

SAND OVER BROWN SANDY CLAY

General Description: *Sand to loamy sand over a brown sandy clay loam to sandy clay, calcareous from shallow depth*

Landform: Gently undulating plains with extensive sandhills.

Substrate: Grey and yellow massive sandy clay (Parilla Sand equivalent)

Vegetation: Mallee.



Type Site: Site No.: MM125

1:50,000 sheet: 7028-2 (Peebinga)

Hundred: Peebinga

Annual rainfall: 310 mm

Sampling date: 22/05/96

Landform: Swale

Surface: Loose with no stones

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-16	Brown loose loamy sand (recent drift). Abrupt to:
16-26	Brown soft loamy sand (recent drift). Sharp to:
26-46	Orange soft loamy sand. Sharp to:
46-50	Light brown (bleached) soft loamy sand. Clear to:
50-65	Orange and light yellowish brown massive calcareous light sandy clay loam. Clear to:
65-80	Reddish yellow hard calcareous fine sandy light clay with weak coarse blocky structure and 20-50% fine carbonate. Clear to:
80-115	Light yellowish brown and olive brown hard very highly calcareous light medium clay with moderate blocky structure. Clear to:
115-155	Pale olive and olive brown hard massive fine sandy light clay. Gradual to:
155-190	Pale olive and olive brown hard massive fine sandy light clay.



Classification: Calcic, Mottled-Mesonatric, Yellow Sodosol; thick, non-gravelly, sandy / clayey, moderate

Summary of Properties

Drainage	Moderately well drained. Soil may remain wet for up to a week following heavy or prolonged rainfall.
Fertility	Inherent fertility is low as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. At the sampling site, phosphorus, copper and zinc are all deficient. Organic carbon levels are very low.
pH	Neutral at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.
Rooting depth	80 cm in pit, but few roots below 26 cm (ie mostly in drift sand surface).
Barriers to root growth	
Physical:	Coarsely structured and dispersive clay prevents optimum root distribution.
Chemical:	High pH, sodicity and boron concentrations in the subsoil impede root growth, as does low fertility of surface layers.
Water holding capacity	Approximately 50 mm in root zone.
Seedling emergence:	Satisfactory, although affected by water repellence in dry seasons.
Workability:	Good - loose to soft surface is easily worked.
Erosion Potential	
Water:	Low.
Wind:	Moderately low.

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaCl ₂	CO ₃ %	EC1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. P mg/kg	Avail. K mg/kg	SO ₄ -S mg/kg	Boron mg/kg	Trace Elements mg/kg (DTPA)				CEC cmol (+)/kg	Exchangeable Cations cmol(+)/kg				ESP
											Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn		Ca	Mg	Na	K	
Paddock	7.0	6.5	0	0.04	0.32	0.4	9	181	3	0.5	0.21	21	4.28	0.38	3.0	2.48	0.68	0.19	0.36	6.2
0-16	6.9	6.5	0	0.07	0.70	0.5	11	190	4	0.6	-	-	-	-	3.5	2.66	0.67	0.14	0.34	4.1
16-26	8.2	7.7	<0.1	0.07	0.49	0.2	5	171	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	3.4	2.07	0.56	0.18	0.27	5.3
26-46	7.7	6.9	<0.1	0.03	0.24	0.3	<4	166	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.83	0.61	0.16	0.33	3.9
46-50	8.3	7.1	<0.1	0.02		0.1	<4	116	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.55	0.53	0.21	0.17	na
50-65	9.4	8.6	0.3	0.24	0.87	0.1	<4	328	2	5.6	-	-	-	-	8.9	2.29	4.20	1.18	0.80	20.4
65-80	9.7	8.8	10.1	0.62	2.34	0.1	<4	565	18	23.8	-	-	-	-	14.5	2.49	7.54	5.06	1.62	34.9
80-115	9.6	8.8	5.4	0.91	3.85	0.1	<4	760	61	24.3	-	-	-	-	23.5	2.11	9.54	11.09	2.07	47.3
115-155	8.7	8.0	<0.1	0.82	7.25	<0.1	<4	66	100	14.0	-	-	-	-	16.6	0.89	6.88	6.17	1.67	37.1
155-190	6.1	5.5	0	1.11	9.44	<0.1	5	554	133	8.9	-	-	-	-	13.6	0.61	5.40	5.44	1.32	40.0

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.