## SAND OVER COARSELY STRUCTURED CLAY

(Wharminda soil)

General Description: Medium to thick sand over a coarsely structured and dispersive

red or brown clay, calcareous with depth

**Landform:** Very gently undulating

plains.

**Substrate:** Tertiary clay.

Vegetation:



**Type Site:** Site No.: EE049

1:50,000 sheet: 6130-4 (Kielpa) Hundred: Smeaton Annual rainfall: 365 mm Sampling date: 04/07/88

Landform: Very gently undulating plain

Surface: Soft with no stones

## **Soil Description:**

Depth (cm)	Description
0-10	Very dark greyish brown loose fine sand. Abrupt to:
10-17	Dark greyish brown massive loamy sand. Abrupt to:
17-24	Brown massive loamy sand. Abrupt to:
24-35	Pale brown massive loamy sand with a 5 mm bleached layer at the base. Sharp to:
35-42	Yellowish brown massive sandy clay. Abrupt to:
42-50	Brownish yellow highly calcareous sandy clay with weak lenticular structure. Clear to:
50-78	Orange very highly calcareous light clay with weak lenticular structure. Gradual to:
78-108	Orange very highly calcareous sandy clay with weak lenticular structure. Gradual to:
108-130	Brownish yellow moderately calcareous sandy clay with weak lenticular structure.



Classification: Calcic, Hypernatric, Brown Sodosol; thick, non-gravelly, sandy / clayey, deep

## Summary of Properties

**Drainage:** Moderately well to imperfectly drained. Water perches on top of clayey subsoil for

up to a week and possibly longer, following heavy or prolonged rainfall.

**Fertility:** Inherent fertility is moderately low, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data.

Topsoil nutrient retention capacity is poor (low clay content), but subsoil traps leached material. Regular phosphorus applications are essential. Nitrogen levels depend on cropping history and legume status of pastures. Zinc, copper and

manganese deficiencies are likely from time to time. Sulphur levels are also likely to

be declining, although there are usually ample subsoil reserves.

**pH:** Slightly acidic at the surface, strongly alkaline at depth.

**Rooting depth:** Not recorded. Estimate that most growth occurs in the upper 42 cm, above the clay.

Barriers to root growth:

**Physical:** The dense dispersive subsoil clay prevents strong uniform root growth.

**Chemical:** High pH, sodicity and boron concentrations impede root growth into the clay.

Water holding capacity: Approximately 45 mm in the root zone.

**Seedling emergence:** Satisfactory except when water repellence is a problem, usually in drier seasons.

**Workability:** Soft to loose surface is easily worked.

**Erosion Potential** 

Water: Low.

Wind: Moderate.

## 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 %	P	Avail. K	mg/kg	Boron mg/kg				CEC cmol	Excl	ESP				
							mg/kg	mg/kg			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca*	Mg	Na	K	
0-10	6.5	5.7	2	0.09	1.21	-	1	-	-	0.8	0.20	11	3.00	0.76	2.6	?	0.40	0.01	0.12	1
10-17	6.9	6.1	2	0.08	0.82	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.21	10	3.61	0.22	1.9	?	0.50	0.02	0.20	1
17-24	7.4	6.6	2	0.07	0.65	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.13	6.8	1.92	0.10	2.0	?	0.40	0.03	0.12	2
24-35	7.8	7.0	1	0.06	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.07	7.7	0.39	0.09	1.0	?	0.30	0.02	0.06	2
35-42	9.4	7.8	2	0.39	1.76	-	1	-	-	11.1	0.33	13	0.22	0.11	11.0	?	5.10	2.90	1.20	26
42-50	9.6	8.1	3	0.56	2.50	-	1	-	-	19.9	0.48	14	0.25	0.09	12.0	?	7.30	4.20	1.50	35
50-78	9.8	8.3	9	0.74	3.97	-	-	-	-	28.8	0.78	11	0.48	0.06	16.0	?	8.30	5.80	1.90	36
78-108	10.0	8.4	14	0.56	2.00	-	-	-	-	18.5	0.61	5.7	0.18	0.08	11.0	?	8.10	3.30	1.30	30
108-130	10.0	8.3	7	0.57	1.60	-	-	-	-	18.7	0.56	6.3	0.28	0.06	14.0	?	9.70	6.10	1.50	44

**Note**: 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.

\* Exchangeable calcium (Ca) values not presented because the laboratory procedure used was inappropriate for calcareous samples.