Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands

Landform	Eucalypt duplex plains.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark, lemon-scented (spotted) gum, large-fruited bloodwood, pink bloodwood and ghost gum woodland. Paperbark tea tree, quinine tree, red ash, heath myrtle and occasional lancewood, bulloak, rosewood and wattles occur in the understorey.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass, windmill grasses, barbwire grass, brigalow grass.
Non-preferred	Many-headed wiregrass, dark wiregrass, wanderrie grass, bottlewasher grasses, summer grass, fairy grass, five-minute grass, lovegrasses.
Annual grasses	Small burr grass, armgrass.
Suitable sown pastures	Oversow with legumes; shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Hard-setting, loamy surfaced texture contrast soil (chromosol).
Description	***Surface*:** Firm to hard-setting; ***Surface texture*:** sandy; ***Subsoil texture*:** sandy to sandy clay loam.
Water availability	Very low.

Rooting depth	Less than 0.60 m.
Fertility	Low to moderate total nitrogen; low phosphorus.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Neutral to strongly acid.
Utilisation	20%
Enterprise	Breeding
Land use and management recommendations	• Not suitable for clearing. • Commercial timber species are useful for construction purposes.
Land use limitations	• Shallow soil. • Hard-setting surface. • Prone to erosion if disturbed.
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 dwelling fauna (e.g. painted button-quail, rufous bettongs, frilled-neck lizards) 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 wattle 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	8.12.14d, 11.10.4, 11.3.36, 11.5.2, 11.5.9, 11.9.9, 11.11.4, 11.11.4b, 11.11.4d, 11.11.15, 11.11.15a, 11.12.3, 12.11.7.
Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations	Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Copperfield 2 and 3, Hope 1, Cotherstone 1, Durandella 6, Rewan 1 and 2; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil Associations (Burgess 2003) Maywin, Red-one, Anncrouye.