

Blue gum, ironbark and bloodwood slopes and hollows



Landform	Undulating to rolling rises and plains.
Woody vegetation	Blue gum, narrow-leaved ironbark, bloodwood and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, tambookie grass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, Queensland blue couch*, barbwire grass, thatch grass*, bahia grass*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, bottlewasher grasses, rat's tail grasses.
Annuals	Annual chloris*.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, Rhodes, signal, pangola grass, fine stem and shrubby stylos, siratro, lotononis, Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, African lovegrass, lantana.
Soil	Yellow podzolic and soloths (kurosols).
Description	Surface: Firm; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: clay loam to light clay.
Water availability	Medium
Infiltration	Good
Drainage	Slowly permeable, subsoil can impede drainage.
Fertility	Low to very low total nitrogen; variable phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Acidic



Yellow podzolic

Depth (cm)	Description
0–20	Brownish black, sandy loam. Massive structure. Firm surface. pH 6.0. Gradual to ...
20–90	... light yellow brown, sandy loam to clay loam. Massive to weak blocky structure. pH 6.0–6.5. Clear to ...
90–135	... red mottled, yellow, light clay. Weak to moderate angular blocky structure. pH 6.0.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 823 – 1000 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	2610 - 2630	35%	3.2
	19 TBA 45 FPC	490 - 860	35%	10 – 17
Sown			40%	

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Extensive grazing.
- An important land type for native timber production.
- Sown pasture development suitable on lower slopes and hollows.

Land use limitations

- Significant eucalypt and wattle regrowth following clearing.
- High erosion risk during pasture establishment or following prolonged heavy grazing.
- Blue couch dominates in heavily grazed areas.
- Careful pasture management is required to avoid cassia dominance developing.

Conservation features and related management

- Extensively cleared for native pasture in some areas; relatively intact in others.
- These land types are generally grassy woodlands that provide habitat for larger marsupials. Hollow bearing habitat trees are important nesting sites for birds and arboreal mammals.
- Landscape health can be enhanced through appropriate fire regimes and grazing management that allows regrowth to develop into effective wildlife corridors.

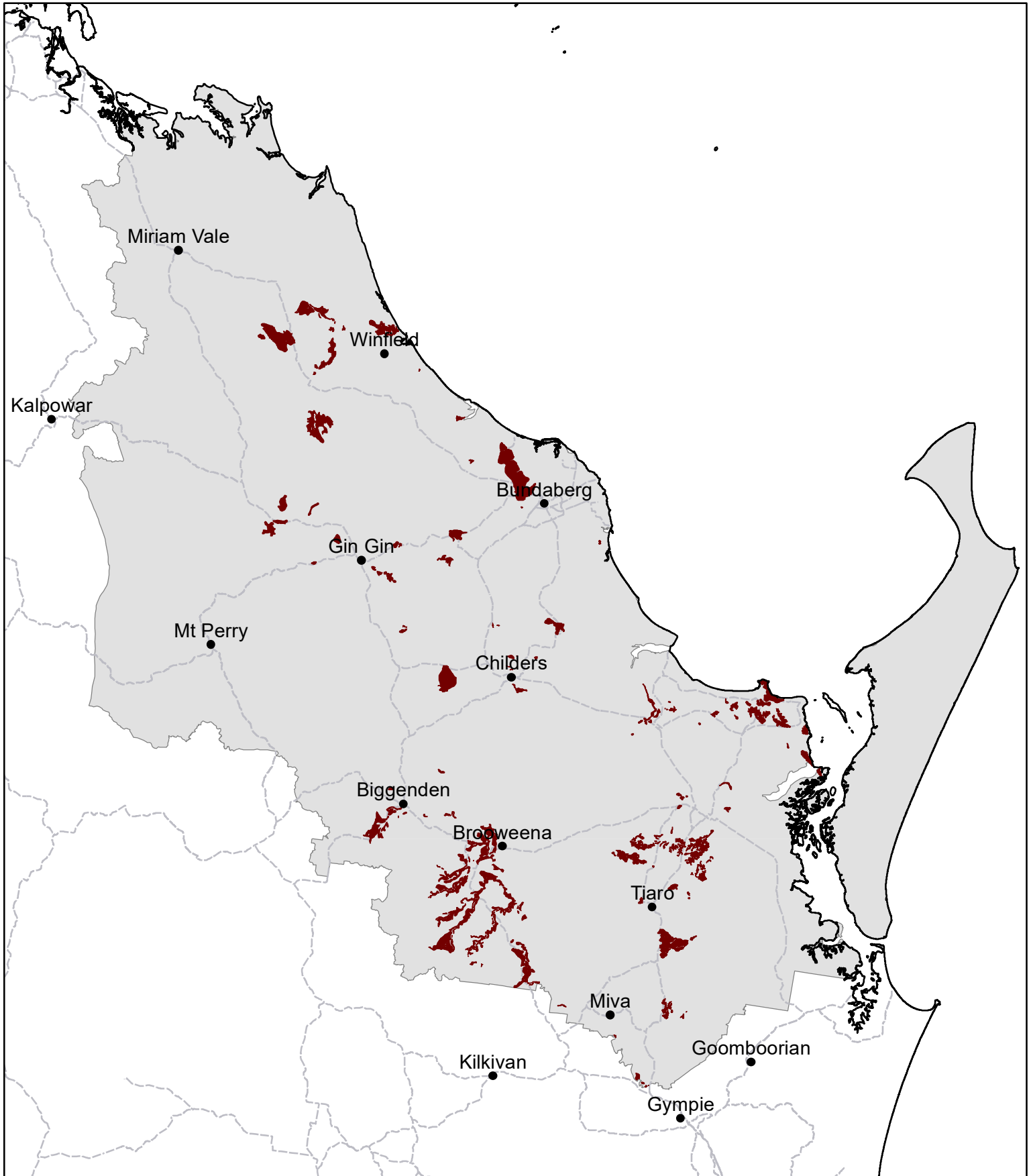
Regional Ecosystems

12.5.2, 12.5.2a, 12.5.2b, 12.5.2x1, 12.9-10.7a, 12.11.9, 12.11.15, 12.11.9x1, 12.12.12.

Land resource area

Granite (Glanville *et al* 1991).

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Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 43%
Median FPC: 45%
Median TBA: 19 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**