

# Jump-ups



<b>Landform</b>	Scarps, hills and ridges.
<b>Woody vegetation</b>	Low open woodlands to shrublands of lancewood, bendee, mulga and/or Normanton Box. Other scattered species that may occur include yellowjacket, yapunyah, narrow-leaved ironbark, blackbutt, poplar box, wattle, bloodwood (e.g. shiny-leaved), Reid river box, and bushhouse paperbark.
<b>Expected pasture composition</b>	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Soft spinifex, buck spinifex, kangaroo grass, golden beard grass, Shrubby stylo*.
Intermediate	Silky oil grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrass (e.g. dark, many-headed, Jericho).
<b>Suitable sown pastures</b>	Not suitable for sown pastures.
<b>Introduced weeds</b>	
<b>Soil</b>	Shallow, stony soils on bedrock or with a hardpan of ironstone or silcrete at a depth <0.50 m. A gravelly surface which may have exposed rock. The topsoil is susceptible to compaction and sheet erosion.
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Gravelly; <b>Surface texture:</b> stony loam; <b>Subsoil texture:</b> none or very limited horizon structure, underlain by bedrock.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Restricted – due to shallow hardpan and soil depth.
Fertility	Low; very low phosphorus deficient nutrient status.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Some sodic subsoils.
pH	Strongly acid surface and subsoil. Some moderately alkaline subsoils.

**Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)**

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 400 – 520 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover  (TBA m <sup>2</sup> /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth  (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth  (%)	LTCC  (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	670 - 1050	15%	19 - 29
	6 TBA 15 FPC	310 - 400	15%	49 – 63

**Enterprise  
Land use and management recommendations**

**Breeding**

- Suitable for grazing of native pastures. Capable of very low pasture growth.
- These areas are often useful for dam catchments.
- These areas are often mixed in with other land types and as they are generally not preferentially grazed do not justify fencing off and separate management.
- Lancewood and bendee timber make good stockyard rails.

**Land use limitations**

- Growing season for plants greatly reduced by the droughty nature of these soils. Frequency of rainfall has a direct bearing on the quality of growth.
- Runoff is high and shallow rooting depth limits water availability.
- Low fertility status limits the potential productivity of native/introduced pasture species.
- Roads and tracks increase runoff and can initiate erosion and can cause off-site problems such as deposition in dams/drains and along fence lines.
- Generally high erosion hazard associated with steep slopes.

**Conservation features and related management**

- The hummock grasslands and related low shrubby habitats occurring in the saline discharge zones, most commonly on the western margin of the Alice Tableland, are particularly significant for specialised and restricted fauna. A number of disjunct species more typical of arid central Australia are present (e.g. spinifex bird, centralian blue-tongue lizard, desert mouse). A few endangered and vulnerable shrubs associated with jump-ups include *Acacia ramiiflora*, *Micromyrtus rotundiflora* (round-leaved myrtle) and *Acacia crombiei* (pink gidgee). At the base of the jump-ups on the west side of the Desert Uplands are artesian springs which support populations of two endangered fish species – the red-finned blue-eye and the Edgbaston goby. Mound springs in the Desert Uplands also provide habitat for three endangered plants – *Eriocaulon carsonii*, *Eryngium fontanum* and *Myriophyllum artesium*.
- A fragile equilibrium exists between the sparse vegetation ground cover and soils that are highly susceptible to erosion. Any form of soil disturbance, or reduction in ground cover, can initiate a degradation process that will be difficult to reverse. Fencing off this land type and allowing only minimal winter usage is recommended.
- Fire is important in the spinifex dominated communities and these areas should be spelled to allow recovery of the vegetation following burning.

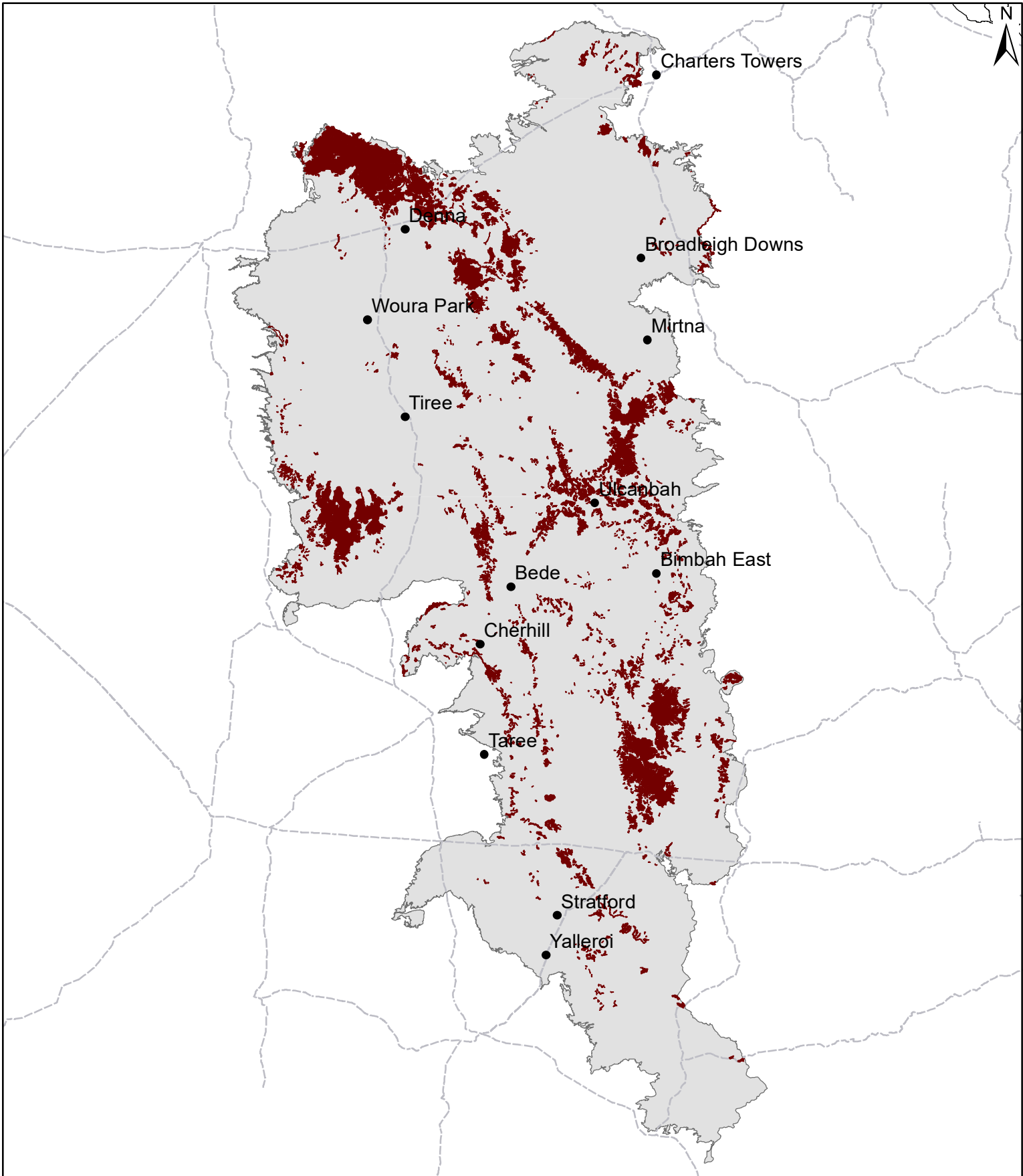
**Regional Ecosystems**

10.7.2a-e, 10.7.3a-g, 10.7.3ex1, 10.7.4-6, 10.7.6x1-3, 10.7.7a-d, 10.7.8a-b, 10.7.13, 10.7.13x1, 10.9.3c, 10.9.7, 10.10.1a-c, 10.10.2a-d, 10.10.3, 10.10.4a-d, 10.10.5a-e, 10.10.7, 11.10.3, 11.5.10, 11.10.4c.

**DUSLR project land units**

BD1, BD2, BT3, CE2, CE3, CO2, DR2, LE5, VA3, WM1.

# DU09 Jump-ups



Area of land type in region: 7%  
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 608 mm  
Average rainfall (region): 440 – 679 mm  
Area of land type with FPC: 82%  
Median FPC: 15%  
Median TBA: 6 m<sup>2</sup>/ha



**Queensland**  
Government