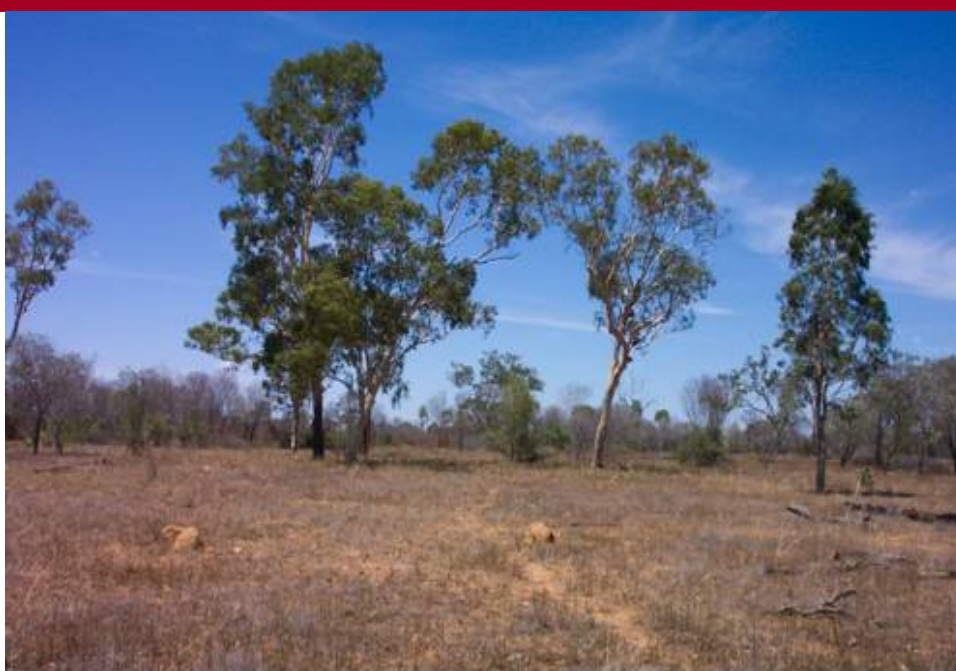


Eucalypts and bloodwood on sandy tableland



Landform	Mountains and ranges.
Woody vegetation	Silver-leaved ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, Moreton Bay ash, ghost gum, large-fruited bloodwood woodland. Understorey, where present, of red ash, wattles, heath myrtle, paperbark tea tree and quinine.
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, hairy panic, desert bluegrass.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass.
Non-preferred	Barbwire grass, many-headed wiregrass, dark wiregrass, wanderrie grass, bottlwasher grasses, summer grass, fairy grass, lovegrasses, five-minute grass.
Annual grasses	Small burr grass, comet grass.
Suitable sown pastures	Oversow with legumes, shrubby, Caribbean, Caatinga stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Red and yellow sandy earths (tenosol).
Description	Surface: Loose to firm; Surface texture: sand or loamy sand; Subsoil texture: sandy loam to sandy light medium clay.
Water availability	Very low.

Rooting depth	0.9 m
Fertility	Very low total nitrogen; very low phosphorus.
Salinity	Non-saline
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Neutral to acid.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 521 – 653 mm				
Pasture type	Median tree cover (TBA m ² /ha) (FPC %)	Median annual pasture growth (DM kg/ha)	Safe annual utilisation pasture growth (%)	LTCC (ha/AE)
Native species	0 TBA/FPC	1700 - 2050	20%	7.2 – 8.6
	17 TBA 41 FPC	260 - 340	20%	43 – 56

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Do not develop.
- Stock conservatively to maintain good grasses.

Land use limitations

- Very low fertility.
- Regrowth

Conservation features and related management

- Important water recharge areas.
- The bloodwoods that dominate these woodlands flower early in season (usually by early December) and provide food source for a wide range of arboreal mammals (e.g. brushtail possums, sugar gliders, little red flying foxes) and migratory birds especially over-wintering small birds. Red-tailed black cockatoos are attracted to seed capsules.
- Some areas provide habitat for rock wallabies and quail thrushes.
- Light grazing is recommended for these woodlands with patch/mosaic burning.

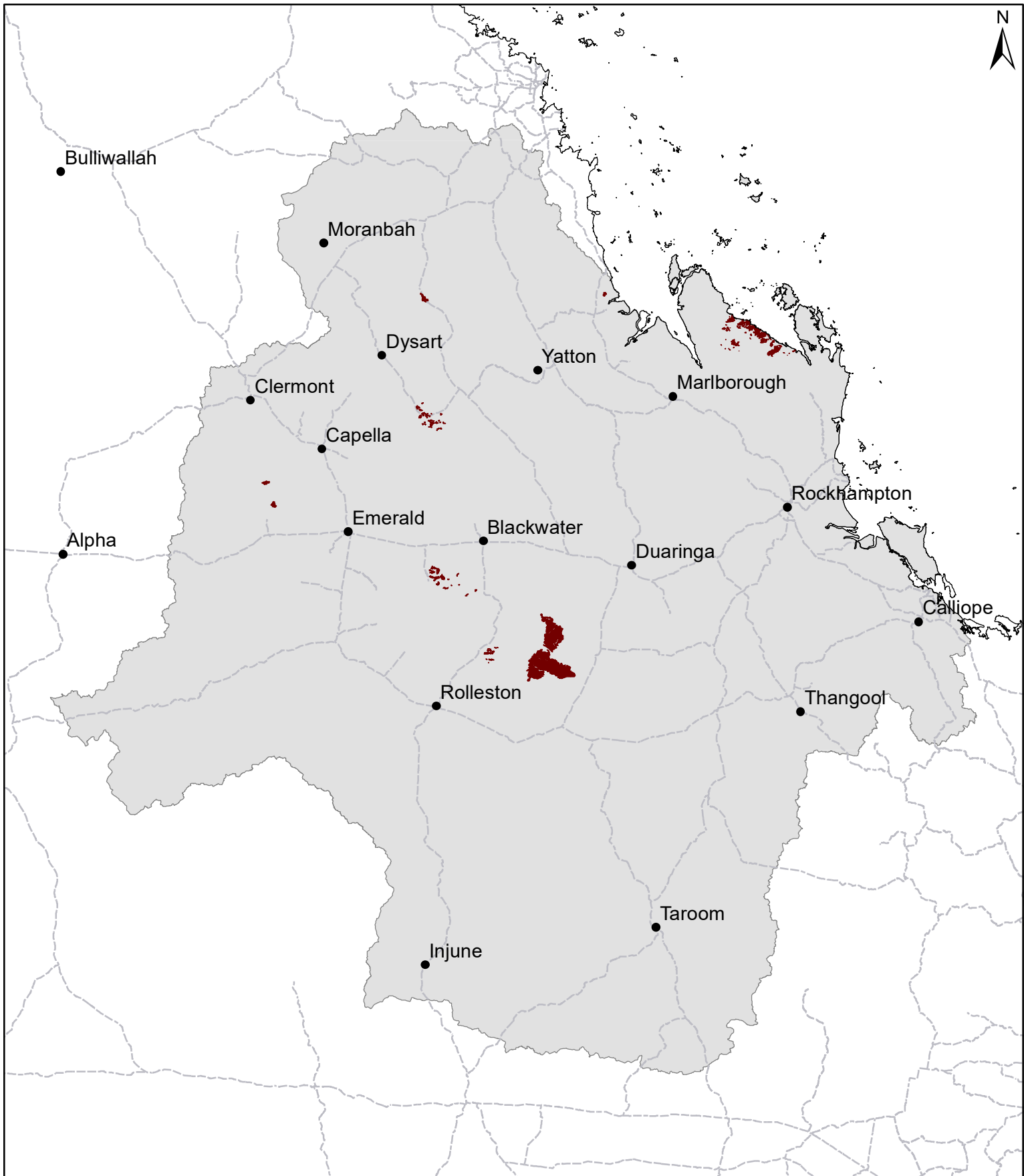
Regional Ecosystems

8.5.5, 11.5.12a, 11.5.7, 11.5.12, 11.5.18.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Lennox 2, Tichbourne 2, Degulla 1, Ronlow 2, Monteagle 1, Humboldt 1; Soil associations (Burgess 2003) Bills Hut.

FT15 Eucalypts and bloodwood on sandy tableland



Area of land type in region: 0.3%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 96%
Median FPC: 41%
Median TBA: 17 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**