

Narrow-leaved ironbark on shallower soils



Landform	Undulating rises to hills and mountains.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands with silver-leaved ironbark and Reid river box. Understorey of quinine, currant bush and wattles in the north; and rosewood, red ash, turkey bush, currant bush and hopbush in the south.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, forest bluegrass, golden beard grass.
Intermediate	Barbwire grass, pitted bluegrass, curly windmill grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, wanderrie grass, bottlewasher grasses, five-minute grass, fairy grass, lovegrasses.
Annuals	Button grass, summer grass, liverseed grass*, small burr grass.
Common forbs	Non-preferred species include flannel weeds, mulga fern.
Suitable sown pastures	Oversow natives – Shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	Rubbervine, calotrope, lantana.
Soil	Shallow rocky soils (in the south); texture contrast brown sandy loam over structured yellow brown clay.

Description	Surface: Stony or loose; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: light to medium clay.
Water availability	Low
Fertility	Low
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Neutral
Utilisation	20%
Enterprise	Breeding
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotational wet seasons spelling to maintain perennial pasture composition. • Whoa boys are required on roads/tracks to control erosion. • Use fire to maintain preferred pasture composition and suppress woody species. • Maintain at least 50% ground cover at end of dry season to maximise infiltration and reduce soil erosion.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow-leaved ironbark thickening. • Increased prevalence of currant bush in the understorey. • Moderate soil erosion hazard. Prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion on sloping lands.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some vegetation communities contain rare and threatened flora species (<i>Eucalyptus howittiana</i>, <i>Peripleura scabra</i>, Eungella hairy daisy <i>Ozothamnus eriocephalus</i>, square-fruited bloodwood <i>E. quadricostata</i>), and provide habitat for arboreal (e.g. yellow-bellied gliders, koalas) and terrestrial mammals (e.g. northern quoll). • Areas may have been subject to clearing/timber harvesting and grazing and, hence, are vulnerable to invasion by weeds such as grader grass, lantana, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> and <i>Bidens pilosa</i> (cobble's peg).
Regional ecosystems	7.11.48a-b, 7.12.63, 7.12.69a-b, 9.10.7b-c, 9.11.13, 9.11.2, 9.11.22, 9.11.23d, 9.11.29, 9.11.2a-d, 9.11.3a-b, 9.11.3d, 9.11.3f, 9.12.11, 9.12.13c, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.22, 9.12.24a-c, 9.12.39, 9.7.3a-c, 10.7.12b, 11.11.15b, 11.12.15, 11.12.18.
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Land units (Gunn <i>et al</i> 1967) Bogantungan 1 and 2, Playfair 2, Copperfield 2 and 3; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil Associations (Rogers <i>et al</i> 1999) Burra, Conolly, Ewan, Greenvale, Pinnacle.