IRONSTONE GRAVELLY LOAM OVER RED CLAY

(Ironstone gravelly red brown earth)

General Description: Loam over red structured clay with minor to moderate ironstone

gravel throughout and calcareous with depth

Landform: Undulating rises.

Substrate: Heavy clay. No landscape image available

Vegetation:

Type Site: Site No.: EL007

1:50,000 sheet: 6029-1 (Cockaleechie) Hundred: Shannon Annual rainfall: 410 mm Sampling date: 26/03/92

Landform: Gentle slope of 2-3%

Surface: Hard setting with 2-10% calcrete (20-60 mm)

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-5 Orange firm clay loam with weak subangular blocky structure and 2-10% ironstone concretions.

Sharp to:

5-23 Red hard medium clay with strong coarse

prismatic breaking to fine angular blocky structure

and 2-10% ironstone concretions. Clear to:

23-33 Yellowish red hard very highly calcareous

medium clay with moderate subangular blocky structure and 2-10% ironstone concretions. Clear

to:

33-110 Reddish yellow hard massive very highly

calcareous medium clay with 2-10% ironstone

concretions. Clear to:

110-180 Red very hard heavy clay with strong angular

blocky structure, 2-10% ironstone concretions and

20-50% fine carbonate segregations.



Classification: Sodic, Hypercalcic, Red Chromosol; thin, slightly gravelly, clay loamy / clayey, very deep

Summary of Properties

Drainage Moderately well drained. Soil rarely remains wet for more than a few days.

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

retention capacity is favourable due to high clay and organic matter contents of

surface soil. All tested nutrient elements are well supplied.

pH Slightly alkaline at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth 33 cm in pit.

Barriers to root growth

Physical: The hard clayey subsoil restricts root growth to some extent.

Chemical: High pH and sodicity from 33 cm limit deeper root growth.

Water holding capacity Approximately 45 mm in the root zone.

Seedling emergence: Fair. Hard setting surface seals over and may reduce emergence percentages.

Workability: Fair. Limited moisture range over which soil can be effectively cultivated.

Erosion Potential

Water: Moderately low.

Wind: Low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂		EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P	Avail. K		Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
							mg/kg	mg/kg			Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
0-5	7.7	7.4	9	0.2	0.7	1.57	72	-	8	3.5	1.04	12.1	4.22	0.82	23.8	19.1	3.2	0.49	2.06	2.1
5-23	7.7	7.5	4	0.4	1.8	0.56	8	-	9	3.9	0.33	16.7	0.57	0.45	38.3	29.1	6.8	1.07	1.43	2.8
23-33	8.2	7.9	30	0.4	1.7	-	-	-	8	4.7	0.35	7.8	0.53	0.38	29.7	19.9	7.3	1.83	1.19	6.2
33-110	9.5	8.4	41	0.6	1.8	-	-	-	100	6.7	0.35	7.8	0.53	0.33	18.1	4.6	6.9	6.91	1.20	38.2
110-180	9.5	8.3	27	0.7	2.7	-	-	-	106	9.8	0.48	12.9	1.09	0.43	19.4	3.6	6.5	9.06	1.74	46.7

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