

Site code¹ OTR424



Location Wattle Hill

Landform Hills

Geology Cretaceous Eumeralla Formation

Element Hillslope – mid slope

Slope N/R

Aspect North–westerly

Bleached, Eutrophic, Grey Kurosol

Moonlight Heads

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A11	0–8	Black (10YR2/1); fine sandy loam; crumb structure; clear wavy boundary to:
A12	8–15	Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2); sandy loam; weak subangular blocky structure; occasional angular sandstone, clear wavy boundary to:
A2	15–30	Yellowish brown (10YR5/6); fine sandy clay loam; very weak subangular blocky structure; occasional angular sandstones; clear boundary to:
B2	30–60	Dark greyish brown (10YR4/2); heavy clay; strong subangular blocky structure (1mm); occasional angular sandstones; gradual irregular boundary to:
B3	60–90	Dark greyish brown (10YR4/2); fine sandy clay; moderate angular blocky structure; discontinuous layers of decomposing rock; gradual irregular boundary to:
C	90+	Weathering dipping beds of sandstones and mudstones with thin lenses of dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) clay down joint plains.

¹ Source: Pitt AJ (1981) A study of the land in the catchments of the Otway Range and adjacent plains. TC-14. Soil Conservation Authority. Kew, Victoria

Analytical data²

Site OTR424 Horizon	Sample depth cm	pH		EC dS/m	NaCl %	Ex Ca cmol _c /kg	Ex Mg cmol _c /kg	Ex K cmol _c /kg	Ex Na cmol _c /kg	Ex Al mg/kg	Ex Acidity cmol _c /kg	FC -10kPa %	PWP -1500kPa %	KS %	FS %	Z %	C %
		H ₂ O	CaCl ₂														
A11	0-8	5.4	N/R	0.280	0.025	8.5	4.3	0.9	0.6	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	6	45	20	21
A12	8-15	5.5	N/R	0.220	0.021	5.9	3.4	0.6	0.5	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	7	48	22	17
A2	15-30	5.8	N/R	0.160	0.014	7.7	5.0	0.8	0.6	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	3	41	20	33
B2	30-60	5.2	N/R	0.140	0.014	5.0	8.8	0.8	1.1	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2	34	20	45
B3	60-90	5.2	N/R	0.130	0.014	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	4	48	13	33
C	90-185	5.3	N/R	0.160	0.015	1.4	13.8	0.7	1.7	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2	47	16	33

Management considerations

Strong texture contrast between the surface soil (sandy loam) and the subsoil (heavy clay) may reduce and/or redirect the internal drainage and restrict root growth beyond the upper horizons. Acidic subsoils generally occur on acidic parent material or where there has been sufficient leaching of the soil. These subsoils affect nutrient availability, creating a nutrient imbalance and the potential for aluminium and manganese toxicity. Deficiencies of calcium, potassium and molybdenum are likely.

² Source: Government of Victoria State Chemistry Laboratory.