GRADATIONAL CLAY

(Clayey red brown earth)

General Description: Clay loam to light clay grading to a well structured red or brown

clay, calcareous with depth

Landform: Undulating rises.

Substrate: Tertiary clay.

Vegetation:

Type Site: Site No.: EE044 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6130-1 (Rudall)

Hundred:CampoonaEasting:638750Section:12Northing:6285550

Sampling date: 14/4/1989 Annual rainfall: 400 mm average

Midslope of rise. Hard surface with no stones.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-8 Dark yellowish brown moderately calcareous light

medium clay with weak medium subangular

blocky structure. Clear to:

8-25 Brown medium clay with moderate medium

subangular blocky structure. Clear to:

25-55 Orange highly calcareous medium clay with

medium subangular blocky structure. Clear to:

55-90 Orange very highly calcareous massive medium

clay. Gradual to:

90-150 Yellowish brown highly calcareous massive

medium clay.

Classification: Sodic, Hypercalcic, Brown Dermosol; thin, non-gravelly, clayey / clayey, moderate







Summary of Properties

Drainage: Moderately well drained. Soil may remain wet for up to a week following heavy or

prolonged rainfall.

Fertility: Inherent fertility is high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data and high

surface clay content. Apart from phosphorus and nitrogen, most likely nutrients to be

deficient are sulphur and zinc.

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

Rooting depth: Not recorded. Estimate that most growth is in the upper 25 cm of the pit.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: The clayey subsoil imposes a slight restriction on growth.

Chemical: High pH, sodicity and boron from 25 cm restrict deeper growth.

Waterholding capacity: Theoretical capacity is very high (over 100 mm) but in the effective rootzone for

crops, capacity is approximately 40 mm.

Seedling emergence: Fair due to clayey surface.

Workability: Fair. Surface may become sticky when wet, reducing time available for effective

working.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Low.

Wind: Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	_	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	P		mg/kg		Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							mg/kg	kg mg/kg			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca*	Mg	Na	K	
0-8	8.2	7.7	4	0.32	1.72	-	ı	ı	-	3.9	1.91	25.8	32.7	0.69	35.0	?	9.30	0.80	1.70	2.3
8-25	8.6	7.7	2	0.40	2.13	-	-	-	-	7.6	2.20	29.6	3.94	0.20	31.0	?	14.00	2.80	1.20	9.0
25-55	9.7	8.8	18	1.00	4.92	-	1	1	-	23.3	4.00	22.2	2.04	0.19	31.0	?	18.00	9.40	1.40	30.3
55-90	9.9	9.1	33	1.32	7.06	-	-	- 1	-	13.2	1.53	12.4	1.76	0.19	29.0	?	12.00	9.99	0.84	34.4
90-150	9.4	8.9	25	1.50	7.20	-	-	-	-	8.5	1.40	13.2	1.95	0.33	32.0	?	15.00	9.99	0.79	31.2

Note: 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

* Exchangeable calcium (Ca) values not presented because the laboratory procedure used was inappropriate for very highly calcareous samples.

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



