

## HARD GRADATIONAL RED CLAY

(Clayey red brown earth)

**General Description:** *Hard clay loam to light clay grading to a red coarsely structured clay, calcareous with depth*

**Landform:** Gently undulating rises.

**Substrate:** Tertiary clays

**Vegetation:**

<b>Type Site:</b>	Site No.:	EL033	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6029-1 (Cockaleechee)
	Hundred:	Brooker	Easting:	583000
	Section:	6	Northing:	6220600
	Sampling date:	10/01/1991	Annual rainfall:	430 mm average

Gentle slope with some gilgai. Hard surface with no stones.

**Soil Description:**

<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Description</i>
0-5	Dark yellowish brown highly calcareous light medium clay with ironstone fragments. Clear to
5-90	Yellowish red very highly calcareous medium clay with ironstone fragments. Gradual to:
90-150	Brownish yellow slightly calcareous medium clay with ironstone fragments.

**Classification:** Sodic, Calcic, Red Dermosol; thin, non-gravelly, clayey / clayey, moderate



## Summary of Properties

<b>Drainage:</b>	Moderately well to imperfectly drained. Soil may remain wet for a week or so following heavy or prolonged rainfall.
<b>Fertility:</b>	Inherent fertility is high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data, although ironstone gravel ties up phosphorus. Zinc deficiencies can also be expected as is usual on alkaline clays.
<b>pH:</b>	Alkaline throughout.
<b>Rooting depth:</b>	Not recorded. Estimate 90 cm in pit.
<b>Barriers to root growth:</b>	
<b>Physical:</b>	The high strength clay prevents optimum root densities and distribution patterns.
<b>Chemical:</b>	High sodicity from 90 cm restricts deeper root growth.
<b>Waterholding capacity:</b>	Approximately 100 mm in the potential rootzone, but low root densities reduce this figure in practice.
<b>Seedling emergence:</b>	Fair - hard surface soil impedes emergence.
<b>Workability:</b>	Fair - surface soil becomes sticky and intractable when wet.
<b>Erosion Potential:</b>	
<b>Water:</b>	Low.
<b>Wind:</b>	Low.

## Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H <sub>2</sub> O	pH CaCl <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>3</sub> %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	Avail. K mg/kg	SO <sub>4</sub> mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn		Ca	Mg	Na	K	
0-5	7.9	7.6	10	0.16	0.51	1.67	52	-	-	-	0.37	16.8	2.72	0.32	23.3	21.68	2.75	0.40	1.25	1.7
5-90	8.8	7.9	2	0.26	0.70	0.19	2	-	-	7.3	0.08	14.1	0.81	0.06	21.0	9.15	7.08	3.51	0.98	16.7
90-150	9.2	8.3	20	1.40	6.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	9.2	1.00	0.17	19.0	3.43	6.64	8.60	1.00	45.3

**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

**Further information:** [DEWNR Soil and Land Program](#)

