

DEEP SANDY LOAM

General Description: *Deep dark silty sand to sandy loam*

Landform: Alluvial flats and terraces

Substrate: Coarse textured silty Recent alluvium.

Vegetation:



Type Site:	Site No.:	MO043	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6727-4 (Monarto)
	Hundred:	Strathalbyn	Easting:	318760
	Section:	1813	Northing:	6101120
	Sampling date:	1976	Annual rainfall:	400 mm average

Alluvial flat of Bremer River.

Soil Description:

<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Description</i>
0-40	Brown soft massive sandy loam (recent wash). Sharp to:
40-70	Dark brown hard massive sandy loam. Gradual to:
70-110	Dark brown firm massive sandy loam.



Classification: Basic, Litic Rudosol; non-gravelly, loamy.



Summary of Properties

- Drainage:** Rapidly drained. The soil is unlikely to remain wet for more than a few hours following heavy or prolonged rainfall.
- Fertility:** Inherent fertility is moderately low, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Surface soil fertility is affected by the nature of any surface wash deposits (ie sandy wash is less fertile than loamy wash).
- pH:** Slightly alkaline at the surface (probably due to road dust), neutral with depth.
- Rooting depth:** Not recorded. Estimate more than 100 cm in pit.
- Barriers to root growth:**
- Physical:** There are no physical barriers.
- Chemical:** There are no chemical barriers.
- Waterholding capacity:** More than 100 mm.
- Seedling emergence:** Satisfactory to fair, depending on degree of hard setting (fine sandy loam and silty loam surfaces are most prone to development of hard setting).
- Workability:** Generally satisfactory.
- Erosion Potential:**
- Water:** Low, except in flood events.
- Wind:** Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	Coarse sand %	Fine sand %	Silt %	Clay %	pH H ₂ O	CO ₃ %	EC 1:5 dS/m	Cl mg/kg	CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
										Ca	Mg	Na	K	
0-40	33	60	0	6	8.0	0	0.06	<50	5	2.3	0.70	0.05	0.48	1
40-70	20	62	4	14	8.2	0	0.07	70	9	6.8	1.5	0.35	0.38	4
70-110	30	60	0	8	7.5	0	0.11	126	7	4.8	1.2	0.17	0.34	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.

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

