

DEEP GRADATIONAL LOAM OVER WEATHERED ROCK

General Description: *Clay loam with variable ironstone gravel, grading to a brown clay, kaolinitic with depth*

Landform: Gently undulating rises.

Substrate: Deeply weathered kaolinized basement rock.

Vegetation:



Type Site:	Site No.:	CK014A	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6326-2 (Seddon)
	Hundred:	Seddon	Easting:	713950
	Section:	18	Northing:	6030700
	Sampling date:	24/5/95	Annual rainfall:	605 mm average

Lower slope of 2%. Firm surface with no stones.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-8	Very dark greyish brown soft massive light fine sandy clay loam with 2-10% ironstone nodules (6-20 mm). Abrupt to:
8-11	Dark greyish brown soft massive clay loam with 20-50% ironstone nodules (6-20 mm). Abrupt to:
11-21	Dark yellowish brown hard light medium clay with moderate fine angular blocky structure. Clear to:
21-40	Dark yellowish brown, olive grey and red firm light medium clay with moderate angular blocky structure. Gradual to:
40-63	Dark yellowish brown, olive grey and red firm light medium clay with weak angular blocky structure. Gradual to:
63-110	Olive grey, dark yellowish brown and red firm heavy clay with strong coarse prismatic structure on rock at 110 cm.
110-140	Weathering kaolinized rock.



Classification: Sodic, Eutrophic, Brown Dermosol; thin, slightly gravelly, clay loamy / clayey, deep



Summary of Properties

- Drainage:** Moderately well drained. The soil may remain wet for up to a week following heavy or prolonged rainfall.
- Fertility:** Natural fertility is moderate, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Surface ironstone ties up phosphate, but levels of phosphorus and other tested elements are satisfactory. High surface organic carbon concentrations boost nutrient retention capacity.
- pH:** Acidic throughout.
- Rooting depth:** 110 cm in pit, but few roots below 40 cm.
- Barriers to root growth:**
- Physical:** The clayey subsoil restricts root growth to some extent. Rock at 110 cm prevents deeper growth.
 - Chemical:** Acidity and reactive iron induced nutrient deficiencies and possibly aluminium toxicity may limit root growth.
- Waterholding capacity:** Approximately 90 mm in the rootzone.
- Seedling emergence:** Satisfactory, provided that surface organic matter levels are maintained.
- Workability:** Firm surface is easily worked, but ironstone gravel is abrasive.
- Erosion Potential:**
- Water:** Low.
 - Wind:** Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaCl ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	Avail. K mg/kg	SO ₄ mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)			CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP	Ext Al mg/kg	React Fe mg/kg
											Cu	Mn	Zn		Ca	Mg	Na	K			
Paddock	5.3	4.6	0	0.24	1.4	4.1	23	120	23	3.5	0.55	1.8	2.4	7.7	6.15	1.63	0.25	0.31	3.2	1.6	2380
											*1.0	-	*2.8								
0-8	5.6	4.7	0	0.23	1.2	4.4	36	250	14	1.2	-	-	-	9.9	7.31	2.01	0.26	0.65	2.6	1.8	2460
8-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-21	6.2	5.3	0	0.11	0.4	1.2	4	190	6.3	2.1	-	-	-	14.5	6.21	7.04	0.90	0.68	6.2	1.7	1460
21-40	6.4	5.7	0	0.11	0.3	0.6	3	210	25	1.5	-	-	-	14.3	6.13	7.12	0.92	0.67	6.4	<1	840
40-63	6.4	5.9	0	0.10	0.3	0.2	2	190	40	1.0	-	-	-	12.8	3.34	7.34	0.88	0.59	6.9	<1	540
63-110	5.6	4.6	0	0.12	0.4	0.3	2	200	28	2.1	-	-	-	18.2	3.05	11.6	1.76	0.55	9.7	<1	970

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

* EDTA trace element analyses for paddock sample.

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](#)

