Poplar box with ironbark

Landform	Eucalypt duplex uplands.
Woody vegetation	Poplar box, silver-leaved ironbark or narrow-leaved ironbark woodland, with occasional vine tree, ironwood, ghost gum, Clarkson's bloodwood. Generally an understorey of false sandalwood, currant bush, Leichhardt bean, scrub leopardwood, quinine tree, and wattles is present.
Expected pasture composition	** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*.
Preferred	Desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, cotton panic.
Intermediate	Golden beard grass, native millet, curly windmill, tall chloris.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses, purple lovegrass, bottlewasher grasses, five-minute grass.
Annuals	Small burr grass.
Common forbs	Flannel weeds (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Buffel grass, creeping bluegrass, shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo.
Introduced weeds	
Soil	Red or brown hard-setting, loamy surfaced, texture contrast or gradational texture change soil (kandosols or chromosols).
Description	***Surface*:** Firm to hard-setting; ***Surface texture***: sandy loam to clay loam; ***Subsoil texture***: medium clay to medium heavy clay.
Water availability	Low
Rooting depth	60–80 cm.
Fertility	Low total nitrogen; low phosphorus.

Salinity

Moderate below 60–90 cm.

Sodicity

High below 30 cm.

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 – 604 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	2590 - 3080	20%	4.7 – 5.6
	10 TBA 25 FPC	790 - 870	20%	17 – 18

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Whoa boys are required on roads/tracks to control erosion.

Land use limitations

- Low fertility.
- Hard-setting surface soils.
- Highly erodible soils with dispersible subsoils.
- Construction of dams can be a problem due to the tendency of the soil to disperse/tunnel when wet.
- Low moisture storage.
- High levels of regrowth.

Conservation features and related management

- Older silver-leaved ironbark trees frequently have hollows favoured by arboreal marsupials (e.g. brushtail possums) and provide nest sites for a wide range of birds (e.g. owlet nightjars, owls and parrots). The deep-fissured bark provides shelter for reptiles, such as tree skinks. Generally the good grass cover provides shelter and food for ground dwelling animals (e.g. spectacled hare-wallabies, rufous bettongs).
- Trees are important in the cycling of nutrients from deeper in the soil profile.
- Patch burning of these woodlands in the late winter months is preferable.
- Some burning prior to summer rains may be required on grazed areas to prevent excessive grazing pressure on new growth.
- Mature trees can easily be burnt through at the base and, as such, frequent burning can lead to loss of these important habitat trees. Care should be taken to extinguish fires that persist at the base of old trees.
- Due to the potential erosion hazard of these duplex soils good ground cover should be retained on slopes and drainage lines.

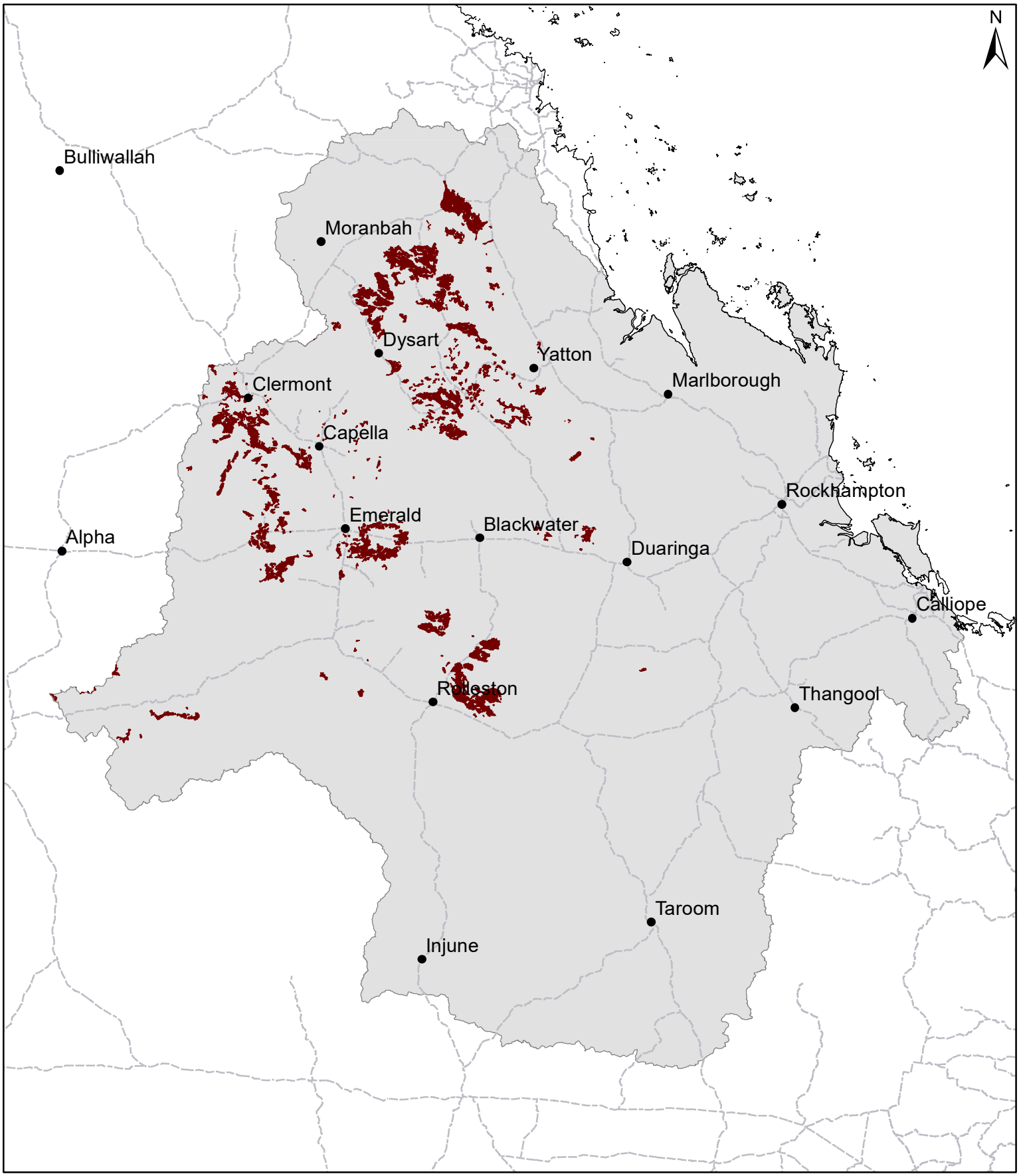
Regional Ecosystems

11.4.12, 11.5.3.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967) Pinehill 1, Durrandella 3; AMU (DPI 1993) Lascelles; Soil Associations (Shields *et al* 1993; Burgess 2003) Adeline, Wieta, Bundoora, Heyford, Foxleigh, Mayfair sandy surfaced variant.

FT25 Poplar box with ironbark



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 494 – 830 mm
Average rainfall (region): 560 – 869 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 41%
Median FPC: 25%
Median TBA: 10 m2/ha

Queensland Government