

Bloodwood-ironbark woodland on steep rocky hills



Landform	Sandstone hills and ranges.
Woody vegetation	Gum topped ironbark, brown bloodwood, rusty gum, budgeroo.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, silkyheads, barbwire grass, early spring grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (e.g. dark).
Legumes	Rattlepods, glycine pea.
Annual grasses	Comet grass. Kerosene (non-preferred).
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	
Soils	Predominately shallow (<35 cm), stony or gravelly texture contrast and sandy soils.
Description	Surface: Hard-setting or occasionally loose; Surface texture: clay loam or loamy sand; Subsoil texture: light clay or loamy sand or decomposing rock.
Water availability	Very low
Rooting depth	Generally shallow (<35 cm)

Fertility	Low to moderate total nitrogen; low to moderate phosphorus.
Salinity	Low to high (depending on landscape position)
Sodicity	Non-sodic
pH	Strongly 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 552 – 615 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	2300 - 2580	20%	5.7 – 6.4
	7 TBA 18 FPC	1100 - 1420	20%	10 – 13

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Not suitable for development.
- Stock conservatively to maintain 3P grasses.

Land use limitations

- Hard-setting surface affects infiltration.
- Low fertility.

Conservation features and related management

- This land type provides habitat for rare and threatened fauna (glossy-black cockatoo, collared delma, brigalow scaly-foot, golden-tailed gecko) and flora (a number of wattles and eucalypts, *Bertya calycina*, *Calytrix islensis*).
- Many areas have been extensively logged which has meant the removal of many 'habitat' trees.
- The large, old, hollow-bearing trees are very important for koalas and possums and gliders (e.g. yellow-bellied, squirrel and sugar gliders), large parrots, cockatoos and owls to use for nesting.
- The system has a high diversity of birds, including honeyeaters, thornbills and pardalotes.

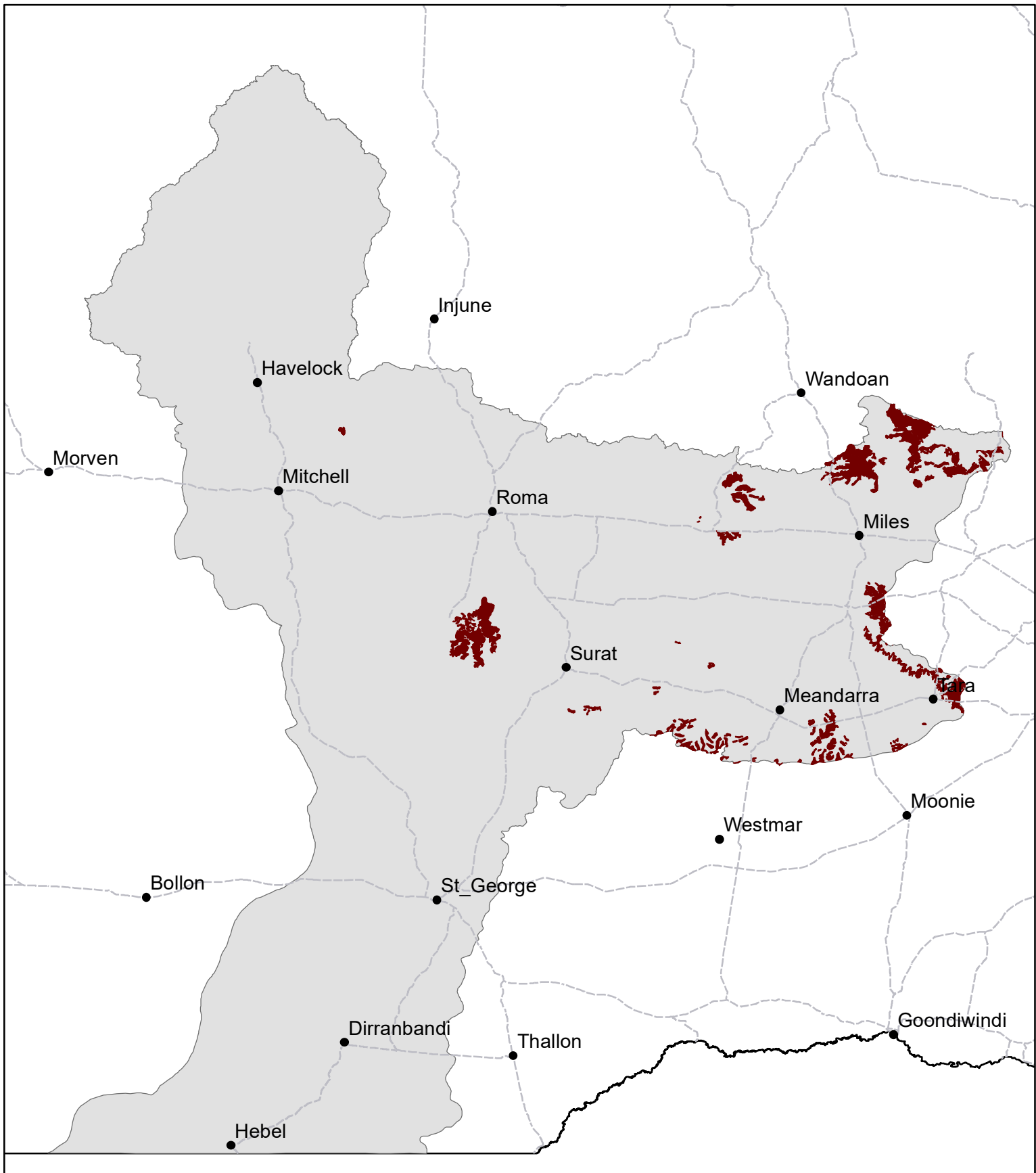
Regional Ecosystems

11.5.21, 11.7.4.

Land units; Map units; Land resource areas, Soil associations

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 1; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Light Forests, 9a/9b/9c; Land Resource Areas (DPI 1987) 12 Merivale, 10 Macwood (minor).

MB02 Bloodwood-ironbark woodland on steep rocky hills



Area of land type in region: 2%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 59%
Median FPC: 18%
Median TBA: 7 m²/ha



**Queensland
Government**