

# 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

<b>Soil</b>	Red or yellow earths or duplex.
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Firm to hard-setting; <b>Surface texture:</b> loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> 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).
<b>Utilisation</b>	25%
<b>Enterprise</b>	Breeding
<b>Land use and management recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversowing stylos.</li> </ul>
<b>Land use limitations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shallow soil.</li> <li>• Hard-setting surface.</li> <li>• Variable soil erosion hazard. Highly erodible where subsoil is exposed, particularly along fence lines, tracks and on sloping lands and drainage lines.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation features and related management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 <i>Petauroides volens</i>).</li> <li>• These woodlands may be subject to widespread timber harvesting.</li> <li>• Rare and threatened species may be present due to proximity to softwood scrubs.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional ecosystems</b>	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
<b>Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations</b>	Land units (Gunn <i>et al</i> 1967; Story <i>et al</i> 1967) Copperfield 2 and 3, Hope 1, Cotherstone 1, Durandella 6, Rewan 1 and 2; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil Associations (Rogers <i>et al</i> 1999; Burgess 2003) Bulliwallah, Carse O'Gowrie, Corea, Ceasar, Hillview, Nial, Nosnillor, Paynes, Pentland, Rangeview, Star, Two Creek, Thorpe, Wairuna; Maywin, Red-one, Anncrouye.