

Bloodwood-ironbark woodland on steep rocky hills



Landform	Sandstone hills and ranges.
Woody vegetation	Gum topped ironbark, brown bloodwood, rusty gum, budgeroo.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, silkyheads, barbwire grass, early spring grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (e.g. dark).
Legumes	Rattlepods, glycine pea.
Annual grasses	Comet grass. Kerosene (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	
Soils	Predominately shallow (<35 cm), stony or gravelly texture contrast and sandy soils.
Description	Surface: Hard-setting or occasionally loose; Surface texture: clay loam or loamy sand; Subsoil texture: light clay or loamy sand or decomposing rock.
Water availability	Very low
Rooting depth	Generally shallow (<35 cm)

Fertility	Low to moderate total nitrogen; low to moderate phosphorus.
Salinity	Low to high (depending on landscape position)
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Strongly alkaline
Utilisation	20%
Enterprise	Breeding
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not suitable for development. • Stock conservatively to maintain 3P grasses.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-setting surface affects infiltration. • Low fertility.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This land type provides habitat for rare and threatened fauna (glossy-black cockatoo, collared delma, brigalow scaly-foot, golden-tailed gecko) and flora (a number of wattles and eucalypts, <i>Bertya calycina</i>, <i>Calytrix islensis</i>). • Many areas have been extensively logged which has meant the removal of many 'habitat' trees. • The large, old, hollow-bearing trees are very important for koalas and possums and gliders (e.g. yellow-bellied, squirrel and sugar gliders), large parrots, cockatoos and owls to use for nesting. • The system has a high diversity of birds, including honeyeaters, thornbills and pardalotes.
Regional ecosystems	11.5.21, 11.7.4.
Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations	Land Units (Galloway <i>et al</i> 1974) 1; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Light Forests, 9a/9b/9c; Land Resource Areas (DPI 1987) 12 Merivale, 10 Macwood (minor).