BLEACHED SAND OVER SANDY CLAY LOAM

General Description: Thick to very thick bleached sand over a brown sandy clay loam

Landform: Flats on very gently

undulating plains or

dunefields

Substrate: Sandy limestones of the

Padthaway Formation

Vegetation:



Type Site: Site No.: MM010

1:50,000 sheet: 6926-3 (Tintinara) Hundred: Coombe Annual rainfall: 465 mm Sampling date: 08/03/93

Landform: Flat

Surface: Loose with no stones

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-13	Dark greyish brown loose sand. Gradual to:
13-35	Very pale brown (bleached) loose sand. Diffuse to:
35-70	Very pale brown (bleached) soft sand. Diffuse to:
70-88	Very pale brown and yellow brown soft loamy sand. Sharp to:
88-98	Orange very hard fine sandy clay loam. Sharp to:
98-108	Calcrete pan. Sharp to:
108-162	White very highly calcareous soft sand. Abrupt to:
162-178	Pale yellow very hard very highly calcareous sandy clay loam. Clear to:
178-188	Calcrete pan. Abrupt to:
188-210	Pale yellow soft very highly calcareous loamy sand.



Classification: Bleached, Petrocalcic, Brown Chromosol; very thick, non-gravelly, sandy / clay loamy, moderate

Summary of Properties

Drainage Rapidly to well drained. Soil never remains saturated for more than a few days.

Fertility Inherent fertility is low as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Organic carbon

levels are high, and only phosphorus is deficient according to the available data.

pH Neutral at the surface, alkaline with depth.

Rooting depth 108 cm in pit, but few roots below 88 cm.

Barriers to root growth

Physical: No apparent physical barriers.

Chemical: No chemical barriers other than low nutrient status / retention capacity.

Water holding capacity Approximately 60 mm.

Seedling emergence: Satisfactory, but can be reduced by water repellence in dry years.

Workability: Loose to soft surface is easily worked.

Erosion Potential

Water: Low.

Wind: Moderately low to moderate.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	Avail. K mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
										Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	(+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	6.8	6.4	< 0.1	0.06	0.51	1.0	19	97	0.8	0.17	-	1.7	0.67	4.3	4.82	0.61	0.02	0.37	0.5
0-13	6.7	6.3	< 0.1	0.08	0.71	0.9	18	91	0.94	0.35	-	1.8	1.3	3.8	4.11	0.44	0.02	0.27	0.5
13-35	6.9	6.6	< 0.1	0.04	0.50	0.1	5	53	0.31	< 0.05	-	0.12	< 0.06	1.1	1.61	0.28	0.01	0.24	na
35-70	7.1	6.8	< 0.1	0.02	0.26	< 0.1	<2	<40	0.19	< 0.05	-	< 0.06	< 0.06	0.9	1.08	0.25	0.03	0.17	na
70-88	7.2	6.8	< 0.1	0.02	0.18	< 0.1	3	40	0.13	0.08	-	< 0.06	< 0.06	1.5	1.26	0.35	0.03	0.17	na
88-98	7.3	6.8	< 0.1	0.07	0.60	0.2	<2	94	1.1	0.06	-	0.09	0.08	9.7	5.74	2.30	0.17	0.35	1.8
98-108	8.8	8.1	35	0.13	0.64	0.2	<2	66	0.70	0.11	-	0.09	< 0.06	6.4	5.64	2.32	0.17	0.24	2.7
108-162	9.2	8.3	4	0.10	0.74	< 0.1	<2	44	0.21	0.07	-	< 0.06	< 0.06	2.9	2.85	1.11	0.13	0.16	4.5
162-178	9.4	8.4	20	0.17	1.05	0.2	<2	83	1.0	0.05	-	< 0.06	< 0.06	4.4	3.85	2.15	0.39	0.24	8.9
178-188	- 1	-	-	-	- 1	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188-210	9.3	8.3	3	0.08	0.46	<0.1	<2	99	0.35	0.09	-	< 0.06	< 0.06	4.3	3.32	2.06	0.15	0.31	3.5

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.