

Lancewood - bendee - rosewood



Landform	Uplands, ranges and dissected ridges.
Woody vegetation	Generally pure communities of lancewood, bendee or rosewood. These low open forests may have emergent narrow-leaved ironbark, yapunyah, Queensland peppermint and understorey of emu apple, ironwood, turkey bush, soap bush, wattles.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Mulga oats, cotton panic, tableland couch, hairy panic.
Intermediate	Curly windmill grass, tall chloris, brigalow grass.
Non-preferred	Many-headed wiregrass, dark wiregrass, bottlewasher grasses, lovegrasses, summer grass, poverty grass.
Annual grasses	Small burr grass, armgrass, comet grass.
Common forbs	Flannel weeds, mulga fern (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Generally unsuitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Shallow rocky soils (rudosols).
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: sand to sandy loam; Subsoil texture: no subsoil, overlies rock.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Shallow

Fertility	Low total nitrogen, low phosphorus.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	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	1510 - 1950	15%	10 - 13
	13 TBA 32 FPC	250 - 390	15%	50 – 77

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Sustainable harvesting of timber for fence posts and rails.
- Potential groundwater recharge area.

Land use limitations

- Very low soil fertility and moisture storage.
- Steep slopes.

Conservation features and related management

- As these scrubs occur on the upper slopes and ridges they play an important role in catchment protection.
- Substantial erosion hazards may occur if this land type is disturbed or over-grazed.
- The sedimentary ridges covered by these scrubs are likely to be important infiltration areas for groundwater in the region.
- These scrubs are important wildlife refuges, where animals such as black-striped wallabies and wallaroos have retreated from adjacent developed country.
- Where possible linkage of these scrubs to the riparian areas should be maintained or re-established to maintain landscape connectivity.
- Ideally the most sympathetic grazing management for conservation of these land types is to keep them aside for winter or drought reserves.
- This land types is very susceptible to fire damage so fire breaks are recommended.

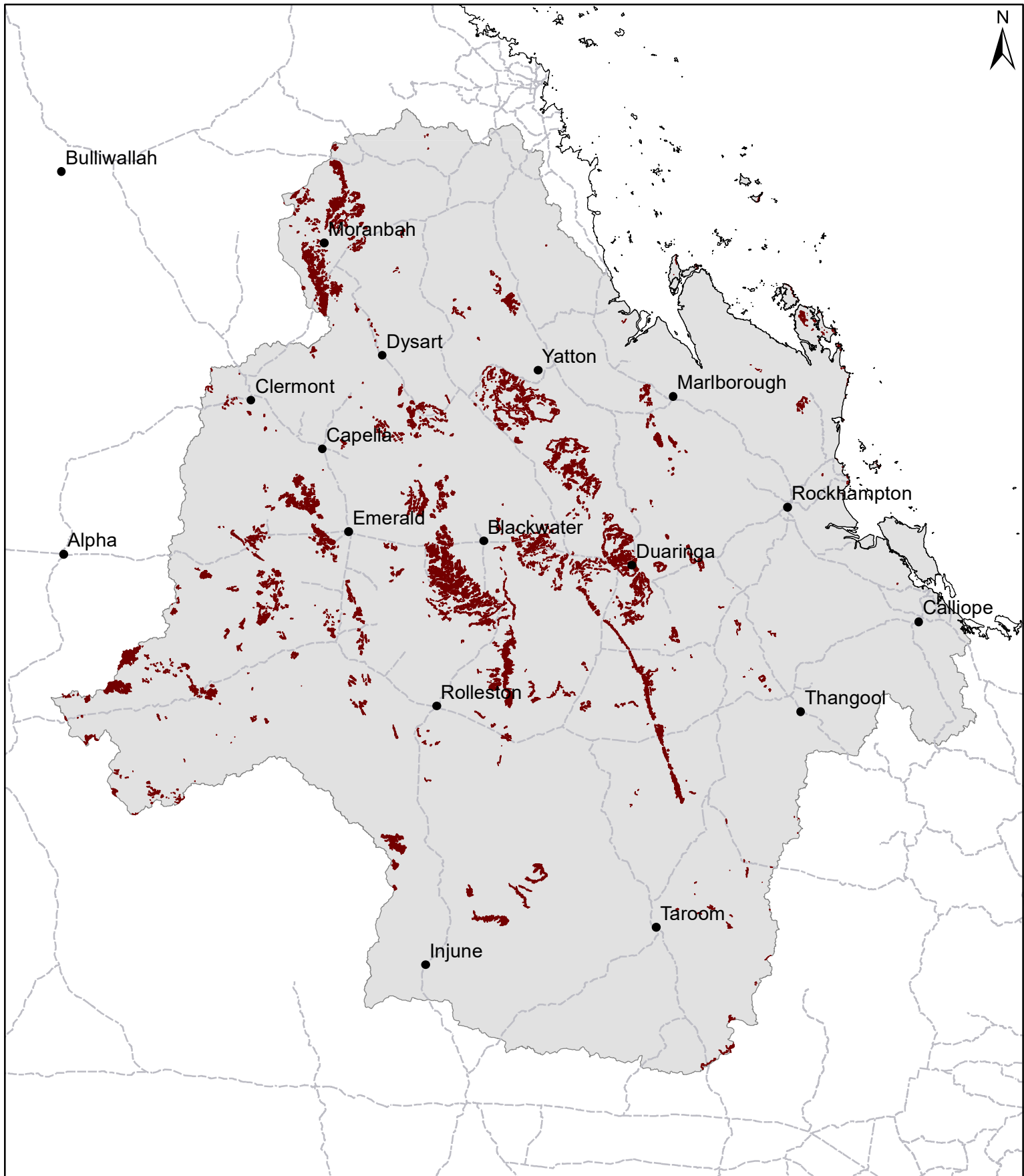
Regional Ecosystems

8.11.9, 8.12.10a-b, 8.12.29c, 11.5.10, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.5a, 11.7.7, 11.8.7, 11.10.3, 11.11.2, 11.12.1b, 11.12.18a, 12.12.19x1, 12.12.19x2, 12.12.19x3.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967) Durrandella 2, Loudon 2 and 3, Carborough 1 and 2, Copperfield 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil associations (Burgess 2003) Bellarine, Cherwell, Maywin.

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Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 82%
Median FPC: 32%
Median TBA: 13 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**