

Site code¹	MM114
Location	Lake Weering (Barpinba Poorneet Road), Cressy district, south-west Victoria
Landform	Plain
Geology	Quaternary aeolian lunette deposits: <i>sand, silt, clay</i>
Element	Crest

Profile morphology

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-20	Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2); medium clay; strong fine blocky structure; rough ped fabric; firm consistence (dry); boundary to:
B21	20+	Yellowish brown (10YR5/4); light clay; moderate fine blocky structure; weak consistence (dry); many calcareous soft segregations.

ASC: Epicalcareous, Self-mulching, Brown Vertosol

Analytical data²

Site MM114	Sample depth	pH		EC	NaCl	Ex Ca	Ex Mg	Ex K	Ex Na	Ex Al	Ex acidity
Horizon	cm	H ₂ O	CaCl ₂	dS/m	%	cmol _c /kg	cmol _c /kg	cmol _c /kg	cmol _c /kg	mg/kg	cmol _c /kg
A1	0-20	7.7	N/R	0.28	0.03	22	22	3.8	0.4	N/R	6
B21	20+	8.6	N/R	0.19	0.02	14.7	14.7	1.4	0.7	N/R	0

Site MM114	Sample depth	FC	PWP	KS	FS	Z	C	Org C	Bulk density
Horizon	cm	(-10kPa) %	(-1500kPa) %	%	%	%	%	%	t m ⁻³
A1	0-20	38.7	29.7	13	10	7	60	3.4	0.8
B21	20+	35	24.1	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	1.28

Management considerations

Organic matter and fine cracking soils in the topsoil lead to friable surface soils (and subsoils). Alkaline subsoils are associated with a high nutrient capacity but may result in an imbalance in nutrient availability. Calcium carbonate nodules (segregations, soft and hard) are associated with alkaline soils. Avoid working the cracking soils when wet to prevent structure decline and consider growing alkaline tolerant species.

¹ Source: Maher JM, Martin JJ (1987) Soils and landforms of south-western Victoria. Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Research Report No. 40.

² Source: Government of Victoria, State Chemistry Laboratory.