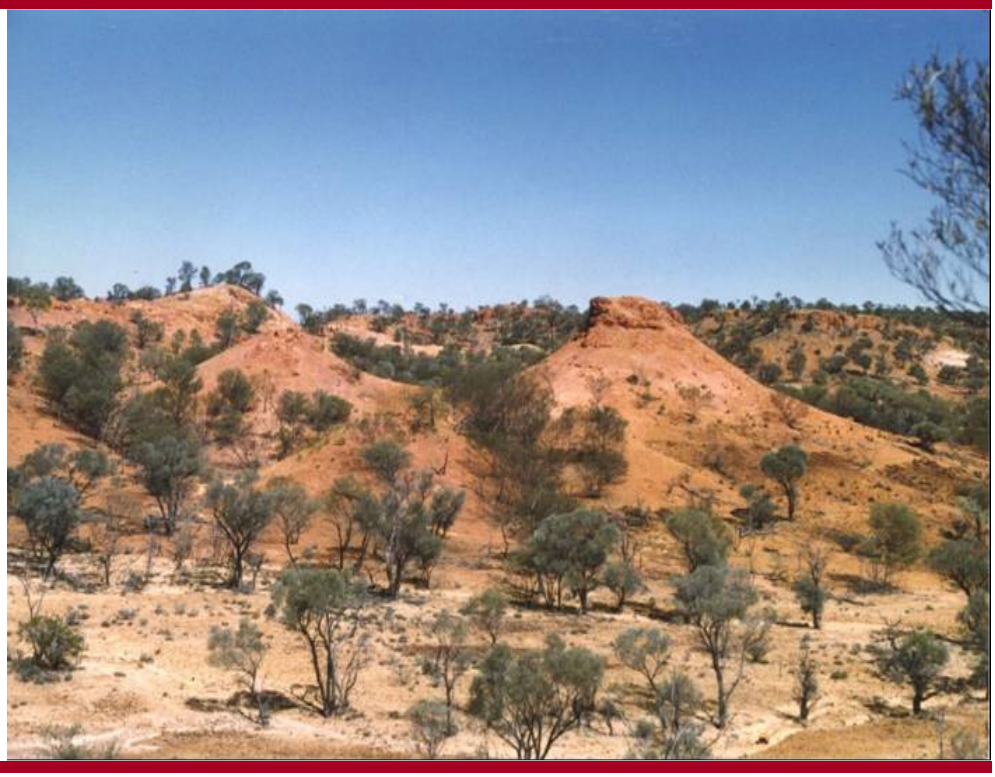
Dissected residuals (jump-ups)



Landform	Actively eroding undulating plateaus, dissected low hills, mesas, buttes and tablelands, and scarps that form ranges and watershed boundaries (slopes 3–10%) with shallow soils and significant stone coverage.
Woody vegetation	Open eucalypt woodland to low shrubby woodlands of mulga or bendee - dominated communities associated with bastard mulga, lancewood, mountain yapunyah, western bloodwood and other wattles. A variable dense shrubby understorey of silver turkey bush, hopbushes or mint bushes is often found.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Cotton panic, mulga oats, hairy panic, mulga Mitchell.
Intermediate	Dwarf mulga grass, bottlewasher grasses, purple lovegrass, woollybutt wanderrie grass, mountain wanderrie grass, five-minute grass.
Non-preferred	Coarse wiregrasses (e.g. many-headed, Jericho).
Annual grasses	Button grass, pretty wanderrie grass, rare panic. Bunched kerosene (non-preferred).
Common forbs	Daisy burrs, burrs, soft roly poly (western form), green pussytail, silvertail, ruby saltbush, green crumbweed, sidas (e.g. corrugated, flannel, ridge), purple pentatrope, potato bushes.
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	None of significance known to occur.

Soil	Very shallow to shallow (<50 cm) gravely lithosols and red earths.
Description	***Surface*:** Loamy hard surfaces with significant stone or rock cover in parts; ***Surface texture*:** Sandy loam to loams; ***Subsoil texture*:** no or very limited horizon structure, underlain by weathered rock.
Features	Surface sealing and hard-setting soil, stone with rock outcrops.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Shallow to very shallow.
Infiltration	Poor; high runoff zones.
Fertility	Very low phosphorus, low nitrogen and carbon.
Salinity	Very low.
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Variable, predominantly strongly acid to acid.
Utilisation	15%
Enterprise	Adult wethers.
Land use and management recommendations	• Provides runoff to adjoining areas and alluvial plains following rain. • Some mulga provides limited drought protein reserves. • Often critical wildlife habitat.
Land use limitations	• Limited inherent productivity, further reduced by shrub invasion and/or thickening of various *Acacia* species, mint bushes, hopbushes, and cassias. • Inherently infertile with low water holding capacity. • Maintenance of vegetative cover essential to minimise excessive runoff and erosion of associated lands.
Conservation features and related management	• These areas provide habitat for fauna of conservation significance (yellow footed rock wallaby); the rare square-tailed kite; a range of birds (white-backed swallow, spinifex pigeon), koalas, striped skinks (*Ctenotus* spp.) and some rare and threatened flora species (*Melaleuca kunzeoides, Xerothamnella parviflora, Hakea* sp., *Euphorbia sarcostemmoides*). • Residuals may 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 the degradation of the ground layer.
Regional ecosystems	6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.15, 6.7.16, 6.7.17.