

# Narrow-leaved ironbark on deeper soils



## Landform

Undulating duplex plains; deep red earth tablelands.

## Woody vegetation

Narrow-leaved ironbark in association with box, bloodwoods, silver-leaved ironbark, lemon-scented (spotted) gum, poplar gum (north) and ghost gum woodland. Understorey of paperbark tea tree, quinine, currant bush, red ash, heath myrtle and occasional lancewood, bulloak, rosewood and wattles.

## Expected pasture composition

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

### Preferred

Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, forest bluegrass, spinifex (west).

### Intermediate

Golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass, windmill grasses, barbwire grass, Indian couch\*.

### Non-preferred

Wiregrasses, summer grass, lovegrasses, five-minute grass, fairy grass, red Natal grass\*.

### Annuals

Button grass, small burr grass.

## Suitable sown pastures

Buffel grass (south), urochloa (north), creeping bluegrass, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo.

## Introduced weeds

### Soil

Red or yellow earths or duplex.

### Description

**Surface:** Firm to hard-setting; **Surface texture:** loam; **Subsoil texture:** sandy to light clay to medium clay.

Water availability	Low – moderate.
Rooting depth	Less than 0.60 m.
Fertility	Low
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Non-sodic (earths) to sodic (duplex).
pH	Acid (earths) to neutral (duplex).

### Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 502 – 624 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1580 - 2050	25%	5.7 – 7.4
	8 TBA 20 FPC	580 - 1080	25%	11 – 20

### Enterprise

Breeding

- Oversowing stylos.

### Land use and management recommendations

### Land use limitations

- Shallow soil.
- Hard-setting surface.
- Variable soil erosion hazard. Highly erodible where subsoil is exposed, particularly along fence lines, tracks and on sloping lands and drainage lines.

### Conservation features and related management

- These woodlands, particular more mature hollow-bearing trees, provide important habitat and nesting sites for arboreal mammals. Some bioclimatically isolated woodland patches provide habitat for a number of unusual occurrences of flora and fauna (e.g. greater glider *Petauroides volens*).
- These woodlands may be subject to widespread timber harvesting.
- Rare and threatened species may be present due to proximity to softwood scrubs.

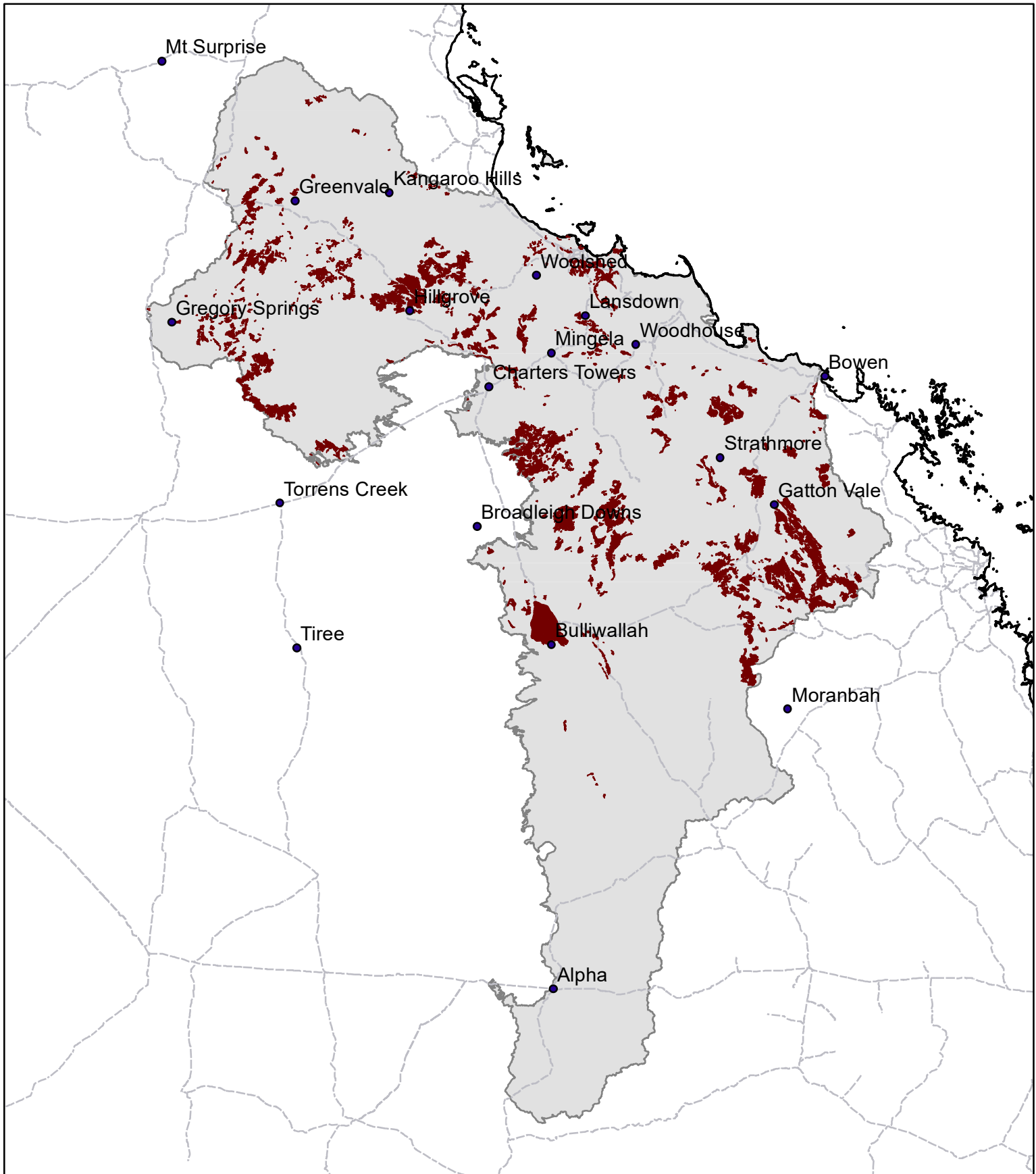
### Regional Ecosystems

7.5.1a-d, 7.5.2a-h, 7.5.3a-b, 7.5.4a-g, 9.11.31, 9.12.3, 9.4.2, 9.5.11, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 9.5.3, 9.5.5a-d, 9.5.5f-g, 9.5.6b, 9.5.7a-b, 9.5.8, 10.5.4c, 11.12.9, 11.12.9a, 11.3.30d, 11.5.20, 11.5.9, 11.7.4, 11.9.9

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

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Copperfield 2 and 3, Hope 1, Cotherstone 1, Durandella 6, Rewan 1 and 2; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil Associations (Rogers *et al* 1999; Burgess 2003) Bulliwallah, Carse O'Gowrie, Corea, Ceasar, Hillview, Nial, Nosnillor, Paynes, Pentland, Rangeview, Star, Two Creek, Thorpe, Wairuna; Maywin, Red-one, Anncrouye.

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Area of land type in region: 6%  
Median rainfall (region): 440 – 981 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 476 – 1112 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 87%  
Median FPC: 20%  
Median TBA: 8 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government