

Narrow-leaved ironbark woodlands



Landform	Eucalypt duplex plains.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark, lemon-scented (spotted) gum, large-fruited bloodwood, pink bloodwood and ghost gum woodland. Paperbark tea tree, quinine tree, red ash, heath myrtle and occasional lancewood, bulloak, rosewood and wattles occur in the understorey.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass, desert bluegrass, hairy panic, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass, pitted bluegrass, windmill grasses, barbwire grass, brigalow grass.
Non-preferred	Many-headed wiregrass, dark wiregrass, wanderrie grass, bottlewasher grasses, summer grass, fairy grass, five-minute grass, lovegrasses.
Annual grasses	Small burr grass, armgrass.
Suitable sown pastures	Oversow with legumes; shrubby and Caribbean stylos.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Hard-setting, loamy surfaced texture contrast soil (chromosol).
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting; Surface texture: sandy; Subsoil texture: sandy to sandy clay loam.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Less than 0.60 m.

Fertility	Low to moderate total nitrogen; low phosphorus.
Salinity	Low
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Neutral to strongly 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 – 755 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	2830 - 3640	20%	4.0 – 5.2
	10 TBA 25 FPC	700 - 1940	20%	7.6 – 21

Enterprise

Land use and management recommendations

Land use limitations

Conservation features and related management

Breeding

- Not suitable for clearing.
- Commercial timber species are useful for construction purposes.
- Shallow soil.
- Hard-setting surface.
- Prone to erosion if disturbed.
- This woodland is an important wildlife habitat with a surprisingly wide range of fauna including koalas that eat narrow-leaved ironbark leaves; whiptail wallabies; possums and gliders that use tree hollows; for skinks, geckoes and dragons that use rough fissured bark; and ground dwelling fauna (e.g. painted button-quail, rufous bettongs, frilled-neck lizards) that use good grass cover which also protects slopes and hillsides from erosion.
- Burning too frequently can result in eucalypts never developing beyond the sapling stage; increased wattle undergrowth with a loss of grass cover; and a reduction in mature trees.
- Burning should not occur more frequently than once every three years and should take place in winter or just prior to summer rains.
- To maintain a diversity of habitat for wildlife it is better to burn patches rather than large areas.
- Where these woodlands are grazed it is better to burn at a paddock level to prevent overgrazing of fresh growth.

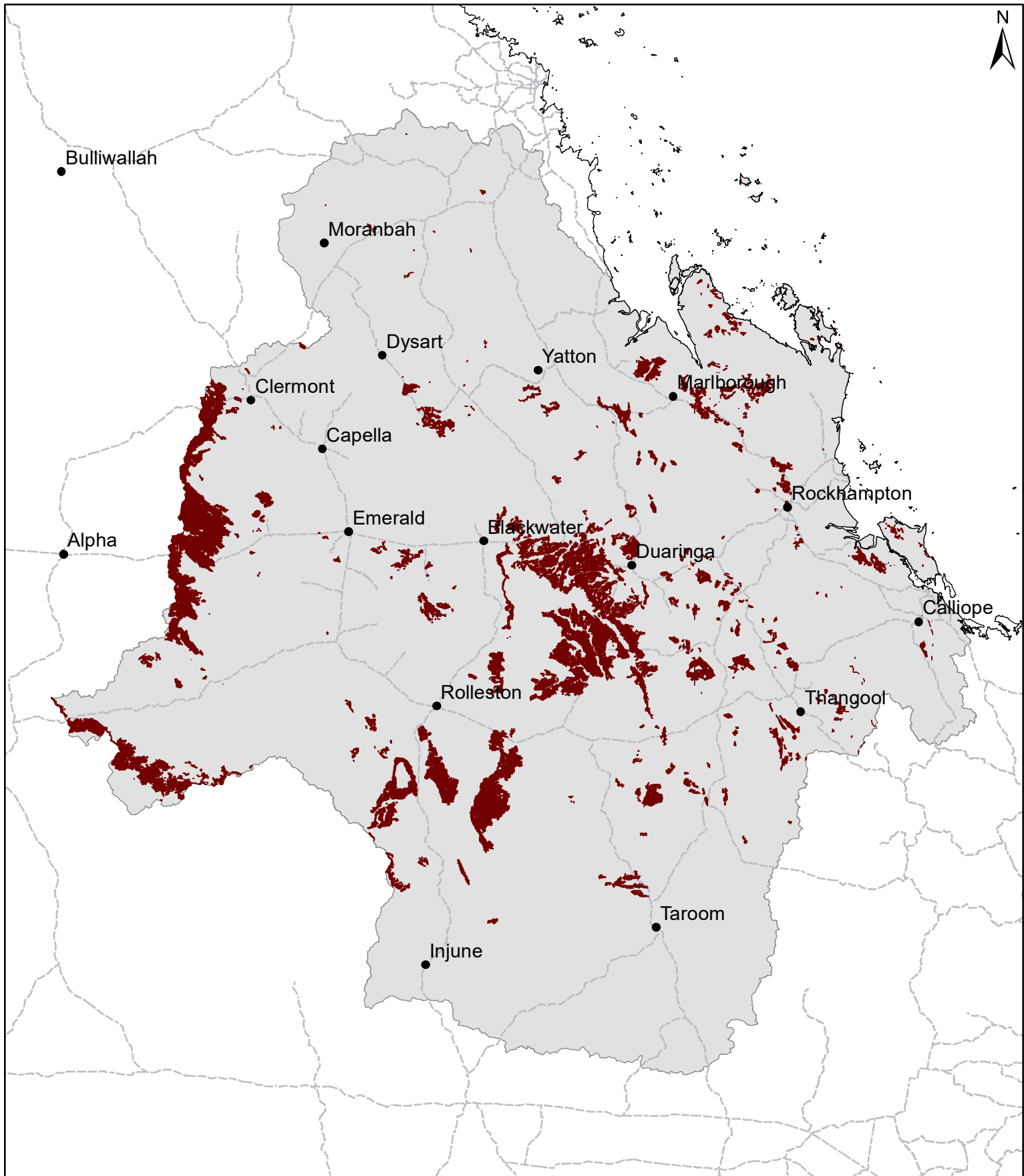
Regional Ecosystems

8.12.14d, 11.10.4, 11.3.36, 11.5.2, 11.5.9, 11.9.9, 11.11.4, 11.11.4b, 11.11.4d, 11.11.15, 11.11.15a, 11.12.3, 12.11.7.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Copperfield 2 and 3, Hope 1, Cotherstone 1, Durandella 6, Rewan 1 and 2; AMU (DPI 1993) Highlands; Soil Associations (Burgess 2003) Maywin, Red-one, Anncrouye.

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Area of land type in region: 6%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 72%
Median FPC: 25%
Median TBA: 10 m²/ha



Queensland
Government