## Narrow-leaved ironbark on deeper soils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>Undulating duplex plains; deep red earth tablelands.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woody vegetation</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected pasture composition</td>
<td>* Denotes non-native “Expected Pasture Composition” species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, forest bluegrass, spinifex (west).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass, windmill grasses, barbwire grass, Indian couch*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-preferred</td>
<td>Wiregrasses, summer grass, lovegrasses, five-minute grass, fairy grass, red Natal grass*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuals</td>
<td>Button grass, small burr grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable sown pastures</td>
<td>Buffel grass (south), urochloa (north), creeping bluegrass, Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced weeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land types of Queensland
Burdekin Region
Version 3.1
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).

**Utilisation**

25%

**Enterprise**

Breeding

**Land use and management recommendations**

- Oversowing stylos.

**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, particularly more mature hollow-bearing trees, provide important habitat and nesting sites for arboreal mammals. Some bioclimatically isolated of woodland patches provide habitat for a number of unusual occurrences of flora and fauna (e.g. greater glider *Petauroides volans*).
- 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, Annourye.