## SANDY LOAM OVER BROWN CLAY

General Description: Sandy loam with variable ironstone gravel over a coarsely structured brown clay, calcareous with depth

**Landform:** Plateau or summit surface of

undulating low hills.

**Substrate:** Deeply weathered kaolinized

sandstone.

**Vegetation:** Kangaroo Island mallee

(Eucalyptus cneorifolia).



**Type Site:** Site No.: CK001

Description

1:50,000 sheet: 6426-1 (Penneshaw) Hundred: Dudley Annual rainfall: 575 mm Sampling date: 08/03/93

Landform: Very gently undulating summit surface, 1% slope

Surface: Firm with no stones

## **Soil Description:**

Depth (cm)

<b>F</b> ()	<i>T</i>
0-9	Dark brown soft massive sandy loam with 10-20% ironstone nodules (2-6 mm). Abrupt to:
9-14	Pink friable massive sandy loam with 20-50% ironstone nodules (2-6 mm). Sharp to:
14-30	Yellowish brown, brown and red hard medium heavy clay with strong very coarse prismatic, breaking to polyhedral structure. Diffuse to:
30-60	Yellowish brown and red firm medium clay with strong very coarse prismatic, breaking to polyhedral structure. Diffuse to:
60-95	Light olive brown, yellowish brown and red firm medium clay with strong very coarse prismatic structure (as above), and minor fine carbonate. Clear to:
95-140	Grey, yellowish brown and red firm slightly calcareous medium clay with coarse prismatic structure (as above), 10-20% ironstone nodules and 2-10% fine carbonate segregations. Clear to:
140-155	Weathering sandstone.



Classification: Bleached-Mottled, Hypocalcic, Brown Chromosol; medium, gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep

## Summary of Properties

**Drainage** Imperfectly drained, due to the tight clay subsoil at shallow depth. The soil may

remain wet for several weeks following heavy or prolonged rainfall.

**Fertility** Natural fertility is moderate to high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data.

Surface soil fertility relies on organic carbon being maintained above 2%. Ironstone gravel ties up phosphorus which is low at pit site. Trace element concentrations are

adequate in surface.

**pH** Acidic at surface, alkaline with depth.

**Rooting depth** 95 cm in pit, but few roots below 60 cm.

Barriers to root growth

**Physical:** The coarsely structured tight clay subsoil restricts root density.

Chemical: Marginal surface soil acidity impedes near surface root growth. Low subsoil trace

element concentrations restrict deeper root growth.

Water holding capacity 120 mm in rootzone, but up to 40 mm effectively unavailable due to low root density.

**Seedling emergence:** Good to fair. Organic matter levels need to be maintained to preserve surface

structure.

**Workability:** Fair. Ironstone gravel causes excessive implement wear.

**Erosion Potential** 

Water: Low.

Wind: Low.

## Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H <sub>2</sub> O	pH CaC1 <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>3</sub>	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	K		Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							mg/kg	mg/kg			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(1)/Kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	4.8	4.4	0	0.11	0.64	2.2	7	190	-	0.9	0.7	230	1.7	0.7	8.3	4.59	0.62	0.10	0.44	1.2
0-9	5.1	4.6	0	0.07	0.27	2.6	23	240	-	1.0	0.6	160	1.3	0.6	11.5	5.84	1.51	0.18	0.59	1.6
9-14	5.3	4.8	0	0.06	0.14	0.51	11	110	-	0.4	0.1	120	0.2	0.4	4.1	2.10	0.41	0.12	0.21	2.9
14-30	6.3	5.8	1	0.09	0.15	0.63	<2	520	-	4.9	0.8	18	0.1	0.2	22.7	12.6	5.80	0.55	1.73	2.4
30-60	7.5	7.1	1	0.12	0.28	0.11	<2	680	-	8.2	0.1	4	< 0.1	< 0.1	22.5	11.4	4.07	0.57	1.73	2.5
60-95	7.8	7.5	1	0.14	0.32	0.07	<2	670	-	8.6	0.1	3	0.1	0.1	19.5	11.3	3.89	0.56	1.72	2.9
95-140	8.0	7.6	1	0.14	0.39	0.03	<2	590	-	8.4	0.1	2	<0.1	0.1	16.0	8.85	3.29	0.53	1.36	3.3

**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