**Landform**

Rolling to undulating.

**Woody vegetation**

Cypress pine, tumbledown gum, silver-leaved and/or narrow-leaved ironbark, bulloak.

* Denotes non-native “Expected Pasture Composition” species.

**Expected pasture composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td>Black speargrass, buffel grass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Curly windmill grass, pitted bluegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-preferred</td>
<td>Wiregrasses (many-headed, Jericho, purple), poverty grass, mountain wanderrie grass, red Natal grass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes</td>
<td>Glycine pea, native indigo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suitable sown pastures**

Rhodes grass, digit grass, tall finger grass, buffel grass, serradella, Wynn cassia, fine stem stylo.

**Introduced weeds**

African lovegrass.

**Soils**

Deep, reddish brown to yellowish brown sands (siliceous sand).

**Description**

*Surface:* Weak, soft sandy loam; *Surface texture:* sandy loam; *Subsoil texture:* sand.

**Water availability**

Low
### Rooting depth
Deep

### Fertility
Very low total nitrogen; low phosphorus.

### Salinity
Non-saline

### pH
Medium acid throughout profile.

### Utilisation
20% (25% where sown pastures are well established).

### Enterprise
Breeding

#### Land use and management recommendations
- Major use is state forest and apiculture.
- There are some low intensity grazing leases on native pastures in state forests.
- Not suitable for farming.
- Maintain surface cover to minimise erosion.

#### Land use limitations
- Low fertility.
- Low plant available water capacity (due to excessive drainage).
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, weir vine) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

#### Conservation features and related management
- Habitat for rare and threatened fauna including the pink cockatoo, woma python, golden-tailed gecko and little pied bat.
- Many species are found in these areas including birds (e.g. red-tailed black cockatoo, babblers, treecreepers, lorikeets, white-winged triller, speckled warbler); and reptiles (ground-dwelling and tree-living geckoes, litter skinks, burrowing skinks, small nocturnal red-naped and Dwyer’s snakes).
- Timber harvesting, by removing the oldest and largest trees, can alter the structure and habitat of these woodlands.
- The distribution and abundance of cypress pine may reflect fire history as regular burning prevents the regeneration of this species.
- Use of fire could assist in controlling woody weeds and enhance productivity of the land zone.

#### Regional ecosystems
6.5.19, 11.3.19, 11.10.6, 11.10.6a, 11.10.9.

#### Land units; Map units; land resource areas, Soil associations
Land Units (Galloway et al 1974) 7; Map Units (DPI 1984) 8, 19a; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Cypress Pine Sands, 3a; LRA (DPI 1987) 10 – Macwood, 12 - Merivale.