CALCAREOUS LOAM

General Description: Calcareous loam overlying rubbly carbonate at shallow depth,

becoming softer with depth and grading to highly weathered basement

rock

Landform: Rises

Substrate: Highly weathered fine

grained basement rock with abundant soft carbonate and

sporadic gypsum in

cleavages

Vegetation:



Type Site: Site No.: CU056 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6533-3 (Quorn)

Hundred:Pichi RichiEasting:224350Section:15Northing:6412950

Sampling date: 17/11/1995 Annual rainfall: 330 mm average

Upper slope of an undulating rise, with a firm surface, 2-10% surface siltstone and calcrete

fragments, and a slope of 3%.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-8	Dark brown highly calcareous weakly structured loam with 10-20% siltstone fragments. Abrupt to:
8-15	Reddish brown highly calcareous soft massive clay loam with 20-50% siltstone and calcrete fragments. Abrupt to:
15-25	Platy calcrete with reddish brown very highly calcareous loam and 20-50% siltstone fragments between the plates. Abrupt to:
25-80	Massive moderately strong calcrete pan with 20-50% siltstone fragments. Gradual to:
80-135	Light red massive very highly calcareous coarse sandy clay loam with 20-50% siltstone fragments. Gradual to:
135-160	Soft highly calcareous weathering siltstone with 10-20% soft and crystalline gypsum in fissures. Clear to:
160-180	Partially weathered siltstone.



Classification: Gypsic, Paralithic, Lithocalcic Calcarosol; medium, gravelly, loamy / clay loamy, deep





Summary of Properties

Drainage: Rapidly drained. This soil is unlikely to remain wet for more than a few hours after

rain.

Fertility: Good nutrient retention capacity (indicated by the CEC and favourable organic

carbon), and all nutrient elements are well supplied. Surface carbonate content is not high enough to cause serious fixation of phosphorus and trace elements - a common

problem on calcareous loams.

pH: Alkaline at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth: Strong root growth to 25 cm, and moderate to 135 cm.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: The main physical limitation is the calcrete layer. Where it is a continuous sheet it

forms a root barrier, but where rubbly, roots grow well.

Chemical: High subsoil pH and sodicity, and marginal salinity and boron levels.

Waterholding capacity: Approximately 65 mm (moderately low) in rootzone.

Seedling emergence: Good.

Workability: Good.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Moderately low.

Wind: Moderately low - surface soil will powder if overgrazed.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	Avail.	K	mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	0 0				CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							mg/kg	mg/kg			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	8.1	7.6	1.7	0.26	1.30	1.4	30	905	13	2.1	1.2	10	15	1.6	23.8	15.33	4.19	0.70	2.53	2.9
0-8	8.2	7.7	5.6	0.25	1.38	2.5	54	1110	64	2.1	-	-	-	-	24.1	19.45	2.36	0.07	3.09	0.3
8-15	8.4	7.9	7.6	0.21	1.28	2.0	29	829	15	1.9	-	-	-	-	23.9	19.51	2.76	0.08	2.39	0.3
15-25	8.6	8.0	33.0	0.18	0.77	1.4	19	410	16	2.1	-	-	-	-	18.8	16.60	3.37	0.24	1.11	1.3
25-80	8.9	8.2	37.4	0.60	2.87	0.8	6	140	88	3.0	-	-	-	-	15.8	9.88	5.16	3.46	0.17	21.9
80-135	9.5	8.7	18.1	1.11	5.90	0.4	5	143	175	13.7	-	-	-	-	23.9	9.22	7.05	11.99	0.35	50.1
135-160	8.2	8.0	0.2	3.26	7.11	<0.1	7	151	7100	9.2	-	-	-	-	10.9	10.18	2.89	4.09	0.25	37.5
160-180	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	- 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	ı	-	-	- 1	-	-

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: <u>DEWNR Soil and Land Program</u>



