SAND OVER POORLY STRUCTURED CLAY ON CALCRETE

General Description: Organic sand over bleached sand on poorly structured grey clay, shallow on calcrete.

Landform: Gently undulating dune-

corridor plain

Substrate: Calcareous lagoonal

sediments

Vegetation: -



Type Site: Site No.: SE090 1:50,000 mapsheet: 6924-3 (Minecrow)

Hundred:TownsendEasting:420330Section:264Northing:5912970

Sampling date: 14/10/2004 Annual rainfall: 625 mm average

Flat poorly drained plain. Watertable at 85 cm.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-15 Very dark grey single grain sand.

Abrupt change to:

Dark greyish brown (bleached) sand.

Sharp change to:

35-50 Dark grey mottled brown heavy clay with strong

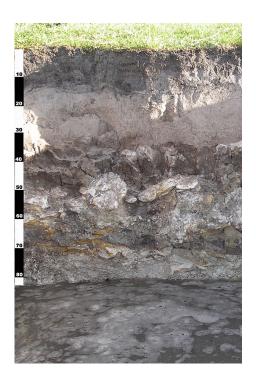
50-100 mm columnar structure. Clear change to:

Hard concretionary calcrete with abundant chert

stones. Abrupt change to:

70-100 Semi- hard calcareous grey marly material with

many rounded to platy cherty stones.



Classification: Eutrophic, Petrocalcic, Grey, Sodosol; thick, non-gravelly, sandy/clayey, moderate.





Summary of Properties

Drainage: Poorly drained. Parts of the profile remain saturated for several months during the

winter-spring period due to a combination of low-lying landscape position, shallow

watertable, and poorly structured, slowly permeable subsoil clay.

Fertility: Organic-rich surface layer has high nutrient retention capacity, but subsurface layer is

nutritionally poor. Phosphorus, potassium, copper and manganese levels all appear to

be low at sampling site.

pH: Slightly acidic surface, strongly alkaline below 15cm.

Rooting depth: 50 cm in pit, but some roots will penetrate cracks in the calcrete layer.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: Poor structure in subsoil restricts root development, as will the hard calcrete pan with

cemented chert cobbles. The sodic subsoil disperses and seals on wetting, drying to

very hard consistence. Shallow watertable sets a limit on root penetration.

Chemical: There are no apparent chemical barriers above the calcrete layer, but high sodicity

can be expected below.

Waterholding capacity: Approximately 30 mm above the calcrete.

Seedling emergence: Satisfactory.

Workability: The soil is easily worked, but extended wetness restricts machinery access.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Low

Wind: Moderate.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃	EC 1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	Avail. P	K	mg/kg	SO ₄ -S mg/kg		Trace Elements mg/kg (EDTA)			Sum cations		angeal		tions	Est. ESP	
							mg/kg	mg/kg				Cu	Fe	Zn	Mn	cmol (+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
0-15	6.1	5.0	0.6	0.06	0.36	3.9	8	70	21	4.8	1.4	0.6	80	1.8	1.8	13.3	11.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	2.9
15-35	8.3	7.3	0.5	0.07	0.12	0.3	2	46	8	2.2	0.4	0.5	46	0.2	1.3	3.2	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	5.2
35-50	8.7	7.9	2.1	0.30	1.19	0.7	3	455	71	17	2.1	0.3	90	0.4	0.7	24.6	12.9	7.2	3.3	1.2	13.4

Note: Sum of cations, in a neutral to alkaline soil, approximates the CEC (cation exchange capacity), 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, in this case estimated by the sum of cations.

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



