Serpentine ironbark

Landform	Plains and hills.
Woody vegetation	Serpentine ironbark and serpentine bloodwood woodland with grass tree, tree zamia and wattle understorey.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.*
Preferred	Black speargrass, hairy panic grass, buck spinifex on some slopes.
Intermediate	Barbwire grass, pitted bluegrass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrass (e.g. feathertop), white speargrass, lovegrass, slender chloris.
Annual grasses	
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	Giant rat's tail grass.
Soil	Shallow, stony black or brown non-cracking clay (dermosol). Soils generally have high concentrations of elements such as iron, nickel, magnesium and chromium.
Description	***Surface:*** Fine granular; ***Surface texture****:* light clay; ***Subsoil texture:*** medium clay.

Water availability	Low
Rooting depth	0.2–0.5 m.
Fertility	Low total nitrogen; low phosphorus; high magnesium and heavy metals.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Low
pH	Neutral

Utilisation

15%

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Regrowth of wattles, eucalypts and other shrubs.

Land use limitations

- Low fertility.
- Potential calcium magnesium imbalance, particularly in lactating cows.
- Stock grazing zamia areas may develop rickets.

Conservation features and related management

- These woodlands are floristically very rich with a large number of plants species, that have adapted to the difficult soil conditions (low concentrations of plant nutrients and high concentrations of elements), only occurring in these areas. These include the threatened plant species *Corymbia xanthope, Hakea trineura, Capparis thozetiana, Leucopogon cuspidatus, Neoroepera buxifolia, Pimelea leptospermoides, Pultenaea setulosa, Stackhousia tryonii, Marsdenia brevifolia, Cycas ophiolitica, Bursaria reevesii, Capparis humistrata* and *Macrozamia serpentine*.
- These woodlands provide habitat for an endemic gecko.
- To prevent degradation of habitat, lightly graze these areas only and avoid regular fires that promote young growth at too frequent an interval for recovery.

Regional ecosystems

11.11.7, 11.11.7a, 11.11.7x1.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations