SANDY LOAM OVER DARK CLAY

General Description: Brown sandy loam to clay loam overlying a dark brown silty clay to medium clay with strong blocky structure, becoming yellowish mottled and usually weakly calcareous with depth

Landform:	Alluvial plains associated with relatively recent flooding	
Substrate:	Alluvial clay	
Vegetation:		

Type Site:	Site No.:	CL012	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6628-4 (Gawler)			
	Hundred:	Munno Para	Easting:	282400			
Section:		7561	Northing:	6164400			
	Sampling date:	08/07/94	Annual rainfall:	435 mm average			
	1 0			e			

Level plain, firm surface. Almond orchard, some trees affected by salinity. This site is near the boundary between the younger dark soils nearer the river, and older red soils. As a result, the soil is thin over a buried red soil profile.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-10	Dark brown fine sandy loam with weak granular structure. Clear to:
10-25	Brown massive fine sandy loam. Clear to:
25-50	Dark brown light medium clay with weak very coarse prismatic structure, breaking to strong subangular blocky. Diffuse to:
50-90	Dark greyish brown weakly calcareous medium clay with weak very coarse prismatic structure, breaking to strong subangular blocky. Clear to:
90-140	Reddish brown and dark brown mottled slightly calcareous medium clay with strong coarse blocky structure (subsoil of an older buried soil profile). Diffuse to:
140-180	Orange and light brown weakly structured clayey sand.



Classification: Hypocalcic, Subnatric, Black Sodosol; medium, non-gravelly, loamy / clayey, moderate





Summary of Properties

Drainage:	Moderate. The sodic clay subsoil is only slowly permeable, and will hold water in the topsoil for a week or so following excessive irrigation or heavy rain.							
Fertility:	The natural fertility of the soil is moderate to high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Organic carbon levels are low. Build up would help maintain fertility and retain nutrients. All major nutrients appear to be in adequate supply, although calcium levels are marginal - this could be corrected by gypsum application.							
рН:	Slightly alkaline at the surface, strongly alkaline at the base.							
Rooting depth:	90 cm in the pit, but very few roots below 50 cm.							
Barriers to root growth:								
Physical:	Tough deep subsoil clay (below 90 cm) will limit root growth.							
Chemical:	Marginal salinity from 25 cm, high sodicity from 50 cm.							
Waterholding capacity:	120 mm in rootzone, but almost half of this is only partially available due to poor root densities.							
Seedling emergence:	Fair, due to tendency for surface sealing. Smooth hard surface an advantage however for harvest of almonds.							
Workability:	Fair. Narrow moisture range between being too wet and sloppy and too hard and cloddy.							
Erosion Potential:	Low.							

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H₂O	pH CaC1 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)		Elements mg/kg (DTPA)		ace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)		CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							8	88			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	()8	Ca	Mg	Na	K			
Tree line	7.5	6.8	0.2	0.14	0.84	0.9	67	353	9.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	8.2	4.75	1.71	0.52	0.52	6.3		
0-10	7.7	7.0	0.4	0.13	0.99	1.2	86	459	8.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	7.5	5.11	1.64	0.43	0.90	5.7		
10-25	7.4	6.8	0.0	0.12	1.09	0.7	26	276	11.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	7.6	5.28	1.47	0.38	0.35	5.0		
25-50	7.8	7.2	0.0	0.34	3.12	0.8	5	226	29.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	17.2	9.97	5.07	1.82	0.48	10.6		
50-90	8.6	7.8	0.1	0.33	2.50	1.2	6	301	36.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	25.4	12.9	9.35	4.80	0.70	18.9		
90-140	8.7	7.8	0.2	0.26	1.88	0.1	9	281	39.9	2.7	-	-	-	-	16.6	5.59	6.29	3.59	0.80	21.6		
140-180	9.1	8.1	0.3	0.19	1.61	< 0.1	4	146	27.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	6.4	2.25	2.53	1.68	0.26	26.3		

Note: Tree line sample bulked from cores (0-15 cm) taken from along tree lines 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



