

Narrow-leaved ironbark



Landform	Plains to rises.
Woody vegetation	Narrow-leaved ironbark, cypress pine, bullock, silver-leaved ironbark, rusty gum, budgeroo and quinine.
Expected pasture composition	<i>* Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species.</i>
Preferred	Desert bluegrass, forest bluegrass, native oatgrass, black speargrass, kangaroo grass.
Intermediate	Pitted bluegrass, golden beard grass, bottlegasher grasses, barbwire grass.
Non-preferred	Wiregrasses (curled, kerosene, purple, many-headed), poverty grass, buck spinifex.
Legumes	Native indigo, Birdsville indigo, glycine pea, slender tick trefoil.
Suitable sown pastures	Not suitable for sown pastures.
Introduced weeds	African lovegrass.
Soils	A mix of shallow earths, deep sands and texture contrast soils.
Description	Surface: Hard-setting or loose; Surface texture: sandy loam; Subsoil texture: sandy loam to medium heavy clay.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Less than 80 cm.
Fertility	Very low to low total nitrogen; very low to low phosphorus.

Salinity

Low

Sodicity

Subsoils sodic to strongly sodic.

pH

Acid to strongly acid throughout.

Long-term carrying capacity information (A condition)

Based on fully watered area for 1AE = 450 kg animal consuming 8kg DM/day				
Median annual rainfall 546 – 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	2410 - 2890	20%	5.1 – 6.1
	13 TBA 32 FPC	1170 - 1500	20%	10 – 12

Enterprise

Breeding

Land use and management recommendations

- Low intensity grazing of cattle on mainly native pastures.
- Not suitable for cropping.
- Suitable in some areas for pasture improvement with careful management.

Land use limitations

- Main limitation is the gravel and stone throughout the profile.
- Shallow soil.
- Subsoils are sodic to strongly sodic, highly dispersible and prone to erosion if exposed.
- Hard-setting surface.
- Regrowth.
- Dense stands of burrs (galvanised) and broad-leaved plants (mulga fern, pimelea, weir vine, pigweed) may limit pasture growth, productivity and be toxic to stock.

Conservation features and related management

- These woodlands provide habitat for rare and threatened flora species (e.g. *Dodonaea macrossanii*, Chinchilla wattle) and fauna (e.g. glossy black-cockatoo, brigalow scaly-foot, collared delma and little pied bat).
- The areas support a high diversity of birds (e.g. honeyeaters, thornbills, flycatchers, babblers, varied sittella, yellow-tailed black cockatoo), and ground-dwelling mammals (e.g. native mice and red-necked wallabies), particularly where a good cover of native grasses is maintained. Koalas, brushtail possums and gliders (e.g. yellow-bellied, squirrel, sugar and feathertail) can also be found where there are mature, hollow-bearing trees available for nesting.
- Use of a combination of soil conservation techniques will help minimise the risk of soil erosion on these skeletal, sodic soils.
- Careful management of grazing pressure and maintenance of ground cover is important to minimise risk of sheet and gully erosion, reduce runoff and protect the wildlife habitat.

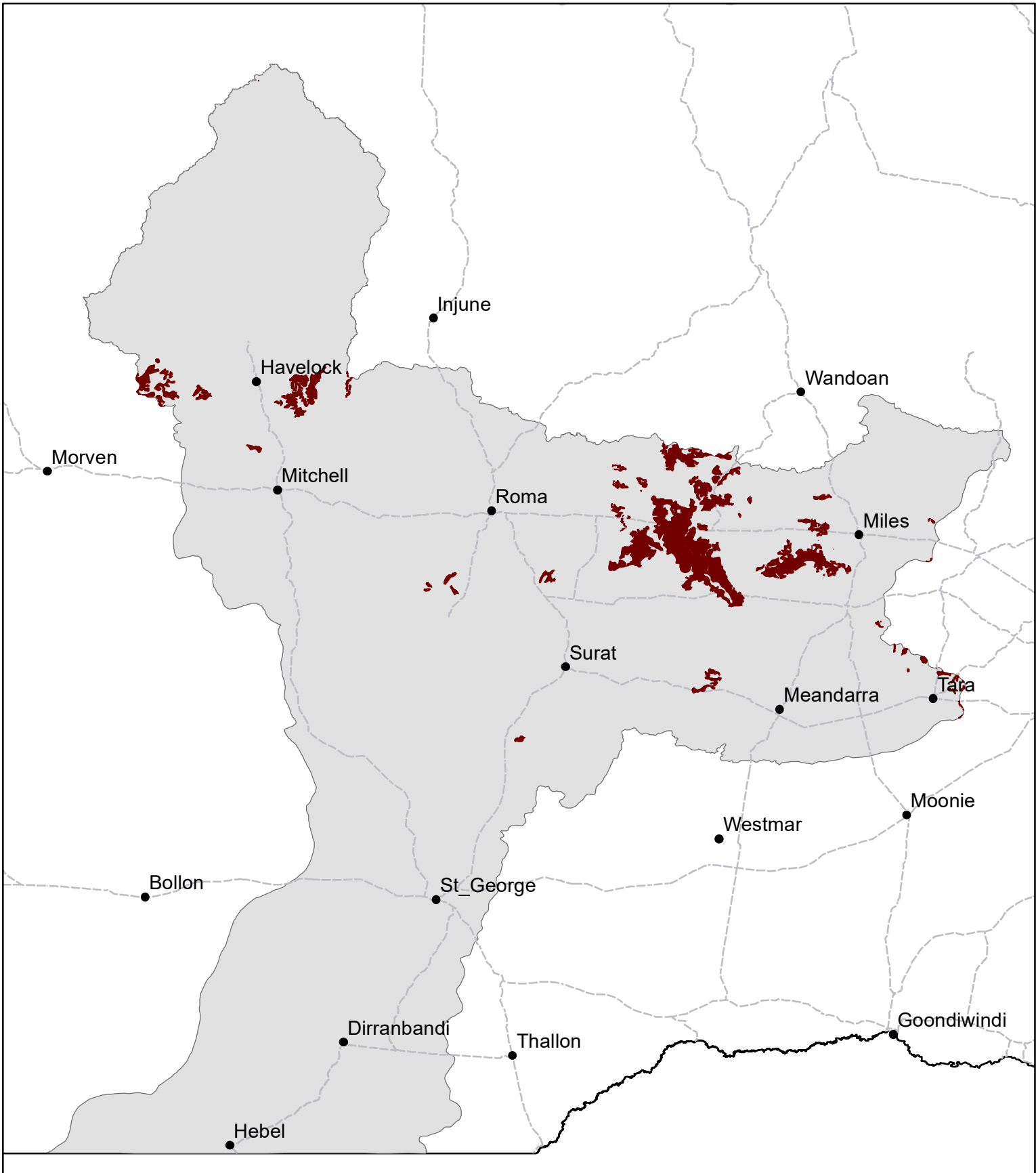
Regional Ecosystems

11.5.1, 11.5.9a, 11.10.1d, 11.10.4.

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

Land Units (Galloway *et al* 1974) 20, 2; LRA, Soil Associations (DPI 1996) Light Forests, 9b; LRA (DPI 1987) 3 - Amby (along dividing range).

MB10 Narrow-leaved ironbark



Area of land type in region: 3%
Median rainfall (region): 400 – 615 mm
Average rainfall (region): 438 – 630 mm
Area of land type with FPC: 68%
Median FPC: 32%
Median TBA: 13 m²/ha



Queensland
Government