HIGHLY CALCAREOUS SANDY LOAM

(shallow Wookata soil)

General Description: Very highly calcareous sandy loam with rubbly calcrete at variable depth

	urp m									
Landform:	Undulating rises formed on old coastal dunes.									
Substrate:	Calcreted calcareous sand.	No landscape image available								
Vegetation:										
Type Site:	Site No.:EL0351:50,000 sheet:5929-1 (Kiana)Hundred:KianaAnnual rainfall:500 mmSampling date:12/02/91Landform:Slope of riseSurface:Soft with no stones									
Soil Description	n:									
Depth (cm)	Description									
0-10	Very dark greyish brown very highly calcareous sandy loam.									
10-40	Brown very highly calcareous	sandy loam.								
40-60	Brown very highly calcareous with more than 50% calcrete re-									
60-70	Light yellowish brown very hi light sandy loam.	ghly calcareous								

Classification: Supravescent, Regolithic, Lithocalcic Calcarosol; thick, non-gravelly, loamy / loamy, moderate

Summary of Properties

Drainage	Rapidly drained. Soil never remains wet for more than a few hours.							
Fertility	Inherent fertility is low due to moderately low clay content and very high carbonate content. The carbonate reduces the availability of phosphorus, zinc, manganese and copper. The low clay content is partly offset by high organic carbon levels (typical of calcareous soils) which increase nutrient retention capacity.							
рН	Alkaline at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.							
Rooting depth	Not recorded. Estimate 40 cm in pit.							
Barriers to root growth								
Physical:	The rubble layer restricts growth to some extent.							
Chemical:	High pH and salinity above the rubbly layer prevent deep root growth.							
Water holding capacity	Approximately 50 mm in the root zone.							
Seedling emergence:	Satisfactory.							
Workability:	Soft surface is easily worked.							
Erosion Potential								
Water:	Low.							
Wind:	Moderate.							

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO3 %	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	
0-10	8.2	7.5	63	0.7	3.3	2.86	31	-	-	-	0.44	19.4	1.61	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-40	9.0	8.3	60	3.1	12.5	1.23	4	-	-	-	0.26	25.0	1.05	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-60	9.7	8.7	68	4.4	16.2	-	-	-	-	9.9	0.29	14.6	1.09	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-70	9.8	8.7	63	3.5	17.2	-	-	-	-	16.3	0.26	11.9	0.64	0.17	-	-	-	-	I	-

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