### Narrow-leaved ironbark with rosewood

#### Landform
- Mountains and ranges.

#### Woody vegetation
- Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands with bloodwood and occasional ghost gum. Often an understorey of rosewood, red ash, turkey bush, currant bush, hopbush.

#### Expected pasture composition

- **Preferred**: Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, finger panic grass, tableland couch, forest bluegrass.
- **Intermediate**: Golden beard grass, barbwire grass, pitted bluegrass, brigalow grass, curly windmill grass.
- **Non-preferred**: Dark wiregrass, many-headed wiregrass, wanderrie grass, bottlewasher grasses, summer grass, five-minute grass, fairy grass, lovegrasses.

- **Annual grasses**: Button grass, small burr grass.
- **Common forbs**: Mulga fern, flannel weeds (non-preferred).

#### Suitable sown pastures
- Unsuitable for sown pastures.

#### Introduced weeds

- Shallow stony soils (rudosols).

### Soil

- **Description**: Surface: variable; Surface texture: variable; Subsoil texture: no sub-soil.
- **Water availability**: Low
### Land Types of Queensland
#### Fitzroy Region
**Version 3.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rooting depth</th>
<th>Less than 45 cm.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>Low total nitrogen, low to moderate phosphorus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salinity</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodicity</td>
<td>Non-sodic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilisation</strong></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enterprise</strong></td>
<td>Breeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Land use and management recommendations
- Not suitable for clearing.
- Extensive grazing only.
- Dense stands of rosewood limit their own progression to maturity and are suitable for selective logging for fencing material.

#### Land use limitations
- Low fertility.
- Low pasture production.
- Steep slopes.
- Sandy soils are easily eroded.

#### Conservation features and related management
- This woodland is an important wildlife habitat with a surprisingly wide range of fauna including koalas that eat narrow-leaved ironbark leaves; whiptail wallabies; possums and gliders that use tree hollows; for skinks, geckoes and dragons that use rough fissured bark; and ground fauna (e.g. painted button-quail) that use good grass cover which also protects slopes and hillsides from erosion.
- Burning too frequently can result in eucalypts never developing beyond the sapling stage; increased rosewood undergrowth with a loss of grass cover; and a reduction in mature trees.
- Burning should not occur more frequently than once every three years and should take place in winter or just prior to summer rains.
- To maintain a diversity of habitat for wildlife it is better to burn patches rather than large areas.
- Where these woodlands are grazed it is better to burn at a paddock level to prevent overgrazing of fresh growth.

#### Regional ecosystems
11.11.1.

#### Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations
Land units (Gunn et al 1967; Story et al 1967) Bogantungan 1 and 2, Hope 1, Playfair 2, Cotherstone 6; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands.