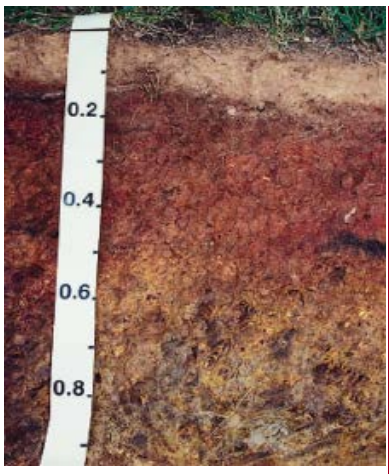
Ironbark and spotted gum on duplex and loam

Landform	Mountains, low hills and minor undulating plains.
Woody vegetation	Spotted gum, narrow-leaved ironbark, grey ironbark, bloodwoods and wattles.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, tambookie grass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, Queensland blue couch*, barbwire grass, cockatoo grass, golden beard grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, blady grass, lovegrasses.
Suitable sown pastures	Creeping bluegrass, Rhodes grass, signal grass, fine stem and shrubby stylos, siratro, Wynn cassia.
Introduced weeds	Giant rats tail grass, lantana, African lovegrass, blue heliotrope.
Soil	Non-calcic brown, yellow and red podzolics, soloths, and solodics (chromosols, kurosols, sodosols).
Description	***Surface*:** Hard-setting; ***Surface texture*:** sandy clay loam; ***Subsoil texture*:** light to medium clay.
Water availability	Low to moderate.
Infiltration	Moderate to good.
Drainage	Permeable, well drained.
Fertility	Low nitrogen; low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	May be sodic at the surface (non-calcic brown) or sodic at depth (solodics).
pH	Slightly acidic to neutral; acidic increasing to strongly alkaline at depth (solodics).



Non-calcic brown soil

Depth (cm)	*Description*
0–15	Brown, sandy clay loam; massive; pH 6.0. Clear change to…
15–50	… reddish brown, medium clay, strong blocky structure, friable, coarse rock fragments increasing in abundance with depth; pH 7.0.
50–60	Yellowish brown, light medium clay; weak blocky structure, many coarse rock fragments; pH 7.0.
60+	Weathered bedrock; pH 7.0.

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 – 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	3130 - 3140	30%	3.1
	17 TBA 41 FPC	1020 - 1270	30%	7.7 – 9.5
Sown			35%	

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Suitable for both high key (full sown pasture) and low key (perennial legume) pasture development.
- Also a productive land type for native forestry (mill timber, poles, girders, sleepers).

Land use limitations

- Slope constraints to high key pasture development.
- Persistent overgrazing will lead to blue couch dominance or cassia dominance following cassia establishment.
- Wattle regrowth is a serious issue following disturbance.

Conservation features and related management

- This land type provides habitat for rare flora (*Persoonia spp.* and cycads) and valuable resources for forest dependent fauna such as possums, gliders, forest owls, micro bats, insectivorous birds and arboreal and ground dwelling reptiles.
- Areas with moderate to low slopes have generally been cleared or thinned for grazing. Areas extensively managed for timber have been modified through selective thinning and frequent fire. These practices have resulted in even aged stands with minimal habitat trees and poor stand succession.
- Retaining adequate numbers of habitat trees is important for forest health and biodiversity.
- The careful use of fire (especially following disturbance such as thinning or harvesting) allows forest regeneration and can be proactively used to promote biodiversity values within the land type and across the landscape.

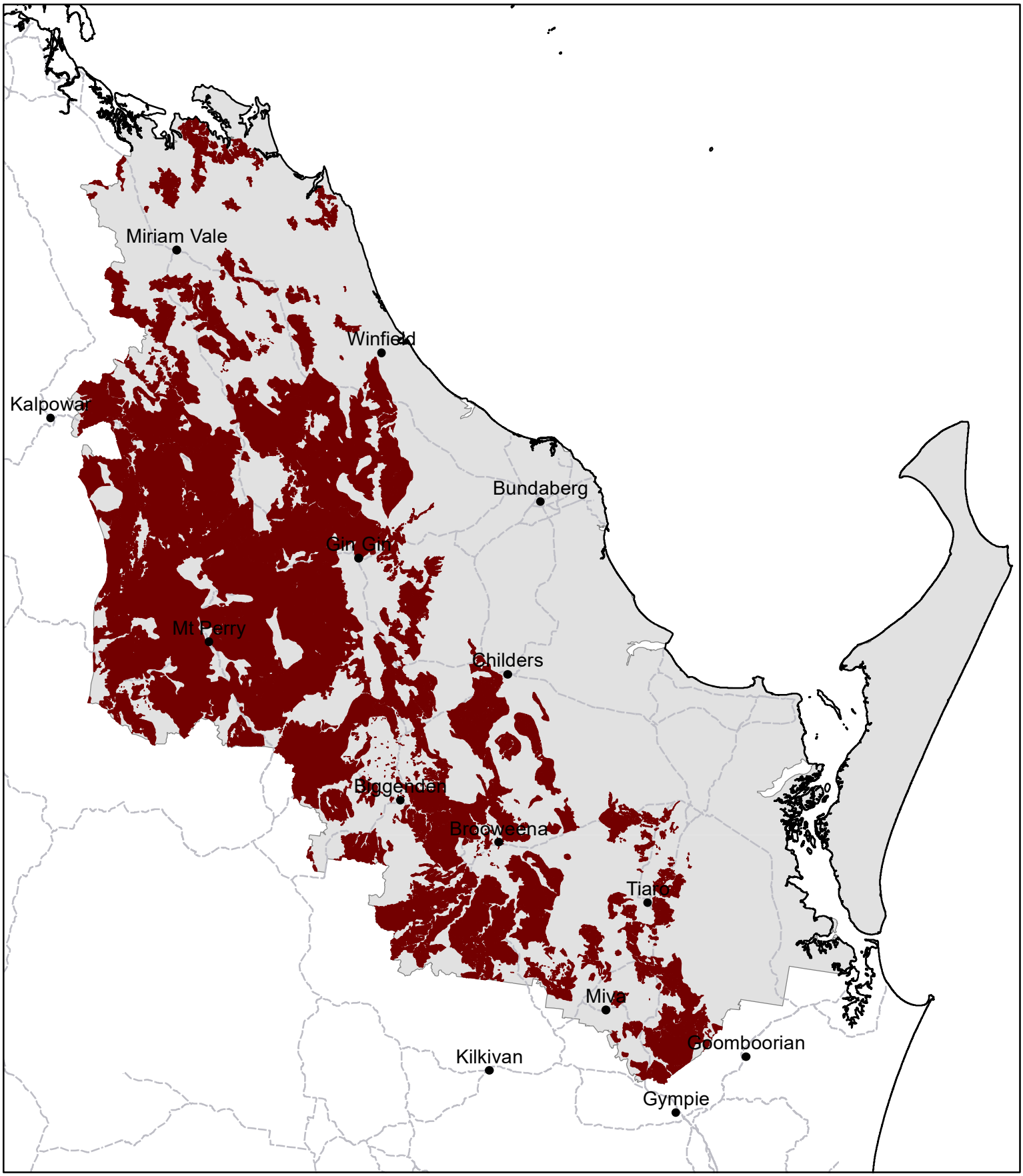
Regional Ecosystems

12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.12.3, 12.12.5, 12.5.7c, 12.9–10.17b.

Land resource area

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

CB09 Ironbark and spotted gum on duplex and loam



Area of land type in region: 33%
Median rainfall (region): 785–1111 mm
Average rainfall (region): 808–1195 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 73%
Median FPC: 41%
Median TBA: 17 m2/ha

Queensland Government