

# Lancewood - bendee - rosewood



## Landform

Uplands, ranges, dissected ridges, walls and tableland margins.

## Woody vegetation

Generally pure communities of dense lancewood, bendee or rosewood. Low open forest areas may have emergent narrow-leaved ironbark and napunyah, with an understorey of emu apple, ironwood, turkey bush, soap bush, wattles, butterfly bush.

## Expected pasture composition

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

### Preferred

Cotton panic, tableland couch, hairy panic, kangaroo grass, spinifex.

### Intermediate

Brigalow grass, silky oil grass, kangaroo oats.

### Non-preferred

Many-headed wiregrass, dark wiregrass, bottlewasher grasses, lovegrasses, summer grass, poverty grass.

### Annuals

Small burr grass, comet grass.

### Common forbs

Non-preferred species include flannel weeds, mulga fern.

## Suitable sown pastures

Generally unsuitable for sown pastures.

## Introduced weeds

### Soil

Predominantly shallow rocky soils (rudosols), some deep red earths on tableland margins and occasional pockets of light red clays

### Description

**Surface:** Firm to hard-setting; **Surface texture:** sand to sandy loam; **Subsoil texture:** no subsoil in rocky areas, light clays where deeper soils are present.

### Water availability

Very low.

### Rooting depth

Shallow

### Fertility

Low total nitrogen, low phosphorus.

### Salinity

Low

### Sodicity

Non-sodic

### pH

Acid.

### Utilisation

10%

### Enterprise

Breeding

### Land use and management recommendations

- Sustainable harvesting of timber for fence posts and rails.
- Potential groundwater recharge area.
- Useful runoff areas for stock dams.

### Land use limitations

- Unsuitable for grazing except on red earth and red clay areas.
- Very low soil fertility and moisture storage.
- Steep broken slopes.
- Generally low soil erosion hazard, apart from areas with steep broken slopes.

### Conservation features and related management

- Shallow soils, with low water holding capacity and low fertility, often have low ground cover, tend to be prone to erosion and are likely to have slow recovery rates following disturbances (e.g. fire).

### Regional ecosystems

11.11.2, 11.5.10, 9.12.38b, 9.7.1b, 9.7.1c, 9.7.2a, 9.7.2b, 9.7.4.

### Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967) Durrandella 2, Loudon 2 and 3, Carborough 1 and 2, Copperfield 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil associations (Burgess 2003) Bellarine, Cherwell, Maywin; Soil Associations (Rogers *et al* 1999) Featherby, Pentland, Barkla.