DEEP CALCAREOUS SANDY LOAM

General Description: Calcareous loamy sand to sandy loam grading to a very highly

calcareous sandy clay loam with variable rubble, continuing below

100 cm

Landform: Gently undulating plain.

Substrate: Very highly calcareous

medium grained Woorinen

Formation deposits.

Vegetation:

Type Site: Site No.: CY026 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6430-1 (Broughton)

Hundred: Tickera Easting: 756900 Section: 121 Northing: 6262400

Sampling date: 20/7/1994 Annual rainfall: 345 mm average

Upper slope of 1%. Loose surface with no stones.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-10 Dark brown loose highly calcareous loamy sand.

Clear to:

Dark brown soft massive highly calcareous sandy

loam. Diffuse to:

22-75 Strong brown and dark brown soft massive very

highly calcareous light sandy clay loam. Gradual

to:

75-115 Reddish yellow firm massive very highly

calcareous light clay with minor calcrete

fragments. Diffuse to:

115-170 Reddish yellow firm massive sandy clay loam

with minor calcrete fragments.

Classification: Endohypersodic, Regolithic, Hypercalcic Calcarosol; medium, non-gravelly, sandy / clayey,

deep







Summary of Properties

Drainage: Well drained.

Fertility: Surface fertility relies on organic matter levels which are adequate, and on

phosphorus levels which are good at this site. Nutrient availability problems due to high carbonate content and high pH are inherent to this soil. The soil's capacity to retain nutrients is likely to be moderate, based on the clay content and CEC of the

subsoil.

pH: Alkaline at the surface, highly alkaline at depth.

Rooting depth: Roots to 75 cm in pit, but few below 22 cm.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: There are no physical barriers.

Chemical: High pH and boron concentrations from 75 cm and high sodicity in deeper subsoil

prevent further root growth. Trace element deficiencies are likely in the subsoil.

Waterholding capacity: Approximately 80 mm in rootzone, but about half of this is effectively unavailable

due to low root density in the subsoil.

Seedling emergence: Good. Organic matter levels need to be maintained to preserve surface structure.

Workability: Good.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Low.

Wind: Moderately low. High organic matter levels provide greater soil stability.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	-	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	Avail. P mg/kg	K	mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	8.5	7.8	3.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	41	492	5.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	6.8	6.38	1.28	0.05	0.94	0.8
0-10	8.5	7.8	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	46	330	5.3	2.8	-	-	-		8.2	7.88	1.49	0.05	1.09	0.6
10-22	8.6	7.9	8.7	0.1	0.7	1.6	5	190	6.1	3.6	-	-	-		13.5	11.82	3.21	0.11	0.64	0.8
22-75	9.3	8.3	13.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	3	97	6.3	4.4	-	-	ı	1	8.6	3.75	6.72	0.48	0.29	5.6
75-115	9.8	8.4	23.5	0.5	1.7	0.4	3	207	29.4	16.2	-	-	-	-	7.1	1.35	4.19	1.00	0.75	14.1
115-170	9.8	8.4	18.0	0.5	1.9	0.1	4	177	42.6	17.9	-	-	-	-	7.0	1.44	2.65	1.94	0.56	27.8

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



