FLINTY SANDY LOAM OVER DARK CLAY

General Description: Thick loamy sand to sandy clay loam with abundant flints, over a dark clay with calcreted limestone at depth

Landform: Very gently undulating

former coastal plain

Substrate: Calcreted bryozoal limestone

of Miocene age.

Vegetation: Cleared.

Type Site: Site No.: SE101 1:50,000 mapsheet: 7022-3 (Schank)

Hundred:BenaraEasting:460470Section:38Northing:5813670

Sampling date: 28/02/2005 Annual rainfall: 775 mm average

Slight depression on very gently undulating plain. Less than 5% surface flint fragments.

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-12 Black sandy loam with moderate subangular

blocky structure and up to 10% flint fragments (6-

20 mm). Clear to:

12-27 Very dark grevish brown loam with moderate

subangular blocky structure and 50% flint

fragments (20-60 mm). Gradual to:

27-54 Dark greyish brown (bleached when dry) clay

loam with weak polyhedral structure and more than 50% flint fragments (60-200 mm). Abrupt to:

54-91 Very dark greyish brown and dark yellowish

brown medium clay with strong subangular

blocky structure and 2-10% flint fragments (6-20

mm). Clear to:

91-134 Very dark greyish brown and dark yellowish

brown medium clay with strong subangular blocky structure, more then 50% flint fragments (60-200 mm), and 30% hard tubular calcareous

segregations. Sharp to:

134-150 Very hard massive calcrete.

Classification: Bleached-Mottled, Petrocalcic, Black Chromosol; thick, slightly gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep







Summary of Properties

Drainage: Moderately well drained. Water ponds on top of clay for a week or so following heavy

or prolonged rainfall, but this layer is sufficiently deep that impact on most plants is

minimal.

Fertility: Inherent fertility is high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data (although values

are artificially boosted by cations in apparent fertilizer residues). Very high organic

carbon levels indicate disruption of biological activity.

pH: Neutral at the surface, slightly alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth: 134 cm in pit, but few roots below 90 cm.

Barriers to root growth:

Physical: The calcrete prevents virtually all root growth, but the clayey subsoil restricts growth to

some extent.

Chemical: The only chemical constrain is the moderate surface salinity (induced by fertilizer

residues?). Germination percentage of many species is reduced.

Waterholding capacity: 140 mm in potential rootzone.

Seedling emergence: Abundant flints cause patchy emergence.

Workability: Fine earth is easily worked, but flints are abrasive.

Erosion Potential:

Water: Low.

Wind: Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂		EC 1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	P	Avail. K	Cl mg/kg	SO ₄ -S mg/kg		Trace Elements mg/kg (EDTA)				cations	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				Est. ESP
							mg/kg	mg/kg				Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	cmol (+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	6.6	6.2	0	0.32		7.4	156	504		17.6											
0-12	7.1	6.5	0	1.14	4.27*	6.08	401*	1830*	455*	47.5	1.9	2.38	348	225	52.8	41.2	29.9	5.73	0.62	4.95	1.5
12-27	6.9	6.3	0	0.56	3.22*	4.46	260*	981*	224*	16.6	1.0	2.07	404	142	48.0	25.1	18.1	3.85	0.37	2.79	1.5
27-54	7.6	6.9	0	0.22	0.64	0.74	126*	451*	6	4.2	0.5	0.87	182	44.4	7.64	12.0	9.92	0.81	0.19	1.11	1.6
54-91	7.5	6.7	1	0.29	0.63	0.75	33	1459	2	26.1	0.8	0.35	118	7.63	0.70	46.8	32.8	9.07	0.84	4.13	1.8
91-134	7.5	7.0	2	0.30	0.65	0.75	31	1268	19	26.9	0.5	0.21	58	10.5	0.58	51.6	39.6	7.50	0.89	3.62	1.7

Note: Paddock sample bulked from cores (0-10 cm) taken around the pit.

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.

* Very high values possibly due to residues of phosphate and potassium chloride fertilizer dumped in this area.

Further information: DEWNR Soil and Land Program



