CH9: Bleached-Mottled, Eutrophic, Brown Chromosol

General description of the soil

A non-sodic, texture-contrast soil with a mottled brown and red heavy clay B2 horizon of high base status (i.e. Eutrophic). A bleached A2e horizon is also present.

Distribution:	A common soil in the wetter, hilly regions of South Australia.
Typical land use:	Grazing of improved perennial pastures.
Common variants:	Similar soils with lesser red mottling are also common.
World Reference Base:	Abruptic Luvisol.
Other names:	Brown Podzolic Soils and Brown Duplex Soils.

Environment and location of the example profile

Landform:	Slopes of undulating low hills.
Parent material or substra	te: Metasandstone or schist.
Drainage class:	Imperfectly drained.
Surface condition:	Soft.
Site disturbance:	Cleared.
Native vegetation:	Eucalyptus camaldulensis and Eucalyptus leucoxylon woodland.









Adelaide Hills, South Australia

Soil morphology

Horizon	Depth	Colour	Mottles	Texture		Structure	3	Consistence	Coarse	Segregations	Boundary	
	(m)				Grade	Shape	Size		fragments			
A1	0.00-0.10	dark brown (7.5YR 3/2)	-	sandy loam	single grain	-	-	very weak (moist)	-	_	clear	
A21	0.10-0.20	greyish brown (10YR 5/2)	-	heavy loamy sand	single grain	-	-	very weak (moist)	-	-	clear	
A22e	0.20-0.31	light brownish grey (10YR 6/2 d)	-	loamy sand	single grain	-	-	very weak (wet)	15% sandstone (6–20 mm)	-	sharp	
B21	0.31–0.50	yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and red (2.5YR 4/8)	medium heavy clay	strong	prismatic parting to polyhedral	10–20 mm parting to 2–5 mm	weak (wet)	10% sandstone (6–20 mm)	-	gradual	
B22	0.50-0.75	yellowish brown (10YR 5/8)	light brown (2.5Y 6/4) and red (2.5YR 5/8)	medium heavy clay	strong	prismatic parting to polyhedral	10–20 mm parting to 2–5 mm	weak (wet)	-	-	diffuse	
B3	0.75–1.10	pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4)	yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and red (2.5YR 4/6)	light medium clay	moderate	prismatic	10–20 mm	weak (moderately moist)	-	-	diffuse	
Cr	1.10–1.20	weathering metasediment		-	-	-	-					

Soil chemical and physical properties

Horizon	Sample Depth	рН Н ₂ О ^А	рН CaCl ₂ ^в	Elect. Cond	CaCO ₃ %	Org. C % ^D	Extr. P	Tot. P %	Tot. K %	Cation exchange properties ^E cmol(+)/kg						ESP % ^A	Bulk dens.	Particle size % ^A				
	(m)			dS/m ^A			mg/kg^			Ca	Mg	К	Na	H+AI	CEC	ECEC		Mg/m³	CS	FS	Silt	Clay
A1	0.00-0.10	5.6	5.0	0.08		2.8	14			4.1	1.4	0.3	0.2		5		-		45	41	8	6
A21	0.10-0.20	5.6	5.0	0.05		0.5	14			1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2		2		-					
A22e	0.20-0.31	5.5	4.8	0.05		0.3	6			0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2		2		-		42	45	7	6
B21	0.31-0.50	6.0	5.5	0.09		0.5	< 4			3.1	11.5	1.0	0.7		17		4		14	20	5	61
B22	0.50-0.75	5.8	5.4	0.09		0.3	< 4			2.3	11.3	0.7	0.7		17		4					
B3	0.75-1.10	5.6	5.2	0.09		0.1	< 4			1.3	10.3	0.4	0.6		13		5		8	47	8	37

Chromosols

Key profile properties



General qualities of the soil

Infiltration:	Rapid under pasture and native vegetation.
Available water store:	Moderate.
Permeability:	The clay subsoil may be a throttle to water movement.
Physical root limitations:	Water-logging in the layer immediately above the clay retards root development and may restrict root exploitation of subsoil moisture on drying.
Erosion hazard:	The water erosion potential of the sandy surface increases with slope. Wind erosion potential is low.
Nutrient availability:	This soil is inherently fertile although phosphorus availability may be marginal. Fertility of the sandy surface relies on high organic matter.
Toxicities:	None recorded.



Soil type occurs on the slopes – northern Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia Acknowledgements: Soil image, soil description and laboratory data: Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, South Australia. Site CH027. Landscape image: Bill van Aken, CSIRO.