

Soil Type Classification		
Item	Soil Type	Description
Al	Alluvial	Alluvial soils have no true pedological horizons other than an A horizon and are often weakly developed. They generally occur on flats or valley bottoms where bed load sedimentation has occurred. The sedimentary layers of these soils can vary greatly in a number of characteristics including texture, stoniness, depth, colour and carbonate content. Nutrient supply is good as there is usually a reasonable supply of primary rock minerals.
Yp	Yellow Podzolic	Yellow podzolic soils are identified by their strongly differentiated profiles with light, medium textured A horizons overlying a yellow-brown clayey B horizon. The A ₂ Horizon is usually noticeably bleached. Reddish or greyish mottling is common in the B horizon. pH is mildly to strongly acidic, becoming more acidic with depth. These soils are of limited fertility, with the A horizon providing moderate accumulation of organic matter.
Rp	Red Podzolic	Red podzolic soils feature a brownish-greyish A horizon overlying a red B horizon of much higher clay content. The A horizon is usually weakly structured, whilst the B horizon consists of polyhedral or blocky pedology. A distinct pale A2 horizon is usually present and the profile is acidic. Fertility is generally low (with the A horizon retaining some organic matter) and decreases further with depth.
Ys	Yellow Solodic	Solodic soils are characterised by strong texture contrast profiles with light textured surface soils overlying tough, hard and dense B horizon, which are usually very unstable to wetting processes. The boundary between the A and B horizons is very abrupt.
Es	Earthy Sand & Sand	Earthy sands are characterised by uniform profiles of coherent, clayey sands which are dominantly red in colour but in some cases yellow. These soils are usually deep and are characterised by uniform sand texture and a massive, single-grained structure.
Eu	Euchrazen	Strongly structured red soils, often with fine shiny polyhedral peds. Soil texture eventually becomes more clay with depth.
Li	Lithosol	Lithosols are shallow skeletal stony or gravelly with a thin A ₁ horizon of organic matter generally occurring on upper slope and hill-top areas. Pedological development is low, consisting of weathering of underlying rocks and the gradual addition of organic matter in the A ₁ horizon. Cover is discontinuous and rock outcrops are common.
Co	Colluvial	Soils derived from colluvial processes exhibiting no real horizon development with a high percentage of coarse gravels and cobbles inter-dispersed throughout the profile. These materials are located high within the landscape usually at the footslopes of steep hills in a flow line experiencing high erosional activity in the upper slopes.
S	Saline	These soils are generally Yellow podzolic; they exhibit salina characteristics such as surface scalding. These soils need to be managed separately in view of their salinity levels.
Re	Red Earth	These soil areas are massive and porous, earthy soil material, reddish brown to red colour and a gradual increase to clay content with depth. Textures are sandy loams with high sand and quartzite gravel content. These soils are located around isolated elevated hills.

Legend

- EL 6288
- Disturbance Boundary
- Soil Type Boundaries
- ⊙ Soil Profile Site

