated slopes >3% (krasnozems). Prairie soils have moderate to high erosion risk, particularly on steeper slopes. Shallow soils often stony and <0.5 m above weathered bedrock. Landslip risk in some areas.</p>
Regional ecosystems	<p>Dominant: 12.8.8, 12.8.14 Others represented: 12.3.2, 12.8.2, 12.8.9, 12.8.11</p>
Conservation features	<p>These are wet sclerophyll forests and have been important sources of timber in the past. They are associated with high rainfall on elevated and fertile sites. These forests are rich in biodiversity and provide vital corridors between the rainforest with which they are closely associated. They have outstanding fauna value, especially for arboreal hollow dwellers. Uplands areas are important in a bio-geographic sense with many species limited to these areas. There are also many associated springs that allow for a diverse variety of fauna to exist in these areas.</p>

Glossary

Acid soil	A soil giving an acid reaction throughout most or all of the soil profile. Generally speaking, when the pH drops below 5.5, the following specific problems may occur: aluminium toxicity, manganese toxicity, calcium deficiency, and/or molybdenum deficiency. These problems adversely affect plant growth and root nodulation which may result in a decline in plant cover and an increase in erosion hazard.
Acid sulfate soil (ASS)	<p>Acid sulfate soil is the name given to soils and sediments containing iron sulfides, the most common being pyrite. When exposed to air due to drainage or disturbance, these soils produce sulfuric acid, often releasing toxic quantities of iron, aluminium and heavy metals. This can have major environmental, health, engineering, and economic effects.</p> <p>The term acid sulfate soil generally includes both actual (AASS) and potential acid sulfate soils (PASS), which often occur in the same soil profile. AASS usually overlie PASS. For more information, see: www.environment.gov.au/topics/water/water-information/acid-sulfate-soils/about-acid-sulfate-soils</p>
Adult equivalent (AE)	The feed requirement for a 450 kg non-lactating beast.
Alkaline soil	A soil giving an alkaline reaction throughout most or all of the soil profile. Many alkaline soils have a high pH indicated by the presence of calcium carbonate, and are suitable for agriculture. However, others are problem soils because of salinity or sodicity. Soils with a pH above 9.5 are generally unsuitable for agriculture.
Alluvial plain	A plain formed by the accumulation of alluvium (see below) on a floodplain over a considerable period of time.
Alluvium	Deposits of gravel, sand, silt, clay or other debris, moved by streams from higher to lower ground.
Backplain	Large alluvial flats occurring some distance from the stream channel; often characterised by a high watertable and the presence of swamps or lakes
Clays	Soils with a uniform soil texture throughout the surface soil and subsoil. Clay soils may be 'cracking' (develop vertical cracks when dry) or 'non-cracking'.
Closed forest	A forest dominated by broad-leaved (sometimes narrow-leaved) trees with dense crowns that form a more or less continuous canopy.
Dispersion	The process whereby soils break down and separate into their constituent particles (clay, silt, sand) in water. Dispersible soils tend to be highly erodible and present problems for earth works. Dispersion is associated with sodicity levels.
Dry sclerophyll forest	A forest in which hard-leaved shrubs form a layer below the trees (usually species of eucalypts) (cf Wet sclerophyll forest).

Duplex soil	See Texture contrast soil.
Earths	Soils with a sandy to loamy (including clay loam) surface soil, gradually increasing to a loamy to light clay subsoil. Earths may be 'massive' (where the subsoil is not arranged into natural soil aggregates and appears as a coherent, or solid mass) or structured (where the subsoil is arranged into natural soil aggregates which can be clearly seen).
Effective rooting depth	The depth to which most plant feeder roots will penetrate. This is determined by the depth either to which salts have been leached and have therefore accumulated, or to an impeding layer.
Fertility	The capacity of the soil to provide adequate supplies of nutrients in proper balance for the growth of specified plants when other growth factors are favourable.
Forest	A plant community dominated by closely spaced trees with long trunks that have crowns mostly narrow and dense-foliaged and are separated from each other by an average distance equal 1 to 3 times the average crown width (cf. Woodland).
Gilgai	Surface microrelief associated with soils containing shrink-swell clays. Characterised by the presence of mounds and depressions.
Gradational	The term describes a soil with a gradual increase in texture (i.e. becomes more clayey) as the profile deepens.
Great Soil Group	Widely used system of soil classification in Australia depending on colour, texture, structure and consistence of the soil horizons present, and the nature of the horizon boundaries.
Gypsum	A naturally occurring soft crystalline material which is a hydrated form of calcium sulphate. Gypsum contains approximately 23% calcium and 18% sulphur. It is used to improve soil structure and reduce crusting in hard setting clayey soils.
Hardsetting	Surface soil that becomes hard and apparently structureless on the periodic drying of the soil.
Igneous rock	Rock crystallised from molten rock material (magma). It may be extruded to the Earth's surface (volcanic) or cool at variable depths below the surface (intrusive, and plutonic).
Krasnozems	A Great Soil Group consisting of red strongly structured clay soils. They have gradational texture profiles, with an acid to neutral reaction trend.
Land Resource Areas	Broad landscape units made up of groups of different soils developed from related geological units with recurring patterns of topography and vegetation.
Lithosols	A Great Soil Group consisting of shallow, stony or gravelly soils which are usually found on steep slopes.

Metamorphic rocks	Rocks that were originally igneous or sedimentary that have been physically and/or chemically altered by high temperatures and/or pressures beneath the Earth's surface.
Mottle	Spots, blotches or streaks of subdominant colours different from the main soil colour.
Open forest	A forest dominated by trees with relatively narrow leaves forming sparsely foliated crowns (usually species of eucalypts). The forest canopy is sparse and often not continuous allowing sunlight to reach the ground within the forest (cf Closed forest).
Pan	A hard and/or cemented soil horizon e.g. cultivation pan.
Permeability	The capacity for transmission under gravity of water through soil or sediments.
Plant available water capacity	The quantity of water held in a soil that can be extracted by plant roots. It is expressed as millimetres of plant available water within the root zone (PAWC).
pH	A measure of acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7.0 indicates neutrality. Higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity. Soil pH affects the amount of different nutrients that are soluble in water and therefore the amount of nutrient available to plants.
Podzolics	A Great Soil Group consisting of texture contrast soils with distinct bleached subsurface horizons overlying subsoils which have higher clay contents and iron and manganese deposits. These soils have an acid reaction trend.
Potential acid sulfate soils (PASS)	<p>Acid sulfate soils are not always a problem. Under the anaerobic reducing conditions maintained by permanent groundwater, the iron sulfides are stable and the surrounding soil pH is often weakly acid to weakly alkaline. Such soils are called potential acid sulfate soils (PASS) as they have potential to produce sulfuric acid when disturbed or exposed to air.</p> <p>Potential acid sulfate soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • often have a pH close to neutral (6.5–7.5) • contain unoxidised iron sulfides • are usually soft, sticky and saturated with water • are usually gel-like muds but can include wet sands and gravels • have the potential to produce acid if exposed to oxygen
Prairie soils	A Great Soil Group consisting of soils with thick, dark A horizons, mildly acid to mildly alkaline trend, and soil depths generally less than one metre.
Regional Ecosystem (RE)	<p>A classification scheme which identifies vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. REs are identified by a three part code, where the first part refers to the geographic bioregion (12 = South East Queensland), the second part refers to the land zone on which the regional ecosystem occurs, and the third part refers to the vegetation type. For more information, see: www.ehp.qld.gov.au/ecosystems/biodiversity/re_introduction.html</p>

Rendzinas	A Great Soil Group consisting of shallow to very shallow soils formed from limestone. They are dark coloured clay loams or light clays with a neutral to alkaline reaction trend.
Riparian lands	That part of the landscape adjacent to streams which exert a direct influence on streams or lake margins and on the water and aquatic ecosystems contained within them includes both the stream banks and the adjacent land.
Salinity	The presence of sufficient soluble salts to adversely affect plant growth and/or land use. The main salt involved is sodium chloride, but sulfates, carbonates and magnesium salts occur in some soils.
Sands	Soils with a uniform sand (including sandy loam) texture throughout the surface soil and subsoil.
Sedimentary rocks	Rocks formed by the accumulation of material which has been weathered and eroded from pre-existing rocks, then transported and deposited as sediment by wind or water.
Self-mulching	A condition of well-structured surface soil, notably of clays, in which the aggregates fall apart naturally as the soil dries to form a loose mulch of soil aggregates. In cultivated soils, ploughing when wet may appear to destroy the surface mulch which, however, will re-form upon drying.
Snuffy	Soils with an A horizon having a very fine granular structure and a dry consistence strength that is weak to very weak. The horizon usually has a low bulk density and may be water repellent.
Sodicity	A characteristic of soils (usually subsoils) containing exchangeable sodium to the extent of adversely affecting soil stability, plant growth and/or land use.
Soil horizon	A layer of soil material within the soil profile with distinct characteristics and properties produced by soil forming processes, and which are different from those of the layers above and or below. The three main horizons are: A (topsoil), B (subsoil), C (layer(s) below the B horizon which may be weathered parent material, not bedrock, little affected by soil-forming processes.
Soil profile	A vertical cross-sectional exposure of a soil, from the surface to the parent material.
Soil reaction trend	The general direction of the change in pH with depth.
Soil structure	The arrangement of natural soil aggregates that occur in soil; structure includes the distinctness, size and shape of these aggregates.
Soil texture	The coarseness or fineness of soil material as it affects the behaviour of a moist ball of soil when pressed between the thumb and forefinger. It is generally related to the proportion of clay, silt and sand within a soil.

Solodic soils	Soils with strong texture contrasts between A horizons and sodic B horizons which are not strongly acid.
Subsoil	Soil layers below the surface with one of the following attributes: a larger content of clay, iron, aluminium, organic material (or several of these) than the surface and subsurface soil; stronger colours than those of the surface and subsurface soil above, or the substrate below. The B horizon.
Subsurface soil	Soil layers immediately under the surface soil which usually have less organic matter, paler colours and may have less clay than the surface soil. The A2 horizon.
Surface crust	Distinct surface layer, often laminated, ranging in thickness from a few millimetres to a few tens of millimetres, which is hard and brittle when dry and cannot be readily separated from and lifted off the underlying soil material.
Surface soil	The soil layer extending from the soil surface down which has some organic matter accumulation and is darker in colour than the underlying soil layers. The A horizon.
Texture contrast soil	A soil in which there is a sharp change in soil texture between the A and B horizons (surface and subsoil) over a distance of 10 cm or less. Also known as a duplex soil.
Volcanic rocks	Igneous rocks which have cooled from magma extruded to the Earth's surface. The size of the rock crystals depends on its duration of cooling - rapid cooling forms very fine crystals or even volcanic glass.
Wet sclerophyll forest	An open forest in which soft-leaved shrubs form a layer below the trees (usually species of eucalypts)(cf. Dry sclerophyll forest).
Woodland	A plant community dominated by trees with short trunks (usually species of eucalypts) that are separated from each other by an average distance equal to 3 to several times the average crown width. There is usually a well-developed understory of either grasses and other herbs, sedges or hard-leaved shrubs (cf. Forest).

Regional Ecosystems in the Lockyer Catchment

RE	Short Description
12.3.1	Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains
12.3.2	Eucalyptus grandis tall open forest on alluvial plains
12.3.3	Eucalyptus tereticornis woodland to open forest on alluvial plains
12.3.7	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Melaleuca viminalis, Casuarina cunninghamiana fringing forest
12.3.8	Swamps with Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp. and Eleocharis spp.
12.3.9	Eucalyptus nobilis tall open forest on alluvial plains
12.3.11	Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia open forest on alluvial plains near coast
12.5.1	Open forest complex with Corymbia citriodora on subcoastal remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils
12.5.2	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Corymbia intermedia on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast. Usually deep red soils
12.5.6	Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, E. microcorys and/or E. pilularis tall open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils
12.5.13	Microphyll to notophyll vine forest ± Araucaria cunninghamii on remnant Tertiary surfaces
12.8.1	Eucalyptus campanulata tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.4	Complex notophyll vine forest with Araucaria spp. on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.5	Complex notophyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Altitude usually >600m
12.8.7	Simple microphyll fern thicket with Acmena smithii on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.8	Eucalyptus saligna or E. grandis tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.9	Lophostemon confertus tall open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.13	Araucarian complex microphyll vine forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
12.8.14	Eucalyptus eugenioides, E. biturbinata, E. melliodora open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks

- 12.8.15 *Poa labillardieri* grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
- 12.8.16 *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. tereticornis* woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
- 12.8.17 *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. melanophloia* woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
- 12.8.19 Montane shrubland on Cainozoic igneous rocks
- 12.8.21 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with *Brachychiton rupestris* on Cainozoic igneous rocks. Southern half of bioregion
- 12.8.23 *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks
- 12.8.24 *Corymbia citriodora* open forest on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially trachyte
- 12.9-10.2 *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus crebra* open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.3 *Eucalyptus moluccana* on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.5 Open forest complex often with *Corymbia trachyphloia*, *C. citriodora*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* on quartzose sandstone
- 12.9-10.6 *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.7 *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.11 *Melaleuca irbyana* low open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.14 *Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.15 Semi-evergreen vine thicket with *Brachychiton rupestris* on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.16 Araucarian microphyll to notophyll vine forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.17 Open forest complex often with *Eucalyptus acmenoides*, *E. major*, *E. siderophloia* ± *Corymbia citriodora* on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.18 *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.19 *Eucalyptus fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* open forest on sedimentary rocks
- 12.9-10.21 *Eucalyptus acmenoides* or *E. portuensis* open forest usually with *Corymbia trachyphloia* on Cainozoic to Proterozoic sediments
- 12.11.3 Tall open forest generally with *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
- 12.11.6 *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus crebra* open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
- 12.11.9 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics. Higher altitudes

- 12.11.14 Eucalyptus crebra, E. tereticornis woodland on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
- 12.11.18 Eucalyptus moluccana tall open forest on metamorphics ± interbedded volcanics
- 12.12.2 Eucalyptus pilularis tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks especially granite
- 12.12.3 Tall forest complex with Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus siderophloia or E. crebra or E. decolor, E. major and/or E. longirostrata, E. acmenoides or E. portuensis on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
- 12.12.5 Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
- 12.12.7 Eucalyptus crebra woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
- 12.12.12 Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. crebra or E. siderophloia, Lophostemon suaveolens open forest on granite
- 12.12.15 Eucalyptus siderophloia, E. propinqua, E. acmenoides tall open forest on near coastal hills on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
- 12.12.23 Eucalyptus tereticornis ± E. eugenioides woodland on crests, upper slopes and elevated valleys on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks
- 12.12.28 Eucalyptus moluccana tall open forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks

More Information

Property Management Planning

Property Management Planning (PMP) is a process for landholders to analyse their farming enterprise from a bio-physical, ecological, economic and social perspective and to formulate a well-rounded plan that takes into account factors such as vegetation management, soil conservation, nature conservation, land and water management and pest management.

Healthy Land & Water arranges a variety of workshops and field days to provide landholders with the latest information on sustainable land management practices.

Some of Healthy Land & Water's intensive workshops come with additional information such as Geographic Information Systems and satellite imagery to assist landholders to develop a holistic plan to ensure long term farm sustainability.

Key to Eucalypts of Greater Brisbane

The Queensland Herbarium has produced a user friendly guide to identifying native trees and shrubs found in the South East Queensland region, visit the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au

Regional Ecosystems

To search the Regional Ecosystem database or to find an explanation of land zones and the fields in RE descriptions, visit the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au

Websites

Healthy Land & Water www.hlw.org.au

Queensland Government www.qld.gov.au

Lockyer Valley Regional Council www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au

Queensland Fire and Biodiversity Consortium www.fireandbiodiversity.org.au/

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Queensland Government www.qld.gov.au

- Regional Ecosystems
- Weeds, Pest Animals and Ants
- Acid Sulfate Soils