

Ironbark and bloodwood on non-cracking clay



Landform	Undulating to rolling rises and plains.
Woody vegetation	Silver-leaved ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, bloodwood and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, Queensland blue couch*, barbwire grass, tambookie grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, bottlewasher grasses, rat's tail grasses.
Annuals	Annual chloris*.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, signal grass, fine stem and shrubby stylos, siratro, Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass, lantana, creeping lantana.
Soil	Non-calcic brown soils, yellow and red podzols (chromosols, kurosols).
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: sandy clay loam; Subsoil texture: medium heavy clay.
Water availability	Low to moderate (depending on soil depth).
Infiltration	Moderate to good.
Drainage	Permeable, well drained.
Fertility	Low total nitrogen; moderate to low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	May have sodic surface; non-sodic below 10 cm.
pH	Acidic throughout profile.



Non-calcic brown soil

Depth (cm)	Description
0–20	Dull reddish brown, sandy clay loam. Weak angular blocky structure. Common sandstone cobbles and gravel. pH 6.0. Clear to...
20–30	...dull reddish brown, sandy clay. Moderate angular blocky structure. Few sandstone gravel. pH 6.0. Clear to...
30 - 100	...gley mottled reddish brown, medium heavy clay. Moderate prismatic to strong angular blocky structure. Common sandstone gravel. pH 5.5.

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 – 1018 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	3970 - 3990	30%	2.4 - 2.5
	11 TBA 27 FPC	2300 - 2470	30%	3.9 – 4.2
Sown			35%	

Enterprise

Breeding, growing and finishing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Extensively cleared for native pasture.
- Suitable for sown pasture development.
- Timber reserves suitable for fencing (better stands suitable for sawlog).
- Suitable for hardwood plantation.
- On the granodiorite country between Moolboolaman and Miriam Vale, phosphorus levels are generally adequate for sown pastures but sulphur may be the limiting nutrient.
- The general recommendation is to use a sulphur fortified superphosphate fertiliser (e.g. SF45) at 50 kg/ha every 3 to 5 years.

Land use limitations

- Slope limitations for pasture development.
- Chronically overgrazed areas present a serious sheet and gully erosion hazard.

Conservation features and related management

- This woodland is an important wildlife habitat. Mature stands with numerous tree hollows are home to possums, koalas and gliders. The rough fissured bark of the ironbarks is ideal habitat for skinks and geckoes.
- The grassy understorey provides habitat for ground fauna such as small marsupials (bettongs), reptiles (frilled-neck lizards) and birds (quail) and is an important food source for the large macropods (whip-tailed wallabies, eastern grey kangaroos).
- While large areas of this land type have been thinned for grazing, reasonably sized remnants remain.
- The health of the landscape can be enhanced through appropriate fire regimes, grazing management and allowing regrowth to develop into effective wildlife corridors.

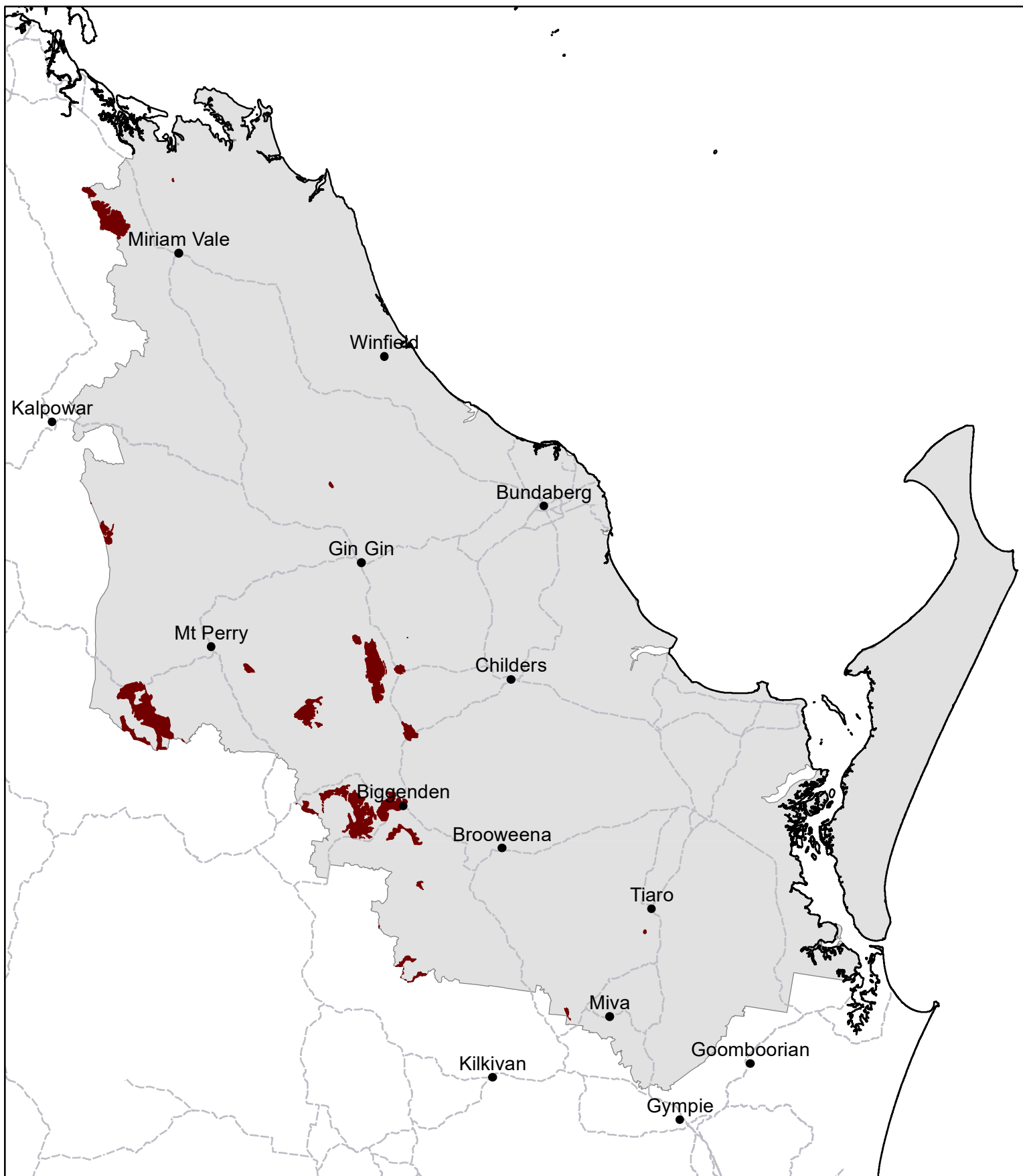
Regional Ecosystems

12.11.7, 12.12.27.

Land resource area

Granite, metamorphic, acid volcanic (Glanville *et al* 1991).

CB07 Ironbark and bloodwood on non-cracking clay



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 28%
Median FPC: 27%
Median TBA: 11 m²/ha



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