

Lancewood



Landform

Plateau high plains. Residual slopes and scarp retreats and adjacent tops of plateaus and tablelands. Includes exposed ferruginous, siliceous and mottled horizons.

Woody vegetation

Predominantly lancewood understorey with associated species: bulwaddy, bendee, bloodwoods, Darwin woollybutt, north-west ghost gum, river red gum, wild plum, ironbark, Reid River box, ghost gum, white gum, northern swamp box, Gilbert River box, snappy gum, Normanton box, small fruited bloodwood, bauhinia and slender wattle.

Expected pasture composition

** Denotes non-native "Expected Pasture Composition" species*

Preferred

Forest/desert bluegrass, black speargrass, bull Mitchell, kangaroo grass.

Intermediate

Golden beard grass/ribbon grass, curly windmill grass, plume sorghum, mud grass, spike rushes, lemon-scented grass/silky oil grass, sandstone panic, wanderrie grass, soft spinifex, porcupine spinifex, pincushion spinifex.

Non-preferred

Wiregrasses, reed grass, bottlewashers.

Annual grasses

Australian dropseed.

Common forbs

Native jute, sidas, potato bush, flannel weed.

Suitable sown pastures

None suitable.

Introduced weeds

Lancewood generally grows too densely to allow weeds.

Soil	Skeletal soils and shallow red earths; texture contrast soils and stony brown clays on steep slopes at the base of cliffs; often extensive rock outcropping.
Description	Surface: Variable stone and gravel cover; Surface texture: sandy loam to none; Sub-soil texture: weathered parent material.
Features	Extensive rock outcropping and/or extensive cover of rock, rubble and gravel. Provides useful run-on to surrounding areas.
Water availability	Very low.
Rooting depth	Very shallow.
Infiltration	Very low. High proportion of run-off following 5 mm of rain, even under low intensity rainfall. Runoff contributes to neighbouring land types.
Fertility	Very low.
Salinity	Non-saline.
Sodicity	Non-sodic.
pH	Very acidic.
Utilisation	15%.
Enterprise	Breeding.
Land use and management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fire judiciously as management tool to control woody weeds. • Maintenance of ground cover to minimise shrub invasion and wind and water (gully) erosion. • Strip clearing is preferable to clearing of large areas to minimise erosion and degradation.
Land use limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth and high shrub densities can limit productivity, as can weedy growth by butterbush, silver cassia, black fuchsia, false sandalwood, currant bush, galvanised burr, turkey bush.
Conservation features and related management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected area: Lawn Hill National Park.
Regional ecosystems	1.7.1g, 1.7.1x1-2, 1.10.5, 1.11.2x2a, 2.7.1, 2.7.1x1, 2.7.2, 9.7.2b, 9.10.3b.