

SITE: GL48

Land unit: Nelson Dunes and Plains

Aust. Soil Class.: Calcareous, Petrocalcic, Orthic TENOSOL (confidence level 1)

General Land Unit Description:

This land unit occurs in the south western corner of the region. The land unit is generally composed of siliceous sand dunes and plains over calcareous material. The partly consolidated calcareous deposits were formed in an arcuate band (north west / south east trending) formed by the retreat of the Murray Sea. The siliceous dune and sand sheet material is generally of aeolian origin. Although there is a large area of this land unit in the south west of the study area, there are also some isolated patches mainly mixed amongst the Follet land unit, that could not be mapped due to restrictions of scale. This site is an example of this.

The sand varies from orange (GL48), to red (GL39) to a paler colour, represented by this soil type. The orange and red sands are usually associated with the calcareous material, whereas the paler sands tend to have less carbonate (e.g. GL51, GL38) or the calcareous material is greater than 2 metres deep (e.g. GL50). Another soil variant occurs on the swales in between the dunes. This soil tends to have a heavier textured subsoil which may or may not have calcareous material underneath.

Site Description:

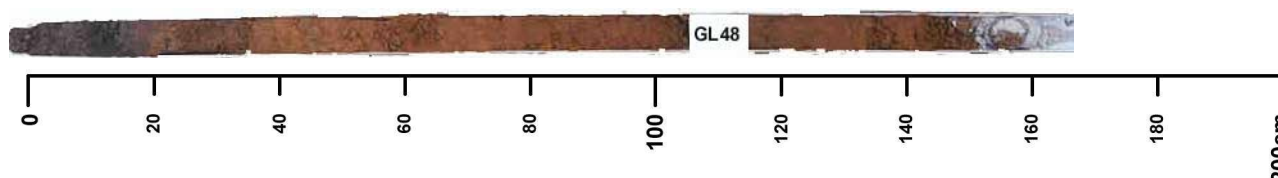
Slope: 1%

Geology: Quaternary limestone

Position in landscape: Dune

Landform pattern: Undulating plain

Internal drainage: Well drained



Soil Profile Morphology:

Topsoil

A 0-15 cm Dark brown (10YR3/3) *sand*, apedal single grain, pH 7.6; gradual transition to:

Subsoil

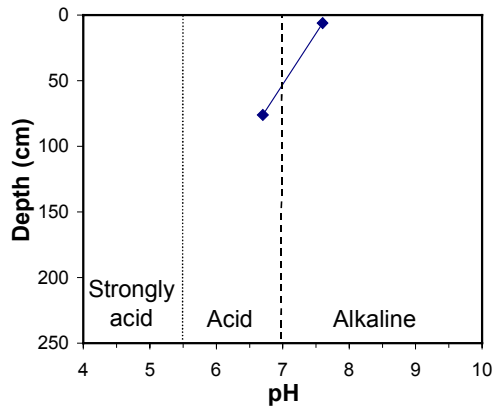
B 15-140 cm Strong brown (7.5YR4/6) *sand*, apedal single grain, pH 6.7; abrupt transition to:

C 140 cm + Limestone

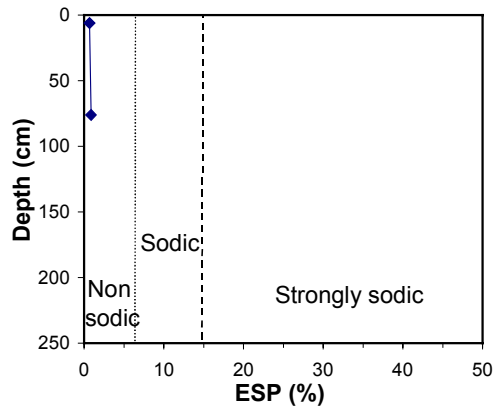
Key profile features:

- [Deep sandy profile](#)
- [Limestone at depth](#)

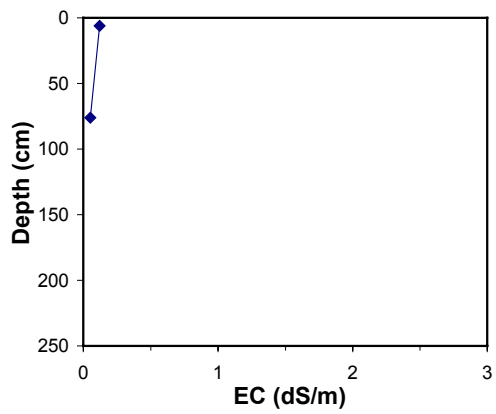
pH (water)



Sodicity



Salinity



Clay

