DEEP SAND

General Description: Deep sand overlying calcrete at variable depth

Landform:	Gently undulating plains and moderate slopes (Murray River cliffs)	
Substrate:	Calcrete capped sand.	
Vegetation:	Mallee	

Type Site:	Site No.:	MP010	1:50,000 mapsheet:	6828-3 (Caurnamont)			
	Hundred:	Ridley	Easting:	368500			
Section:		18	Northing:	6138900			
	Sampling date:	08/12/1995	Annual rainfall:	295 mm average			

Lower slope of river cliff, 3% slope. Loose surface, no stone.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-20	Dark reddish brown loose loamy sand. Gradual to:
20-45	Reddish brown loose loamy sand. Clear to:
45-90	Yellowish red loose calcareous sand. Abrupt to:
90-130	Calcrete pan. Abrupt to:
130-150	Reddish yellow soft very highly calcareous loamy sand. Gradual to:
150-200	Yellowish red soft highly calcareous sand.



Classification: Calcareous, Petrocalcic, Red-Orthic Tenosol; thick, non-gravelly, sandy / sandy, moderate





Summary of Properties

Drainage:	Rapidly drained. The soil is unlikely to remain wet for more than a few hours following heavy or prolonged rainfall or irrigation.							
Fertility:	Inherent fertility is low as indicated by the exchangeable cation data and the sandy nature of the profile. Although levels of all measured nutrient elements are satisfactory at the sampling site, nutrient retention capacity is low. Organic carbon levels are also low.							
рН:	Neutral at the surface, alkaline with depth.							
Rooting depth:	90 cm in pit, but most roots are in the upper 45 cm.							
Barriers to root growth:								
Physical:	The calcrete imposes a permanent barrier to root growth.							
Chemical:	High pH and fine carbonate are restrictive to roots of lime sensitive crops such as potatoes.							
Waterholding capacity:	About 90 mm total available and 55 mm readily available waterholding capacity.							
Seedling emergence:	Good.							
Workability:	Good.							
Erosion Potential:								
Water:	Low.							
Wind:	Moderately high.							

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CaCO ₃ %	EC 1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P	Avail. K	SO ₄ -S Boron mg/kg mg/kg		Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							mg/kg	/kg mg/kg	kg		Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	6.6	6.0	-	0.12	1.52	0.5	45	250	11	0.7	1.6	19	15	3.9	4.6	2.89	1.21	0.36	0.31	7.7
0-20	6.8	6.2	-	0.16	1.89	0.6	55	211	14	0.8	2.2	14	7.5	4.9	4.6	2.57	1.53	0.28	0.27	6.2
20-45	8.1	7.0	< 0.1	0.09	0.76	0.2	40	246	10	0.5	0.22	3.2	2.9	0.21	5.0	3.05	1.08	0.56	0.41	11.2
45-90	9.3	8.4	2.0	0.14	0.93	0.1	16	149	14	0.5	0.15	1.6	0.53	0.18	4.6	3.69	1.31	0.49	0.22	10.8
90-130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130-150	9.3	8.3	13.8	0.15	1.35	0.1	4	100	13	0.6	0.17	2.0	1.5	0.18	3.5	3.20	1.24	0.38	0.11	11.1
150-200	9.3	8.4	5.9	0.14	1.05	< 0.1	< 4	106	11	0.7	0.13	1.8	0.8	0.38	3.4	3.13	1.15	0.29	0.13	8.4

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

