SANDY LOAM OVER BROWN CLAY

General Description: Sandy loam with variable ironstone gravel over a coarsely structured brown clay, calcareous with depth

Landform:	Plateau or summit surface of undulating low hills.	
Substrate:	Deeply weathered kaolinized sandstone.	
Vegetation:	Kangaroo Island mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia).	

Гуре Site:	Site No.:	CK001	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6426-1 (Penneshaw)
	Hundred:	Dudley	Easting:	765050
	Section:	121	Northing:	6038850
	Sampling date:	8/3/93	Annual rainfall:	585 mm average

Very gently undulating summit surface, 1% slope. Firm surface with no stones.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description	
0-9	Dark brown soft massive sandy loam with 10-20% ironstone nodules (2-6 mm). Abrupt to:	
9-14	Pink friable massive sandy loam with 20-50% ironstone nodules (2-6 mm). Sharp to:	
14-30	Yellowish brown, brown and red hard medium heavy clay with strong very coarse prismatic, breaking to polyhedral structure. Diffuse to:	
30-60	Yellowish brown and red firm medium clay with strong very coarse prismatic, breaking to polyhedral structure. Diffuse to:	
60-95	Light olive brown, yellowish brown and red firm medium clay with strong very coarse prismatic structure (as above), and minor fine carbonate. Clear to:	
95-140	Grey, yellowish brown and red firm slightly calcareous medium clay with coarse prismatic structure (as above), 10-20% ironstone nodules and 2-10% fine carbonate segregations. Clear to:	
140-155	Weathering sandstone.	

Classification: Bleached-Mottled, Hypocalcic, Brown Chromosol; medium, gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep





Summary of Properties

Drainage:	Imperfectly drained, due to the tight clay subsoil at shallow depth. The soil may remain wet for several weeks following heavy or prolonged rainfall.					
Fertility:	Natural fertility is moderate to high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Surface soil fertility relies on organic carbon being maintained above 2%. Ironstone gravel ties up phosphorus which is low at pit site. Trace element concentrations are adequate in surface.					
рН:	Acidic at surface, alkaline with depth.					
Rooting depth:	95 cm in pit, but few roots below 60 cm.					
Barriers to root growth:	:					
Physical:	The coarsely structured tight clay subsoil restricts root density.					
Chemical:	Marginal surface soil acidity impedes near surface root growth. Low subsoil trace element concentrations restrict deeper root growth.					
Waterholding capacity:	120 mm in rootzone, but up to 40 mm effectively unavailable due to low root density					
Seedling emergence:	Good to fair. Organic matter levels need to be maintained to preserve surface structure.					
Workability:	Fair. Ironstone gravel causes excessive implement wear.					
Erosion Potential:						
Water:	Low.					
Wind:	Low.					

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO3 %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	Avail. K mg/kg	SO ₄ mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	n Trace Elements mg/kg g (DTPA)		CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP		
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(),	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	4.8	4.4	0	0.11	0.64	2.2	7	190	-	0.9	0.7	230	1.7	0.7	8.3	4.59	0.62	0.10	0.44	1.2
0-9	5.1	4.6	0	0.07	0.27	2.6	23	240	-	1.0	0.6	160	1.3	0.6	11.5	5.84	1.51	0.18	0.59	1.6
9-14	5.3	4.8	0	0.06	0.14	0.51	11	110	-	0.4	0.1	120	0.2	0.4	4.1	2.10	0.41	0.12	0.21	2.9
14-30	6.3	5.8	1	0.09	0.15	0.63	<2	520	-	4.9	0.8	18	0.1	0.2	22.7	12.6	5.80	0.55	1.73	2.4
30-60	7.5	7.1	1	0.12	0.28	0.11	<2	680	-	8.2	0.1	4	<0.1	<0.1	22.5	11.4	4.07	0.57	1.73	2.5
60-95	7.8	7.5	1	0.14	0.32	0.07	<2	670	-	8.6	0.1	3	0.1	0.1	19.5	11.3	3.89	0.56	1.72	2.9
95-140	8.0	7.6	1	0.14	0.39	0.03	<2	590	-	8.4	0.1	2	<0.1	0.1	16.0	8.85	3.29	0.53	1.36	3.3

Note: Paddock sample bulked from 20 cores (0-10 cm) taken around the pit.

CEC (cation exchange capacity) is a measure of the soil's capacity to store and release major nutrient elements. ESP (exchangeable sodium percentage) is derived by dividing the exchangeable sodium value by the CEC

Further information: DEWNR Soil and Land Program

