LOAM OVER POORLY STRUCTURED RED CLAY

General Description: Hard loam over coarsely structured dispersive red clay, calcareous with depth

Landform: Flats and very gentle slopes.

Substrate: Alluvial clay, red and finely

structured

Vegetation:



Type Site: Site No.: CL019

1:50,000 sheet: 6729-4 (Eudunda) Hundred: Neales Annual rainfall: 325 mm Sampling date: 16/03/95

Landform: Flat, 0% slope

Surface: Hard setting with 10-20% quartzite stones and gravel

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-20 Hard massive reddish brown loam with minor

quartz gravel. Abrupt to:

20-40 Very hard dispersive red medium heavy clay with

coarse prismatic structure. Clear to:

40-90 Orange highly calcareous moderately well

structured light medium clay. Gradual to:

90-130 Reddish brown highly calcareous medium clay.

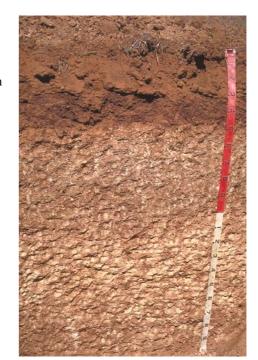
Gradual to:

130-170 Yellowish red highly calcareous medium clay

with moderate subangular blocky structure and minor manganiferous segregations. Gradual to:

170-190 Yellowish red highly calcareous light medium

clay with moderate subangular blocky structure.



Classification: Hypercalcic, Subnatric, Red Sodosol; medium, gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep

Summary of Properties

Drainage Moderately well to imperfectly drained. The soil may remain wet for a week or more

following heavy or prolonged rainfall due to the perching effect of the dispersive

subsoil.

Fertility Inherent fertility is high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. All main

elements are well supplied (except nitrogen). Organic carbon levels are good for this

rainfall zone.

pH Slightly acidic at the surface to strongly alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth 90 cm in pit.

Barriers to root growth

Physical: The hard setting sealing surface restricts surface root growth, and the hard, coarsely

structured dispersive subsoil impedes downward movement. Roots are confined to the spaces between the coarse aggregates, with little root growth occurring within them.

This leads to poor water use efficiency.

Chemical: High pH (more than 9.2) from 40 cm, high sodicity (ESP greater than 25) from 40 cm.

Water holding capacity High in rootzone (approximately 110 mm).

Seedling emergence: Possible surface sealing leading to patchy emergence.

Workability: Fair to poor. Low infiltration rates keep surface wet following rain, but it rapidly dries

and seals over, leaving only a short period for cultivation. Quartz gravel in surface

layer may abrade implements.

Erosion Potential

Water / wind Moderate to low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	P	Avail. K mg/kg	mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)			CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP	
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(1)/Kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	6.6	6.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.4	31	817	12	2.3	ı	1	- 1	1	11.1	6.69	1.51	0.24	1.97	2.1
0-20	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	26	697	11	2.4	- 1	1	- 1	1	11.6	6.62	2.21	0.32	1.84	2.7
20-40	8.6	7.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.9	4	409	20	4.7	- 1	1	- 1	1	33.3	16.19	8.53	4.37	1.67	13.1
40-90	9.6	8.4	19.0	0.6	3.8	0.3	<4	311	113	6.0	ı	1	- 1	1	16.1	5.99	6.00	5.04	0.98	31.3
90-130	9.5	8.4	36.2	0.9	6.1	0.1	<4	305	175	7.3	1	-	1	1	12.4	3.77	5.48	4.50	0.93	36.2
130-170	9.5	8.5	29.6	1.1	7.1	0.2	<4	268	164	9.6	1	-	-	- 1	10.6	2.71	5.23	4.03	0.84	38.0
170-190	9.6	8.6	20.5	1.1	6.9	0.1	<4	288	128	12.9	-	-	-	-	11.2	2.48	5.48	4.32	0.89	38.5

Note: Paddock sample bulked from 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.