RED CRACKING CLAY

General Description: Red brown well structured calcareous clay, becoming more clayey

and calcareous with depth, grading to a Class I carbonate layer,

overlying a coarsely structured red heavy clay

Landform: Flats and long gentle slopes

Substrate: Reddish strongly structured

heavy clay of Pleistocene age (Hindmarsh Clay

equivalent)

Vegetation:

Type Site: Site No.: CM049 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6530-3 (Lochiel)

Hundred:CameronEasting:235330Section:579Northing:6252530Sampling date:22/12/93Annual rainfall:455 mm average

Midslope of a low hill with a cracking surface, 10-20% surface quartzite stones and a slope of

6%.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-10	Dark reddish brown moderately calcareous light clay with strong subangular blocky structure and 10-20% quartzite stones. Abrupt to:
10-30	Dark reddish brown highly calcareous heavy clay with strong coarse angular blocky structure. Clear to:
30-55	Reddish brown highly calcareous heavy clay with strong coarse angular blocky structure. Diffuse to:
55-75	Reddish brown highly calcareous heavy clay with strong very coarse prismatic structure. Abrupt to:
75-100	Yellowish red highly calcareous heavy clay with strong very coarse prismatic structure and 20-50% soft carbonate segregations (Class I carbonate layer). Gradual to:
100-140	Brown and pale brown mottled highly calcareous heavy clay with strong lenticular structure

Depth to the Class I carbonate layer varies from 35 cm to 75 cm.

(Hindmarsh Clay equivalent).

Classification: Epicalcareous-Endohypersodic, Epipedal, Red Vertosol; gravelly, fine / very fine, deep





Summary of Properties

Drainage: The soil is moderately well drained. The clayey texture and impermeable subsoil

cause saturation for a week or so after heavy rain.

Fertility: The natural fertility of the soil is very high, as indicated by the high cation exchange

capacity (CEC) and high exchangeable calcium. Organic carbon levels are adequate (satisfactory nitrogen reserves), but phosphorus and zinc are marginal at the sampling

site.

pH: Alkaline at the surface grading to strongly alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth: 140 cm in pit, but there are very few roots below 75 cm.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: The sodic clay (ESP greater than 6%) subsoil prevents good root proliferation.

Chemical: High subsoil pH (more than 9.2 in H₂O), high exchangeable sodium (ESP more than

25%) and high boron (more than 15 mg/kg), restrict root growth below 75 cm.

Waterholding capacity: Approximately 140 mm in rootzone (high), although not all is available due to low

root densities

Seedling emergence: Good.

Workability: Fair to good. Surface becomes sticky when wet.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Moderate due to the 6% slope, although the soil surface is naturally stable.

Wind: Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg		mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)			CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exc	ESP				
							8				Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(),6	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	7.9	7.7	1.3	0.18	0.68	2.0	24	682	-	3.1	1.3	9	8.9	0.5	42.7	35.7	5.2	0.81	2.65	1.9
0-10	7.9	7.7	1.5	0.19	0.77	2.0	35	722	-	2.9	1.3	7	8.9	0.6	43.7	37.0	4.3	0.52	2.94	1.2
10-30	8.2	7.8	3.9	0.14	0.40	1.2	12	319	-	2.8	1.1	9	3.9	0.2	45.5	37.9	5.6	1.14	1.53	2.5
30-55	8.8	7.9	11.3	0.22	0.41	0.9	9	163	-	2.7	1.1	11	2.7	0.2	40.8	29.1	8.4	4.54	0.96	11.1
55-75	9.1	8.2	14.6	0.32	0.67	0.8	7	188	-	5.4	1.2	11	2.5	0.2	40.0	22.9	11.3	7.81	1.06	19.5
75-100	9.4	8.5	20.8	0.62	1.45	1.4	5	245	-	27.4	1.6	8	1.9	0.2	32.1	11.2	11.6	11.94	1.14	37.2
100-140	9.6	8.7	20.6	1.00	2.48	0.2	5	229	-	40.3	0.9	7	1.0	0.2	32.0	8.7	10.6	14.90	0.90	46.6

Note: Paddock sample bulked from 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



