

| Location | Redwater Creek        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Landform | Hills                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geology  | Qauternary Alluvium   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Element  | Terrace-alluvial flat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slope    | 0%                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aspect   | -                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Deep vegetation coverage near Redwater Creek

| Horizon | Depth (cm) | Description  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 02      | 10–0       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2); clay loam; weak subangular blocky structure; clear boundary to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A1      | 0–50       | Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2); clay loam; weak subangular blocky structure; clear boundary to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2      | 50-80      | Very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2); silty clay loam; weak subangular blocky structure boundary to:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 80+        | Watertable.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Humose-acidic, Magnesic, Black Kandosol

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

| aly | alytical data <sup>2</sup>  |       |                  |                   |       |       |          |          |          |          |       |                       |              |                 |     |    |    |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|----|----|
|     | Site Sample<br>OTR607 depth |       | рН               |                   | EC    | NaCl  | Ex Ca    | Ex Mg    | Ex K     | Ex Na    | Ex Al | Ex<br>Acidity         | FC<br>–10kPa | PWP<br>–1500kPa | KS  | FS | Z  |
|     | Horizon                     | cm    | H <sub>2</sub> O | CaCl <sub>2</sub> | dS/m  | %     | cmolc/kg | cmolc/kg | cmolc/kg | cmolc/kg | mg/kg | cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg | %            | %               | %   | %  | %  |
|     | O2                          | 10–0  | 4.4              | N/R               | 0.290 | 0.026 | 0.2      | 1.3      | 0.7      | 1.3      | N/R   | N/R                   | N/R          | N/R             | 0.2 | 6  | 23 |
|     | A1                          | 0–10  | 4.5              | N/R               | 0.270 | 0.023 | 0.06     | 1.2      | 0.7      | 1.1      | N/R   | N/R                   | N/R          | N/R             | 0.4 | 27 | 27 |
|     | A1                          | 10-20 | 4.6              | N/R               | 0.240 | 0.023 | 0.08     | 1.1      | 0.7      | 1.0      | N/R   | N/R                   | N/R          | N/R             | <1  | 12 | 35 |
|     | A2                          | 50-70 | 5.0              | N/R               | 0.076 | 0.010 | 0.04     | 1.0      | 0.6      | 0.8      | N/R   | N/R                   | N/R          | N/R             | <1  | 17 | 39 |

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## Management considerations

Medium textured soils (loams) offer high agricultural versatility with very few physical limitations, but remains dependent on any chemical or depth restrictions. Friable surface soils (and subsoils) occur through the build up of dense organic matter (O2 horizon). Their acidic nature (pH < 5.0) restricts the uptake of certain nutrients as well as intolerance for some plant species (due in part to the increasing mobilisation of aluminium and manganese). Deficiencies of calcium, potassium and molybdenum are likely.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: Government of Victoria State Chemistry Laboratory.