## SANDY LOAM OVER POORLY STRUCTURED RED CLAY

**General Description:** Thin hard sandy loam over a coarsely structured red clay, calcareous with depth

**Landform:** Undulating rises.

**Substrate:** Clay (weathering product of

underlying gneissic basement rock), mantled by fine

carbonates.

**Vegetation:** Mallee.



**Type Site:** Site No.: CY047 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6429-2 (Ardrossan)

Hundred:MaitlandEasting:757200Section:329Northing:6195800

Sampling date: 16/05/2002 Annual rainfall: 425 mm average

Lower slope of an undulating rise, 2% slope. Hard setting surface with 2-10% quartz gravel

(6-20 mm).

## **Soil Description:**

Depth (cm) Description

0-9 Dark reddish brown firm massive sandy loam

with 2-10% quartz grit. Abrupt to:

9-20 Reddish brown very hard medium clay with

strong very coarse prismatic breaking to coarse angular blocky structure, and minor quartz grit.

Clear to:

20-40 Reddish brown hard medium clay with strong

coarse prismatic breaking to strong coarse angular

blocky structure, 2-10% fine carbonate segregations and minor quartz grit. Clear to:

40-85 Red very firm highly calcareous medium clay

with strong medium subangular blocky structure, 20-50% fine carbonate segregations, 2-10% carbonate fragments (6-20 mm) and minor quartz

grit. Clear to:

85-130 Reddish yellow very firm massive very highly

calcareous light medium clay with more than 50% fine carbonate segregations and

minor quartz grit.

Classification: Hypercalcic, Subnatric, Red Sodosol; thin, slightly gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep





## Summary of Properties

**Drainage:** Moderately well drained. Water perches on top of the dispersive clayey subsoil for up

to a week following heavy or prolonged rainfall.

**Fertility:** Inherent fertility is moderate, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data.

Concentrations of all measured nutrient elements are adequate, although calcium to magnesium ratio is slightly low at the surface. Organic carbon levels are high for this

soil type and rainfall.

**pH:** Neutral at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.

**Rooting depth:** 85 cm in the pit, but few roots below 40 cm.

Barriers to root growth:

**Physical:** The hard dispersive clayey subsoil restricts root growth by confining most of the finer

roots to the faces of the aggregates. Capacity to exploit water and nutrient reserves

inside aggregates is diminished.

**Chemical:** High pH and boron concentration from 40 cm restrict deeper root growth.

**Waterholding capacity:** Approximately 60 mm in the rootzone.

**Seedling emergence:** Patchy due to hard setting sealing surface.

**Workability:** Fair. Poor surface structure limits the amount of time for effective working.

**Erosion Potential:** 

Water: Moderate, despite low slope angle. Soil is highly erodible, and site is subject to run

on water from upslope.

Wind: Moderately low.

## Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H <sub>2</sub> O	pH CaC1 <sub>2</sub>		EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	P	Avail. K mg/kg	mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				Sum of cations	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	cmol (+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	6.8	6.2	<1	0.18	nd	1.65	45	521	5.4	2.0	0.77	48	17.1	1.19	19	12.69	4.12	0.77	1.31	4.1
0-9	6.5	6.3	<1	0.20	nd	1.70	51	450	5.9	1.3	0.60	61	22.5	2.08	11	7.94	1.26	0.52	1.15	4.8
9-20	7.7	7.1	<1	0.13	nd	0.32	4	354	2.2	1.5	0.48	23	3.38	0.15	17	11.01	3.91	0.69	0.90	4.2
20-40	8.7	7.9	1	0.27	nd	0.33	3	561	4.6	6.4	1.56	14	1.42	0.21	38	18.97	14.40	3.29	1.40	8.6
40-85	9.3	8.3	12	0.48	nd	0.24	3	544	52.1	18.2	1.38	10	1.07	0.16	35	12.13	14.86	6.35	1.38	18.3
85-130	9.4	8.2	13	0.60	nd	0.39	6	221	183	8.1	0.39	11	1.24	0.35	21	9.53	6.06	4.90	0.59	23.2

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

Sum of cations (an estimate of 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 estimated CEC.

Further information: DEWNR Soil and Land Program



