SANDY LOAM OVER PEDARIC RED CLAY

General Description: Sandy loam to sandy clay loam over a well structured very friable red clay, calcareous at depth with variable gypsum segregations

Landform: Alluvial plain.

Substrate: Alluvial clay.

Vegetation: Chenopod shrubland of

Maireana pyramidata.

CU010 **Type Site:** Site No.:

> 1:50.000 sheet: 6732-2 (Pitcairn) Hundred: Out of Hundreds 17/06/92

Annual rainfall: 270 mm Sampling date:

Landform: Flat, 0% slope

Hard setting and scalded with no stones Surface:

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-12 Dark reddish brown friable sandy loam with platy

structure. Abrupt to:

12-25 Light reddish brown hard fine sandy clay loam

with coarse prismatic structure. Sharp to:

25-55 Dark reddish brown friable medium clay with

strong coarse prismatic breaking to fine

polyhedral structure. Clear to:

55-80 Yellowish red firm highly calcareous fine sandy

> clay with strong platy breaking to polyhedral structure and 2-10% fine carbonate segregations.

Gradual to:

80-120 Yellowish red hard massive slightly calcareous

light medium clay with minor veins of fine

carbonate and gypsum. Gradual to:

120-220 Yellowish red firm slightly calcareous medium

clay with strong coarse prismatic structure and 2-

10% gravel (60-200 mm).



Classification: Calcic, Pedaric, Red Sodosol; medium, non gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep

Summary of Properties

Drainage Imperfect. Soil may remain wet for several weeks following heavy or prolonged

rainfall.

Fertility Inherent fertility is moderate, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Levels of

all tested nutrient elements are satisfactory, although low organic carbon suggests that nitrogen levels are poor. Zinc concentrations are marginal by agricultural standards.

Critical nutrient levels for chenopods are not known.

pH Moderately alkaline throughout.

Rooting depth 45 cm in pit.

Barriers to root growth

Physical: Hard subsurface layer (12-25 cm) may impede root development. Substrate clay (from

120 cm) will limit deep root growth.

Chemical: High salinity from 25 cm and high sodicity from 55 cm restrict root development of

agricultural plants.

Water holding capacity Approximately 60 mm in the root zone (top 45 cm). Perennial species with deeper

root systems have access to more moisture.

Seedling emergence: Impeded by hard setting scalded surface.

Workability: Good, although shallow depth to sodic clay is a hazard if working deeply.

Erosion Potential

Water: Moderately low. Soil is highly erodible, but slope is very low.

Wind: Moderately low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	%	Avail. P mg/kg	K	mg/kg	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)/11/15	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
0-12	8.2	7.4	0.2	0.11	0.9	0.37	43	608	-	0.8	1.0	3.0	9.6	0.4	10.1	5.3	2.1	1.25	1.21	12
12-25	8.0	7.4	0.1	0.76	9.4	0.40	21	470	-	0.9	1.8	5.8	9.9	0.4	13.5	7.2	2.3	2.02	0.93	15
25-55	8.0	7.7	0.1	1.94	14.5	0.50	14	361	-	2.1	2.7	7.5	5.6	0.3	26.0	11.3	7.0	5.34	1.14	21
55-80	8.9	8.4	9.0	1.59	11.5	0.19	8	253	-	5.7	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.2	28.9	10.7	8.5	8.64	0.88	30
80-120	8.5	8.1	1.1	1.98	15.4	0.21	8	166	-	5.4	1.1	4.5	2.2	0.2	23.4	9.1	7.4	6.73	0.62	29
120-160	8.2	7.8	0.2	2.53	16.3	0.13	21	237	-	6.3	1.3	5.8	2.6	0.2	28.1	9.3	8.6	7.60	0.80	27
160-220	8.6	8.2	5.0	2.01	17.1	0.08	24	197	-	4.4	1.3	7.5	2.2	0.2	24.8	8.2	7.5	6.97	0.70	28

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.