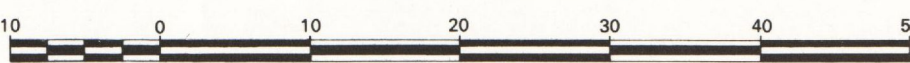


QUEENSLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

SOUTHERN SOIL CONSERVATION ZONE  
ROMA DISTRICT  
LAND RESOURCE AREAS

by S.E.Macnish

SCALE 1:500 000



MODIFIED POLYCONIC PROJECTION

© QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT, 1983

Drawn by J.N. Jeffery

REFERENCE

Land Resource Area	Physiography and Geology	Soils	Vegetation	Present Land Use	Approx. Area (ha)
<b>PREDOMINANTLY ARABLE</b>					
<b>1</b>	Flat to gently undulating plains (1-3%), developed on fresh and slightly weathered shales and mudstones.	Major — Roma Downs, Merino Downs, Crookland, Mitchell Downs, Waverley Downs, Knockalong. Minor — Studley.	Predominantly Mitchell grass, Queensland blue grass, and spear grass open tussock grassland. Some associated areas of coolibah, whitewood, poplar box, belah or baubinia open woodland.	Predominantly wheat cropping and occasional summer cropping, mainly of sorghum. Grazing, mainly of native pastures, but crop residues and failed grain crops also utilized.	161 350
<b>2</b>	Gently undulating plains (1-3%) and short segments to 8% associated with low hills and ridges, developed on weathered sandstones and shales.	Major — Wondolin, Limestone, Eumamurrin, Glenarden, Pamaroo. Minor — Ninetybelle, Belah, unnamed texture contrast soils and skeletal soils mainly on ridges.	Brigalow open forest and brigalow in association with belah or poplar box or baubinia. Areas of brigalow softwood scrub occur in the north and north-east of the district. Scattered softwood scrub species, myall and sandalwood often occur.	Grazing, mainly cattle, of native pastures. Wheat cropping and occasional summer cropping of sorghum. Potential for both crop expansion and pasture improvement.	1 421 190
<b>3</b>	Undulating plains with short, moderately steep, colluvial slopes (1-5%), developed on shales, mudstones and sandstones, associated with basalt capped ridges; high, level plateaux, and steep hills and ridges along the Great Dividing Range.	Major — Studley. Minor — All soils of the OPEN DOWNS LRA: Skeletal soils and stony, red clays and red earths along the Great Dividing Range.	Mountain coolibah and silver-leaved ironbark grassy open woodland. Bloodwood and stringybark open forest in the north. Poplar box/sandalwood open woodland also occurs where basalt influence is less.	Wheat cropping in the Amby area, and wheat and sorghum cropping to the south. Mainly low intensity grazing of native pastures in the north, though small areas are suitable for cropping, but probably only for on farm consumption due to long distances from grain terminals.	75 240
<b>4</b>	Gently undulating plains (1-2%) and short slopes to 5% associated with ridges and crests, developed on weathered sandstones and old sandy alluvia.	Major — Kasee, Riverview, Pembroke, Belah. Minor — Wondolin, Limestone, Ninetybelle. Skeletal soils and unnamed texture contrast soils occur.	Poplar box and silver-leaved ironbark grassy open woodland with cypress pine and a sandalwood understorey. Scattered brigalow and Montmorency Bay ash communities also occur. Often associated with transition areas to mulga scrub.	Grazing, mainly of native pastures, though suitable for improved pastures. Wheat cropping is presently expanding. Generally unsuitable for summer cropping or for continuous wheat cropping, unless a high level of conservation management is used.	351 190
<b>5</b>	Flat plains (0-1%); developed mainly on old alluvial floodplains; micro-relief ranges from nil to strongly gilegated.	Major — Woodburn, Quilbet. Minor — Kasee, Pembroke. Unnamed deep sands and texture contrast soils.	Brigalow / belah open forest, and belah dominant communities. Poplar box and sandalwood open woodland and belah communities occur mainly on non-gilegated areas.	Limited wheat cropping. Suitable for cropping where flooding is not a problem. Suitable for grazing of native or improved pastures following clearing.	128 730
<b>6</b>	Flat plains (0-1%); current floodplains and backswamps of the Balonne River and other major streams; mainly clay alluvia with minor sands.	Major — Unnamed deep grey and black cracking clays. Minor — Unnamed deep sands.	Coolibah and black box open grassy woodland and open tussock grassland. Moreton Bay ash and rough barked apple also occur.	Grazing, mainly of native pastures. Limited wheat and summer cropping. Limited use for irrigated crops such as cotton, but potential for expansion. Suitable for improved pastures. Flooding is a moderate hazard.	125 970
<b>7</b>	Gently undulating plains to undulating low hills (1-4%); developed predominantly on shales and mudstones, and minor sandstones.	Major — Ninetybelle, unnamed brown and grey cracking and non-cracking clays. Minor — Pembroke, Limestone, Pamaroo and unnamed texture contrast soils.	Silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box open woodland with scattered sandalwood and softwood scrub species understorey. May occur in some areas associated with brigalow.	Grazing, mainly of native pastures. Potential for winter cropping with a high level of conservation management. Suitable for pasture improvement.	220 160
<b>PREDOMINANTLY NON-ARABLE</b>					
<b>8</b>	Flat plains (0-1%); developed predominantly on sandy alluvia. Older than those of Balonne LRA.	Major — Unnamed texture contrast soils and deep sands.	Silver-leaved ironbark, poplar box, belah, mulga and cypress pine, open forest to open woodland.	Grazing, mainly of native pastures. Limited cultivation for oats. Suitable for pasture improvement.	348 160
<b>9</b>	Undulating plains (1-5%) to scarps and low hills; developed mainly on coarse grained, quartzose sandstones and poorly weathered sediments.	Major — Unnamed skeletal soils, deep sands, sandy duplex soils and grey and brown non-cracking clay.	Poplar box, bull oak, cypress pine and yabunyah open forest. Silver-leaved ironbark and scattered softwood scrub species understorey may occur.	Suitable for very low intensity grazing of native pastures, forestry and aquaculture. Limited potential for pasture improvement.	362 470
<b>10</b>	Flat plains (0-1%) and levees; developed predominantly on sandy alluvia.	Major — Unnamed deep sands, texture contrast soils, and massive red and yellow earths. Some areas of mulga may occur.	Poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark, rough barked apple, cypress pine, and lumbelwood gum grassy open woodland. Some areas of mulga may occur.	Grazing, mainly of native pastures. Suitable for pasture improvement. Very limited potential for cultivation except where irrigation is possible.	265 160
<b>11</b>	Undulating plains (0-4%), to low hills and escarpments; developed predominantly on quartzose sandstones.	Major — Unnamed shallow to moderately deep massive red and yellow earths and skeletal soils. 'Billy' horizons often occur.	Poplar box, narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark and mulga open forest to open woodland. Bendles occur on ridges and old plateau remnants. Stunted brigalow communities may also occur.	Low intensity grazing of native pastures and browse species. Suitable for limited pasture improvement with careful management.	1 161 060
<b>12</b>	Undulating plains (1-5%) in generally narrow valleys and rolling to steep dissected hills and scarps; slopes to 8% in the foothills; developed on fresh and slightly weathered sandstones, shales and quartzose sandstones.	Major — Unnamed skeletal soils, deep uniform sands and sandy texture contrast soils. Minor — Studley, Limestone, Wondolin, Ninetybelle.	Stringybark, narrow-leaved ironbark, silver-leaved ironbark cypress pine, bloodwood and spotted gum layered woodland to open forest with softwood scrub species understorey.	Low intensity grazing, mainly of native pastures. Suitable for pasture improvement in some areas with careful management.	1 221 720

Shire name and boundary shown thus **TARA**

BASE MAP compiled from 1:500 000 map, South West Queensland, supplied by the Department of Forestry, Brisbane.

COMPILED by S.E. Macnish, Development Planning Branch, Division of Land Utilisation, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba.

ADAPTED from "Land Systems Map" in the Balonne - Maranoa Area, Queensland, by R.W. Galloway et al. (1974), CSIRO, Australia, Land Research Series No. 34.

PREPARED by the Drafting Section, Division of Land Utilisation, Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane.

PRINTED by the Government Printing Office, Brisbane, 1983.

DISCLAIMER:  
This is a scanned image and some detail may be illegible or lost. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.

**NOTE**  
This is not a Soils Map. The mapping units are Land Resource Areas and give a broad regional picture only. Boundaries are approximate and can only be confirmed by field survey. Each mapping unit contains a range of dominant and minor soils. Refer to the Field Manual for more information on the use and interpretation of this map in conjunction with the Soil Summary Sheets.