

Silver-leaved ironbark



Landform	Plains.
Woody vegetation	Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark with narrow-leaved ironbark, bloodwood, mountain coolibah (south – clay soil) and box. False sandalwood, quinine, prickly pine, desert oak, wattles and currant bush understorey.
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native “Expected Pasture Composition” species.
Preferred	Golden beard grass, desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, Queensland bluegrass (south), native millet (south – clay soil), forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Barbwire grass, hairy panic.
Non-preferred	Feathertop and white speargrass (south – clay soil); dark wiregrass, lovegrasses, fairy grass, five-minute grass, bottlewasher grasses, wanderrie grass, red Natal grass*.
Annuals	Small burr grass, button grass, comet grass.
Common forbs	Non-preferred species include flannel weeds, pigweed.
Suitable sown pastures	Stylo (Shrubby, Caribbean and Caatinga) on lighter soils; creeping bluegrass, Angleton bluegrass, buffel grass, Bambatsi panic, butterfly pea on deeper soils.
Introduced weeds	Parthenium, parkinsonia, prickly acacia (clay soils).
Soil	Texture contrast soils (sodosols, chromosols), cracking clays (vertosols) (south).
Description	Surface: firm to hard-setting to self-mulching (south); Surface texture: loam to clay; Subsoil texture: light to heavy clay.
Water availability	Low to high.

Rooting depth	60–100 cm (variable).
Fertility	Low to medium.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Acid

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 494 – 564 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m ² /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1230 - 1630	25%	7.2 – 9.5
	6 TBA 15 FPC	410 - 800	25%	15 – 29

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Oversowing with stylos.

Land use limitations

- Woodland thickening.
- Low soil moisture.
- Low soil fertility.
- Hard-setting surface soils.
- Limited soil erosion hazard. Prone to sheet, rill and gully erosion along tracks and fence lines and on sloping lands.

Conservation features and related management

- Rare or uncommon flora species are associated with these woodlands including *Acacia jackesiana*, *Eucalyptus lockyeri*, *Velleia macrocalyx*, *Desmodium macrocarpum*, and *Cerbera dumicola*.
- Woodlands may be subject to clearing/thinning for pasture development with disturbed areas being subject to invasion by weeds.

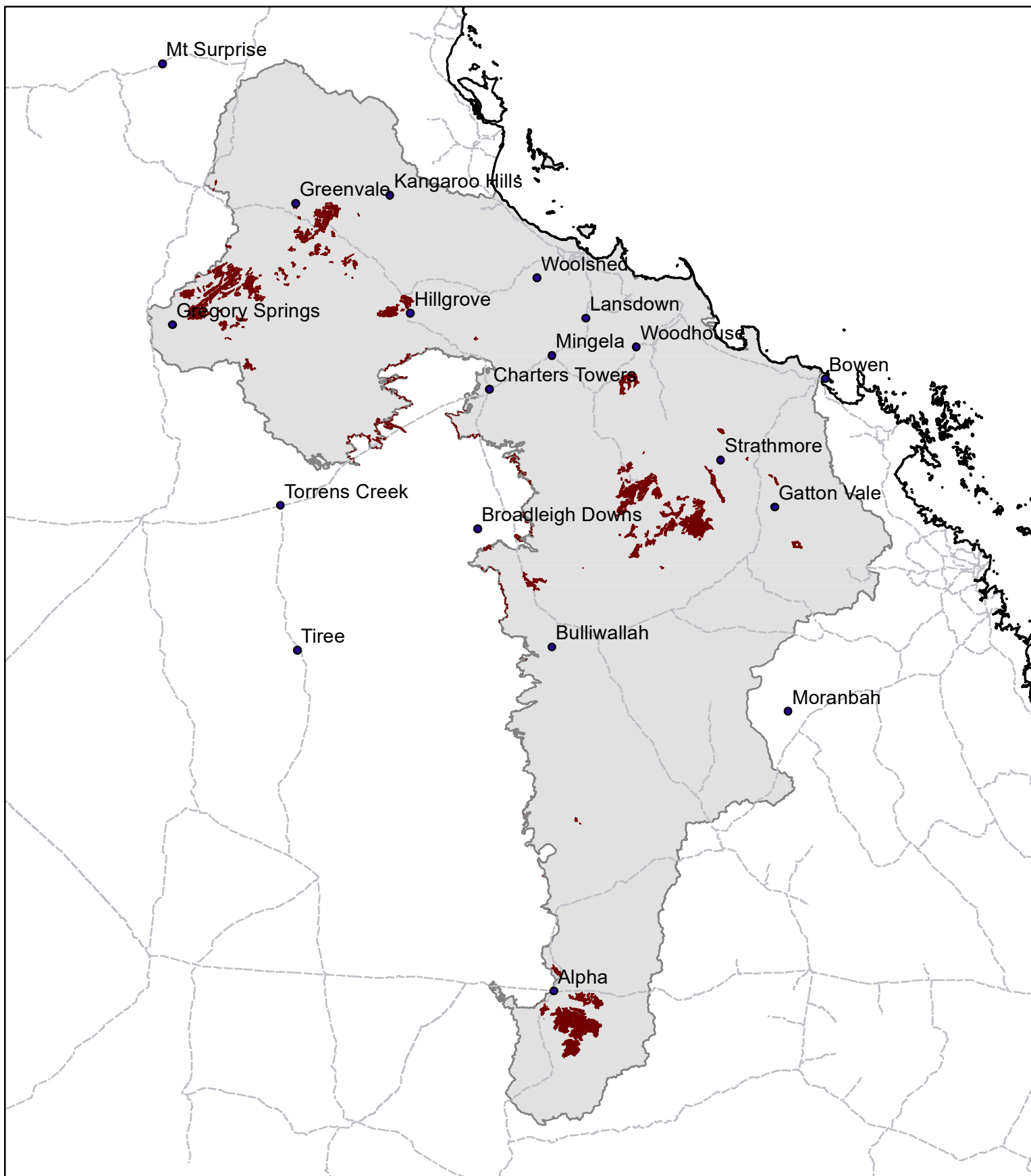
Regional Ecosystems

9.5.4, 9.11.19, 9.12.28, 10.5.5a, 11.8.4, 11.11.12, 11.12.8, 11.12.8a, 11.12.8b.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Peak Vale 2, Craven 1, Hope 2, Rutland 3, Moorooloo 1, Cotherstone 3, Hillalong 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Duckponds, Highlands; Soil Associations (Burgess 2003) Mayfair, Red-one; Soil Associations (Rogers *et al* 1999) Boston, Burra, Ceaser, Conolly, Corea, Greenvale, Nosnillor, Rangeside, Rishton, Wattle Vale.

BD18 Silver-leaved ironbark



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 440 – 981 mm
Average rainfall (region): 476 – 1112 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 72%
Median FPC: 15%
Median TBA: 6 m2/ha



Queensland
Government