

## FE5: Haplic, Eutrophic, Red Ferrosol

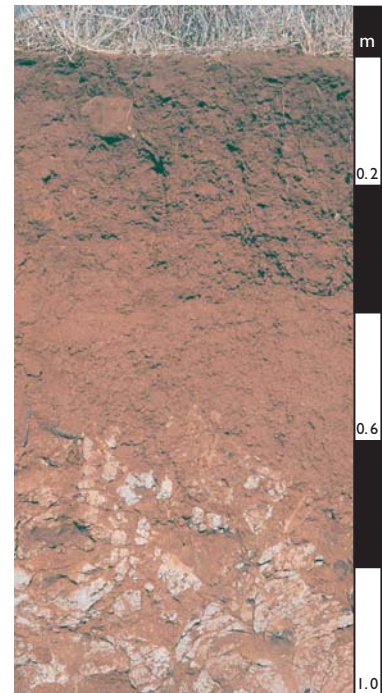
### General description of the soil

A strongly structured Red Ferrosol with a moderately high base status (i.e. Eutrophic). No other diagnostic features are present, hence the term Haplic (simple).

<b>Distribution:</b>	A common soil formed on basalt in the semiarid to subhumid regions of northern Australia.
<b>Typical land use:</b>	Sparse grazing of native pastures by beef cattle.
<b>Common variants:</b>	Depth to hard basalt is variable.
<b>World Reference Base:</b>	Eutric Nitisol (incomplete data).
<b>Other names:</b>	Euchrozems.

### Environment and location of the example profile

<b>Landform:</b>	Gently undulating plain.
<b>Parent material or substrate:</b>	Basalt.
<b>Drainage class:</b>	Well-drained.
<b>Surface condition:</b>	Firm.
<b>Site disturbance:</b>	None.
<b>Native vegetation:</b>	Eucalypt open woodland.

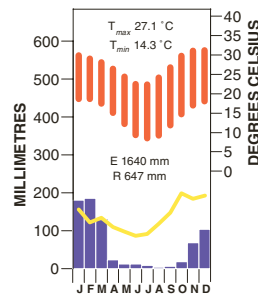


Mt Surprise, north Queensland

### Site location



### Site climate



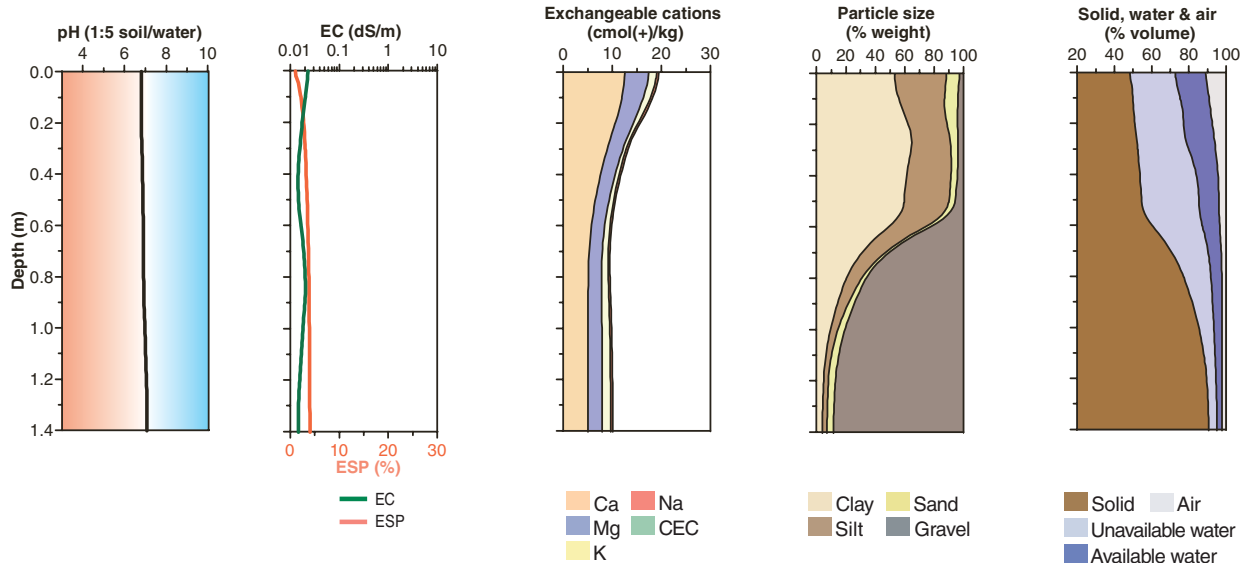
### Soil morphology

Horizon	Depth (m)	Colour	Mottles	Texture	Structure			Consistence	Coarse fragments	Segregations	Boundary
					Grade	Shape	Size				
A1	0.00–0.10	dark reddish brown (SYR 3/3)	–	heavy loam	moderate	angular blocky	5–10 mm	firm (dry)	2–10 % basalt gravel	–	gradual
A3	0.10–0.20	dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4)	–	clay loam	moderate	angular blocky	5–10 mm	very firm (dry)	2–10 % basalt gravel	–	gradual
B1	0.20–0.30	dark red (2.5YR 3/6)	–	clay loam	moderate	subangular blocky	10–20 mm	very firm (dry)	2–10 % basalt gravel	–	gradual
B21	0.30–0.60	dark red (2.5YR 3/6)	–	light clay	strong	subangular blocky	10–20 mm	very firm (dry)	2–10 % basalt gravel	–	gradual
B22	0.60–0.80	dark red (2.5YR 3/6)	–	light medium clay	strong	subangular blocky	10–20 mm	very firm (dry)	20–50% basalt gravel	–	clear
BC	0.80–1.40	dark red (2.5YR 3/6)	–	light medium clay	–	–	–	–	50–90% weathered basalt	–	–
C	1.40–1.50	hard unweathered basalt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

### Soil chemical and physical properties

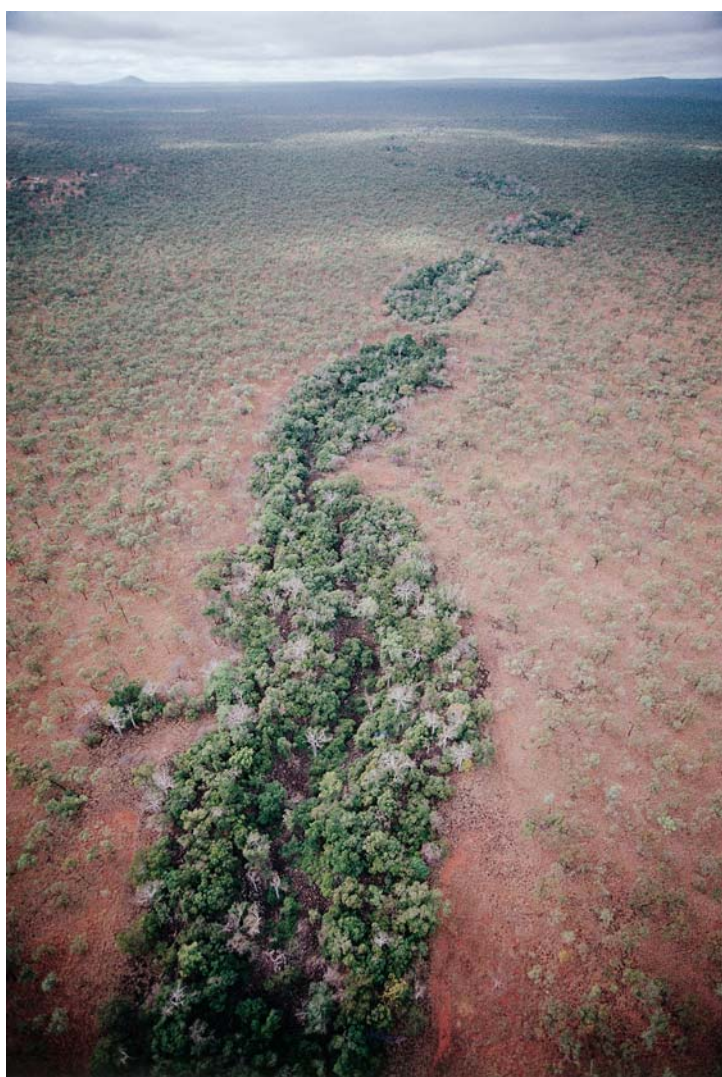
Horizon	Sample Depth (m)	pH H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>A</sup>	pH CaCl <sub>2</sub>	Elect. Cond. dS/m <sup>A</sup>	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	Org. C % <sup>G</sup>	Extr. P mg/kg <sup>B</sup>	Tot. P % <sup>A</sup>	Tot. K % <sup>A</sup>	Cation exchange properties <sup>A</sup> cmol(±)/kg						ESP % <sup>C</sup>	Bulk dens. Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particle size % <sup>F</sup>			
										Ca	Mg	K	Na	H+Al	CEC			ECEC	CS	FS	Silt
A1	0.00–0.10	6.8		0.02		2.2	194	0.29	0.38	12.6	4.9	1.6	0.5			2		4	4	31	48
A3	0.10–0.20	6.8		0.02		1.6	173	0.27	0.37	11.7	3.8	1.5	0.5			3		1	8	25	55
B1	0.20–0.30	6.8		0.02		1.0	148	0.24	0.34	9.6	3.2	0.2	0.4			3		1	3	21	57
B21	0.30–0.60	6.9		0.01		0.4	54	0.17	0.31	5.5	2.6	1.0	0.3			4		1	3	29	57
B22	0.60–0.80	6.9		0.02																	
BC	0.80–0.90	6.9		0.02		0.2		0.26	0.26	5.0	2.9	1.7	0.4			4		10	17	25	47
BC	0.90–1.20	7.0		0.02				0.19	0.22												
BC	1.20–1.40	7.1		0.01														12	20	23	30

Key profile properties



General qualities of the soil

Infiltration:	Rapid.
Available water store:	Moderate.
Permeability:	High.
Physical root limitations:	Hard basalt at variable depths.
Erosion hazard:	Moderate on slopes.
Nutrient availability:	High.
Toxicities:	None.



Undulating basalt plains and lava tubes in the Undara Volcanic National Park, north Queensland

Acknowledgements: Soil image, soil description and laboratory data: CSIRO Land and Water. Profile T91. Landscape image: Bill Bachman.