

Site code<sup>1</sup> OTR740



Fire scarred landscape near Newling

**Location** Newling  
**Landform** Hills  
**Geology** Palaeogene Pebble Point Formation  
**Element** Mid slope  
**Slope** 37%  
**Aspect** North-easterly



Fragic, subnatric, Aeric Podsol/Tenosol

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A11	0–60	Brown (7–5YR4/4); loamy sand; apedal single grain structure; diffuse smooth boundary to:
A12	60–110	Strong brown (7.5YR5/6); loamy sand; apedal single grain structure; gradual smooth boundary to:
B2	110–180	Yellowish red (5YR5/8); loamy sand; apedal single grain structure; occasional ironstone and quartz gravel fragments; gradual irregular boundary to:
C	180	Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) with some red (2.5YR4/8) mottles; sand; apedal structure.

<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

## Analytical data<sup>2</sup>

Site OTR740 Horizon	Sample depth cm	pH		EC	NaCl	Ex Ca	Ex Mg	Ex K	Ex Na	Ex Al	Ex Acidity	FC -10kPa	PWP -1500kPa	KS	FS	Z	C	
		H <sub>2</sub> O	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	dS/m	%	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	mg/kg	cmol <sub>c</sub> /kg	%	%	%	%	%	%
A11	0-10	5.7	N/R	0.035	0.004	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
A11	10-20	6.1	N/R	0.023	0.002	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.04	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	51	38	4	8	
A11	20-30	6.1	N/R	0.020	0.002	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
A12	60-90	5.9	N/R	0.016	0.001	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.05	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	56	32	4	8	
B2	120-150	5.7	N/R	0.015	0.001	0.05	0.36	0.1	0.03	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	74	19	2	7	
C	180-210	5.8	N/R	0.012	0.001	<0.01	0.09	0.06	0.01	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	87	9	1	4	

## Management considerations

Deep sandy soils generally have poor plant water/nutrient holding capacities and can be extremely vulnerable to wind, and sheet and rill erosion. These soils may be hydrophobic (in conjunction with organic coatings) when dried out, taking time to reabsorb moisture. They do however drain rapidly. Ferruginous and Ferromanganiferous nodules (ironstone), concretions and pans can restrict root penetration and limit available water holding capacity where there are sufficient amounts, often forming a discontinuous or continuous pan where concentrated (>50%). They are also an indication of a periodic waterlogging.

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