

Bendee ridges



Landform	Undulating country and low scarps. Slopes 1.5–6%.
Woody vegetation	Bendee or lancewood or Miles mulga (near Yuleba and Glenmorgan), poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, rusty gum, cypress pine, currant bush.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Hooky grass, umbrella grass, mulga Mitchell grass, small mulga Mitchell grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, bottlewasher grasses, curly windmill grass.
Non-preferred	Many-headed wiregrass, poverty grass, purple lovegrass, rough speargrass.
Legumes	Woolly glycine.
Annual grasses	Rare panic.
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	
Soils	Colour varies from reddish brown to light grey-brown to yellowish brown. All are skeletal soils and shallow massive earths.
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: Fine sandy clay loam; Subsoil texture: weathered sandstone.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Very shallow.

Fertility	Low to moderate total nitrogen; very low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Acid pH throughout profile.
Utilisation	15%
Enterprise	Breeding and some growing.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to timber production and sparse grazing of poorly productive native pastures. • Suitable for bee-keeping if suitable tree species are present e.g. ironbarks.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth difficult to control. • Very shallow and stony soils. • Plant available water capacity is very low. • Fertility levels very low to medium.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bendee scrubs and woodlands, especially those deeper soils, have been preferentially cleared and subject to structural alteration. • These areas provide habitat for rare and threatened species fauna (the little pied bat, brigalow scaly-foot) and flora (Wardell's wattle); and a wide range of mammals (e.g. wallaroo), birds (e.g. grey-crowned babbler, thornbills, pardalotes, honeyeaters), and reptiles (e.g. spiny knob-tailed gecko and striped skinks). • These areas can be heavily impacted by goats, which decimate the ground layer. • Maintenance of vegetative cover is important in minimising excessive runoff and erosion of associated lands. • Control of feral animals can help prevent degradation of the ground layer.
Regional ecosystems	11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.5a-b, 11.7.7.
Land units; map units; land resource areas, soil associations	Land Units (Galloway <i>et al</i> 1974) 22; Map Units (DPI 1984) 5, 15d, 35, 41; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Light Forests, Minnabilla 9a/9b/9c; LRA (DPI 1987) 11 Straun.