

Ironbark, bloodwood and blue gum on non-cracking clay



Landform	Predominantly mid to upper slopes (slopes up to 40%) in hilly country.
Woody vegetation	Open forest of silver-leaved and narrow-leaved ironbarks, pink bloodwood and Queensland blue gum. Often associated with Moreton Bay ash, spotted gum, kurrajong commonly on lower slopes, and rough bark apple along drainage lines.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Forest bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, black speargrass, scentedtop, tambookie grass, Rhodes grass*, creeping bluegrass*, paspalum*.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, umbrella grass, couch grass* barbed wire grass, native panic, red Natal grass*.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, poverty grass, slender chloris, woodland lovegrass, native rat's tail grass, windmill grasses.
Legumes	Woolly glycine, rhynchosia, emu-foot, creeping tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Rhodes grass, creeping bluegrass, digit grass, pangola, paspalum, Seca stylo, Caatinga stylo, siratro, glycine, vigna, lucerne, white clover.
Introduced weeds	Lantana, creeping lantana, giant rat's tail grass, fireweed.
Soil	Shallow, texture contrast soils with loamy surfaces overlying reddish brown, well-structured clays (dermosols, chromosols - prairie soils & shallow hillside or non-calcic brown soils).
Description	Surface: Usually thin (0.2 m), hard-setting; Surface texture: clay loam, occasionally more sandy; Subsoil texture: light to medium clay.
Features	Subsoil of well-structured clay (0.25 m to 0.50 m thick) over permeable fractured rock. Sometimes mottled at depth due to weathering.
Water availability	Low, PAWC 50–100 mm in root zone.
Rooting depth	Effective rooting depth <0.8 m.
Fertility	Nitrogen & phosphorus very low to low in shallow hillside soils, varies from low to high in prairie soils; potassium medium to high potassium; medium zinc; medium copper.

Salinity
Sodicity
pH

Very low.
Non-sodic
Medium acid (6.0) to neutral (7.0) surface; neutral to slightly alkaline (6.7 to 7.2) at depth.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 787 – 904 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m ² /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	Long term carrying capacity (ha/AE)
Native species	15 TBA 36 FPC		30%	
Sown pasture	15 TBA 36 FPC		30%	

Enterprise

Breeding and fattening.

Land use and management recommendations

- Not suitable for cropping.
- Suitable for grazing of native pasture and sown pastures on deeper, fertile soils on lower slopes.
- Maintain high levels of effective groundcover (>90%) at all times, and timber cover on steeper slopes and ridges, to reduce risk of erosion.
- Manage grazing to allow routine spelling during the growing season to allow desirable pasture species to recover and seed.
- Maintain healthy diverse pastures and control weeds and regrowth by burning every 3-6 years. Ensure planned burns are carried out when there is adequate soil moisture, aiming for mosaic of burnt/unburnt country across landscape and managing to prevent overgrazing immediately after fire.

Land use limitations

- Effective rooting depth is limited by depth to bedrock.
- Low plant available water capacity due to shallow soil depths.
- Some soils can be hard-setting with reduced infiltration rate.
- Can occur on very steep slopes with increased risk of erosion if surface disturbed or lack of effective groundcover

Conservation features and related management

- This woodland is an important wildlife habitat. Mature stands with numerous tree hollows are home to birds, possums, gliders and the endangered koala. The rough fissured bark of the ironbarks is ideal habitat for skinks and geckoes.
- The grassy understorey provides habitat for ground fauna including bandicoots, bettongs, echidnas, reptiles and birds, and is an important food source for the large macropods such as whip-tailed wallabies and eastern grey kangaroos.
- While large areas of this land type have been thinned for grazing, reasonably sized remnants remain.
- The health of the landscape can be enhanced through maintaining appropriate fire regimes, strategic weed control and grazing management, and allowing regrowth to develop into effective wildlife corridors.

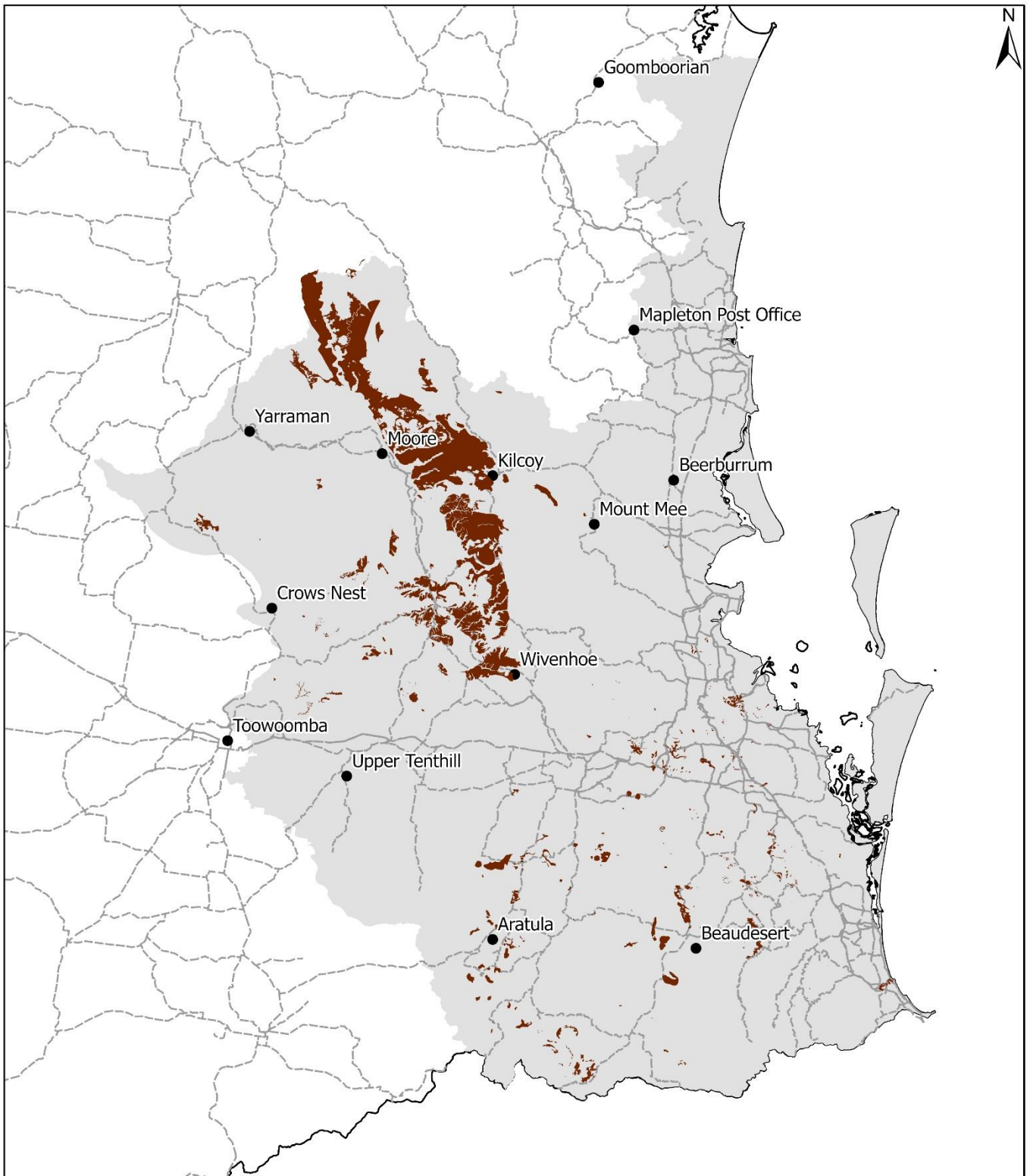
Regional Ecosystems

12.11.9, 12.12.12, 12.12.15, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.5.7, 12.5.7b, 12.5.7c, 12.8.24, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.7a, 12.9-10.8.

Land resource area

Basaltic Uplands 2b, Northern Mixed Volcanics 3c, Forest Walloons, 6a (Noble, 1996).

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Area of land type in region: 5%
Median rainfall (region): 752–1672 mm
Average rainfall (region): 763–1766 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 32%
Median FPC: 49%
Median TBA: 21 m²/ha