SANDY LOAM OVER GREY BROWN CLAY

General Description:

Hard setting sandy to silty loam over a well structured grey brown clay, calcareous with depth.

Landform:	Flats of ancient alluvial plains.	
Substrate:	Clayey sediments of Tertiary? age, mantled by fine carbonates.	
Vegetation:	Red gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) woodland.	

 Type Site:
 Site No.:
 SE078

 1:50,000 sheet:
 7025-3 (Mundulla)
 Hundred:
 Wirrega

 Annual rainfall:
 450 mm
 Sampling date:
 21/09/04

 Landform:
 Lower slope of very gently undulating plain, 100 m from water course

 Surface:
 Hard setting with no stones

Soil Description:

Depth (cm)	Description
0-8	Dark brown friable massive sandy loam. Abrupt to:
8-15	Brown friable massive sandy clay loam. Abrupt to:
15-40	Strong brown and dark greyish brown mottled firm medium heavy clay with strong medium polyhedral structure. Gradual to:
40-65	Light olive brown, brownish yellow and reddish yellow hard medium heavy clay with strong medium subangular blocky structure. Clear to:
65-95	Light yellowish brown and greyish brown very hard, weakly structured and highly calcareous heavy clay with 10-20% fine carbonate segregations. Gradual to:
95-125	Light yellowish brown very hard highly calcareous heavy clay with strong medium angular blocky structure and more than 50% fine carbonate segregations. Gradual to:
125-140	Pale olive and reddish yellow very hard highly calcareous medium clay with strong coarse angular blocky structure and more than 50% fine carbonate segregations.



Classification: Hypercalcic, Mottled-Subnatric, Brown Sodosol; thin, non-gravelly, loamy / clayey, deep

Summary of Properties

Drainage:	Moderately well drained. Part of the profile remains saturated for a week or so following heavy or prolonged rainfall.							
Fertility:	Inherent fertility is moderately high, as indicated by the exchangeable cation data. Concentrations of all measured nutrient elements are adequate. Gypsum will help increase Ca:Mg ratio of surface soil.							
pH:	Neutral at the surface, strongly alkaline with depth.							
Rooting depth:	125 cm in pit, but few roots below 65 cm.							
Barriers to root growth:								
Physical:	The moderate strength of the clay subsoil restricts root densities to some extent.							
Chemical:	High pH, boron levels and sodicity from 65 cm restrict root densities.							
Water holding capacity:	Approximately 90 mm in potential root zone.							
Seedling emergence:	Fair, due to tendency for surface to seal and set hard if it dries out after initial rains. Surface likely to respond to gypsum application (low Ca:Mg ratio).							
Workability:	Fair. Surface tends to set hard and shatter when too dry, and puddles when wet. Gypsum will help (see above).							
Erosion Potential								
Water:	Low.							
Wind:	Low.							

Laboratory Data

Depth cm	pH H ₂ O	pH CaC1 ₂	CO3 %	EC 1:5 dS/m	ECe dS/m	Org.C %	Avail. Avail. Cl SO ₄ -S Boron Trace Elements m P K mg/kg mg/kg mg/kg (EDTA)				C Avail. Cl SO ₄ -S Boron Trace Elements mg/kg Su P K mg/kg mg/kg mg/kg (EDTA) cati				ron Trace Elements mg/kg (EDTA)				Sum cations	Exchangeable Cations s cmol(+)/kg				
							mg/kg	mg/kg				Cu	Fe	Zn	Mn	cmol (+)/kg	Ca	Mg	Na	K				
0-8	6.8	6.7	0	0.17	0.71	3.48	133	797	26	16	1.6	2.46	367	5.36	16.8	14.1	8.47	3.11	0.49	2.03	3.4			
8-15	6.5	6.1	0	0.20	1.16	1.64	53	806	48	19	2.2	1.69	250	2.08	39.7	17.2	10.0	4.5	0.64	2.04	3.7			
15-40	8.7	7.6	0	0.28	1.49	0.70	13	1184	213	22	4.2	1.41	87	0.51	58.7	34.0	15.5	12.8	2.57	3.14	7.6			
40-65	8.8	8.0	1	0.48	2.02	0.51	8	959	351	21	6.2	1.35	50	0.49	58.2	31.3	11.7	13.6	3.61	2.47	11.5			
65-95	9.3	8.3	28	0.61	3.04	0.28	6	830	408	25	9.8	0.71	15	0.44	5.80	35.4	11.7	14.9	6.69	2.18	18.9			
95-125	9.3	8.4	27	0.63	2.79	0.20	4	778	411	34	14.6	0.72	15	0.44	1.12	35.1	9.09	14.9	9.23	1.93	26.3			
125-140	9.4	8.4	48	0.74	3.06	0.18	6	643	375	45	12.1	0.41	13	0.3	1.40	30.3	9.52	11.1	8.06	1.67	26.6			

Note: Sum of cations, in a neutral to alkaline soil, approximates the CEC (cation exchange capacity), a measure of the soil's capacity to store and release major nutrient elements.

ESP (exchangeable sodium percentage) is estimated by dividing the exchangeable sodium value by the sum of cations.