GRADATIONAL RED SANDY LOAM

General Description: Red sandy loam becoming more clayey with depth over rubbly carbonate at shallow depth

Landform: Slopes, flats and depressions

in a gently undulating

landscape.

Substrate: Sandy Tertiary sediments

capped by rubbly carbonate.

Vegetation: Mallee

Type Site: Site No.: MM024

1:50,000 sheet: 6828-2 (Bandon) Hundred: Bowhill Annual rainfall: 300 mm Sampling date: 28/10/91

Landform: Depression

Surface: Firm with no stones

Soil Description:

Depth (cm) Description

0-9 Reddish brown firm massive light sandy loam.

Sharp to:

9-32 Red firm massive light sandy loam. Clear to:

32-40 Red firm massive light sandy clay loam. Clear to:

40-55 Orange very highly calcareous sandy clay loam

with more than 50% carbonate nodules, 60-200

mm. Clear to:

55-100 Reddish yellow very highly calcareous sandy clay

loam with 10-20% carbonate nodules, 20-60 mm.

Diffuse to:

100-220 Yellowish brown moderately calcareous sandy

loam with minor fine carbonate segregations and

ironstone gravel.



Classification: Sodic, Lithocalcic, Red Kandosol; thick, non-gravelly, loamy / clay loamy, deep

Summary of Properties

Drainage Well drained. Soil never remains wet for more than a few days.

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

levels are low, and phosphorus, nitrogen, copper and zinc deficiencies are likely. The

data suggest that all of these are deficient at the sampling site.

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

Rooting depth 55 cm in pit, but few roots below 40 cm.

Barriers to root growth

Physical: Calcrete rubble restricts root growth in places.

Chemical: High pH from 55 cm inhibits further root growth. At the sampling site, low fertility

probably determines root depth.

Water holding capacity 50 mm in root zone.

Seedling emergence: Satisfactory.

Workability: Soft to firm surface is easily worked.

Erosion Potential

Water: Low.

Wind: Low to moderately low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO ₃	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	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	
Paddock	7.2	6.9	1	0.06	0.54	0.5	10	160	2.1	0.08	4.9	7.0	0.36	4.1	2.68	0.70	0.10	0.31	2.4
0-9	7.4	7.0	1	0.03	0.27	0.4	10	140	< 0.50	0.06	4.8	4.8	0.15	3.8	2.50	0.75	0.16	0.23	4.2
9-32	7.8	7.1	2	0.02	0.10	0.1	2	62	< 0.50	< 0.05	3.1	2.1	< 0.06	3.8	2.91	0.78	0.19	0.14	5.0
32-40	8.3	7.3	2	0.03	0.22	0.1	<2	68	< 0.50	< 0.05	3.6	1.4	< 0.06	5.4	4.15	1.04	0.21	0.14	3.9
40-55	9.0	8.1	17	0.10	0.38	0.3	3	45	< 0.50	0.25	4.0	0.54	< 0.06	5.2	6.26	1.70	0.20	0.11	3.8
55-100	9.3	8.2	19	0.08	0.29	0.2	2	44	< 0.50	0.21	1.4	0.19	< 0.06	2.7	3.46	1.77	0.18	0.08	6.7
100-140	9.3	8.3	12	0.08	0.27	0.1	<2	48	0.58	0.20	1.7	0.34	< 0.06	2.5	2.94	2.06	0.22	0.09	8.8
140-180	9.4	8.3	8	0.08	0.27	<0.1	<2	<40	0.80	0.14	1.5	0.40	< 0.06	2.0	2.31	1.75	0.21	0.16	10.5
180-220	9.5	8.2	4	0.09	0.32	<0.1	<2	45	1.5	0.11	1.6	0.47	< 0.06	2.2	1.98	1.53	0.32	0.07	14.5

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.