SO4: Calcic, Subnatric, Red Sodosol

General description of the soil

A texture-contrast soil which is moderately sodic and not strongly acid in the upper 0.2 m of the red clayey B horizon. The soil has a calcareous horizon in the subsoil (i.e. Calcic).

Distribution:	A common soil in the semi-arid Mallee Region of South Australia and Victoria. There are lesser occurrences in the other mainland states.
Typical land use:	Dryland cropping and grazing.
Common variants:	The A2 horizon may be conspicuously bleached on top of the columnar structure in the B2 horizon. A horizon thickness and depth to clay are variable.
World Reference Base:	Arenic Luvisol.
Other names:	Solodised Solonetz, Solodic Soils, and (sodic) Red-Brown Earths.

Environment and location of the example profile

Landform:	Gently undulating plain.
Parent material or substrate:	Tertiary sand, mantled by aeolian carbonates.
Drainage class:	Moderately well-drained.
Surface condition:	Loose.
Site disturbance:	Cultivated.
Native vegetation:	Mallee woodland.

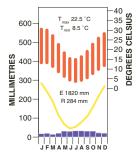
0.2 0.6 1.4

Pinaroo district, south-eastern South Australia

Site location



Site climate



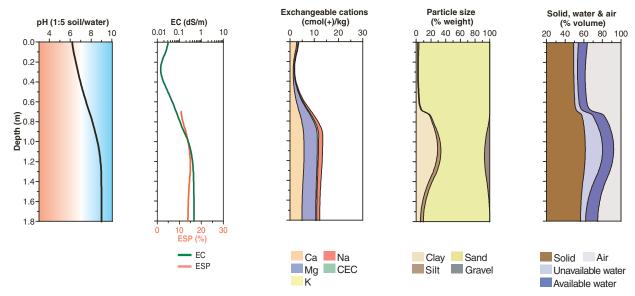
Soil morphology

Horizon	Depth	Colour	Mottles	Texture		Structure	:	Consistence	Coarse	Segregations	Boundary
	(m)				Grade	Shape	Size		fragments		
A1p	0.00-0.12	reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	-	sand	single grain	-	-	loose (dry)	-	-	abrupt
A21	0.12–0.25	brown (7.5YR 4/4)	-	sand	single grain	-	-	loose (dry)	-	-	gradual
A22	0.25-0.70	brown (7.5YR 5/4)	-	sand	single grain	-	-	very weak (dry)	-	-	sharp
B21t	0.70-0.85	yellowish red (5YR 4/6)	-	sandy clay loam	moderate	columnar	100–200 mm	very firm (moderately moist)	-	-	gradual
B22t	0.85-0.95	yellowish red (5YR 5/8)	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4)	sandy light clay	weak	prismatic	20–50 mm	very firm (moist)	-	slightly calcareous*	gradual
B3k	0.95–1.35	yellowish red (5YR 5/6)	yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	light sandy clay loam	weak	angular blocky	20–50 mm	very firm (moist)	2–10% ferricrete (20–60 mm)	20–50% soft carbonate, very highly calcareous*	diffuse
2Ck	1.35–1.80	strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	clayey sand	massive	ı	-		-	slightly calcareous*	
* Fine eart	th fraction										

Soil chemical and physical properties

Horizon	Sample Depth	pH H₂O ^A	pH CaCl ₂ B	Elect. Cond.	CaCO ₃ % ^B	Org. C % ^D	Extr. P							ESP % ^A	Bulk dens.	Particle size % ^A						
	(m)			dS/m ^A			mg/kg ^A			Ca	Mg	K	Na	H+Al	CEC	ECEC		Mg/m ³	cs	FS	Silt	Clay
A1p	0.00-0.12	6.2	5.9	0.03	< 0.1	0.6	3			2.7 ^E	0.5 ^E	0.2 ^E	0.1 ^E		3 ^E		-		58	38	1	2
A21	0.12-0.25	6.5	6.1	0.01	0.4	0.1	2			1.0 ^E	0.3 ^E	0.1 ^E	0.1 ^E		1 ^E		-					
A22	0.25-0.70	7.1	6.1	0.01	< 0.1	0.1	2			0.8 ^E	0.3 ^E	0.1 ^E	0.1 ^E		1 ^E		-		54	44	1	1
B21t	0.70-0.85	8.1	6.5	0.08	0.2	0.2	1			4.9	5.2	0.5	1.2		11		11		39	38	1	22
B22t	0.85-0.95	8.4	6.9	0.12	0.4	0.2	2			5.9	6.3	0.6	1.9		14		13					
B3k	0.95-1.35	9.0	8.0	0.43	3.0	0.2	2			6.0	5.3	0.4	1.8		11		16					
2Ck	1.35-1.80	9.0	7.9	0.47	< 0.1	0.1	2			4.9	5.7	0.4	1.2		9		14					

Key profile properties



General qualities of the soil

Infiltration:	Rapid unless water-repellent.
Available water store:	Small to moderate.
Permeability:	High in the A horizon but slow to very slow in the B horizon.
Physical root limitations:	B horizon strength may be a limitation.
Erosion hazard:	Moderate to high when exposed. Susceptible to wind erosion, particularly under bare fallow-cropping.
Nutrient availability:	This soil generally has a low nutrient status for agriculture. Phosphorus is deficient and regular fertilising is required. Copper and zinc are marginal and nitrogen content will vary depending on the legume content of pastures.
Toxicities:	Medium to high salinity below 1 m.



Aerial view of the mallee landscape in the Pinaroo district, South Australia

Acknowledgements: Soil image, soil description and laboratory data: Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, South Australia. Site MM002 from McCord (1995). Landscape image: MapLand, South Australia.