

Silver-leaved ironbark on duplex



Landform	Plains.
Woody vegetation	Open woodlands of silver-leaved ironbark, narrow-leaved ironbark, bloodwood, mountain coolibah. False sandalwood, prickly pine, dead finish, desert oak, vine tree and currant bush understorey.
Expected pasture composition	* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.
Preferred	Desert bluegrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass, Queensland bluegrass, forest bluegrass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, barbwire grass, native millet.
Non-preferred	Feathertop wiregrass, dark wiregrass, white speargrass, bottlewasher grasses, five-minute grass.
Annuals	Small burr grass, comet grass.
Common forbs	Pigweed, flannel weeds (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Shrubby stylo, Caribbean stylo, creeping bluegrass, buffel grass.
Introduced weeds	Parthenium
Soil	Texture contrast soils (sodosols, chromosols).
Description	Surface: Firm to hard-setting (sometimes gravelly); Surface texture: sandy clay loam to clay loam; Subsoil texture: light to medium clay.
Water availability	Low
Rooting depth	60–100 cm (variable).
Fertility	Low total nitrogen, low phosphorus.
Salinity	Low

Sodicity
pH

B horizon strongly sodic.
Neutral to alkaline.

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	2990 - 3560	25%	3.3 - 3.9
	8 TBA 20 FPC	1240 - 1890	25%	6.2 – 9.4

Enterprise

Breeding and growing.

Land use and management recommendations

- Tall straight narrow-leaved ironbark useful timber.

Land use limitations

- Subsoil very erosive when exposed.
- Highly erodible soils with dispersible subsoils in some cases.
- Regrowth
- Low soil moisture.
- Low soil fertility.
- Hard-setting surface soils.
- Stock grazing zamia areas may develop rickets.

Conservation features and related management

- The open ironbark woodlands, as with box woodlands, are widespread and important for wildlife, supporting diverse vertebrate fauna in particular terrestrial mammals (e.g. koala, squirrel glider, common brushtail possum, bandicoots, spectacled hare-wallaby, desert mouse (*Pseudomys desitor*) and reptiles (e.g. the tree skink, *Egernia striolata*, especially favours the fissured bark).
- This habitat supports a very high number of declining woodland bird species (e.g. square-tailed kite, Australian bustard, bush stone-curlew, squatter pigeon, hooded robin, grey-crowned babbler, brown treecreeper).
- It is important to keep good ground cover as this provides shelter and food for many ground dwelling animals.
- Patch burning is ideal as this provides a good balance of fresh pick as a food resource and well-formed tussocks as shelter.
- If cell grazing is practised it is ideal that some areas remain ungrazed as this infrequent, high disturbance has significant impacts on ground fauna dependant on good ground cover.

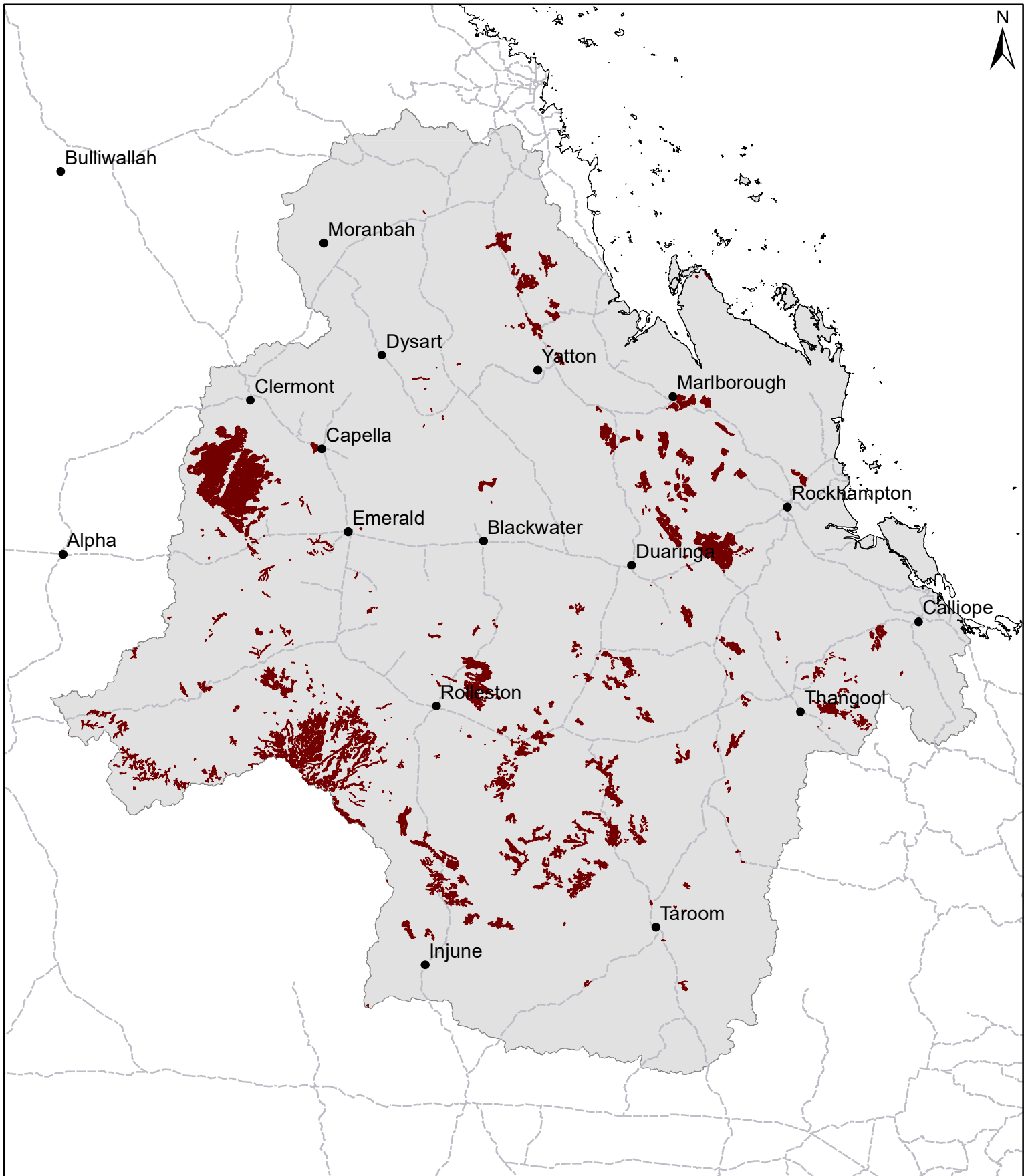
Regional Ecosystems

11.3.6, 11.3.39, 11.5.5c, 11.5.9a, 11.8.4, 11.9.2, 11.12.2.

Land units; Agricultural management unit; Soil associations

Land units (Gunn *et al* 1967; Story *et al* 1967) Peak Vale 2, Craven 1, Hope 2, Rutland 3, Moorooloo 1, Cotherstone 3, Hillalong 1; AMU (DPI 1993) Duckponds, Highlands; Soil Associations (Burgess 2003) Mayfair, Red-one.

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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: 64%
Median FPC: 20%
Median TBA: 8 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**