

# Ironbark



## Landform

Plateau high plains and erosional plains. Low hills and plateaus of limestone.

## Woody Vegetation

Ironbark woodlands or forests with associated ghost gum, bloodwoods (long fruited, rough-leaved) and beefwood.

## Expected pasture composition

*\* Denotes non-native species*

### Preferred

Black speargrass, giant speargrass, kangaroo grass, forest bluegrass, desert bluegrass, Queensland bluegrass, plume sorghum.

### Intermediate

Pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass, white speargrass, red Natal grass\*, silky oil grass, lovegrasses, Indian couch\*, wanderrie grass

### Non-preferred

Reed grass, canegrass, wiregrasses.

### Annual grasses

Panic grasses, comet grass, sandstone panic, Australian dropseed, firegrass.

### Common forbs

Nutgrasses, sedges, spike rushes.

## Suitable sown pastures

Oversow with legumes; shrubby stylo (e.g. Seca), Caribbean stylo (e.g. Verano).

## Introduced weeds

Chinee apple, rubbervine, grader grass.

<b>Soil</b>	Sandy loam; brown, yellow and red soils.
Description	<b>Surface:</b> Loam; <b>Surface texture:</b> varies from loose to hard-setting; <b>Sub-soil texture:</b> light/medium clay at varying depths.
Features	Drainage is hugely variable, surface consistence varies from loose to hard-setting.
Water availability	Low to moderate. Limited except after major wetting event.
Rooting depth	Moderate to deep.
Infiltration	On deeper loam surface soils; moderate to low initially on a dry soil profile, slowing to low levels after 25-35 mm. On hard setting soils; low with water-ponding following 5mm of rain or less as the surface seals.
Fertility	Low to Moderate. Areas of marginal phosphorous.
Salinity	Low; may increase with depth when heavier textured clays are present.
Sodicity	Low; may increase with depth when heavier textured clays are present.
pH	Medium acid to neutral.
<b>Utilisation</b>	15%
<b>Enterprise</b>	Breeding.
<b>Land use and management recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use fire judiciously as a tool to control woody species.</li> <li>• Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and erosion.</li> </ul>
<b>Land use limitations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber thickening can limit productivity.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation features and related management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not of significant conservation concern.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional ecosystems</b>	2.10.3.
<b>Land systems</b>	Karoon (2), Boorooman (4), Kilbogrie (40) (Perry 1964)