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**national carbon
accounting system**

**Paired Site Sampling for
Soil Carbon Estimation –
Western Australia**

E. A. Griffin, W. H. Verboom and D.G. Allen

technical report no. 38



Australian Government
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PAIRED SITE SAMPLING FOR SOIL CARBON ESTIMATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

E.A. Griffin, W.H. Verboom and D.G. Allen

**Department of Agriculture,
Western Australia**

National Carbon Accounting System Technical Report No. 38

February 2003



Australian Government

Australian Greenhouse Office

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SUMMARY

This report describes a detailed paired site study at nine locations in the drier parts of south-western Australia representative of areas most recently cleared for agriculture. The pairing was of uncleared, short-term cleared and long-term cleared sites. The study provided samples for modelling soil organic carbon fluxes by CSIRO Land and Water.

Analysis and interpretation of results from the samples collected and detailed soil morphology descriptions provide comprehensive documentation of the soil carbon and other soil parameters. This provides a basis for better understanding factors influencing soil carbon dynamics in soils in Western Australia, particularly in areas with sandy topsoils.

There were no major differences between the soil parameters (such as organic carbon) of the land use pairings. Soil organic carbon in the fine earth appeared to be slightly increased by changing to agricultural systems, especially in the topsoil. Bulk density was usually increased in the topsoil as a result of clearing. Coarse organic matter and coarse mineral fragments, where present, contained significant amounts of organic carbon.

Recommendations are made about future monitoring, including the fate of areas examined in this study.

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Field work was conducted by Bill Verboom, Ted Griffin and John Bessell-Browne with the assistance at some locations of Noel Schoknecht, Brendan Nicholas and Surender Mann. Ms Anne Rick provided assistance with botanical knowledge of the Newdegate area.

John Bessell-Browne did the initial sample drying and the measurements of bulk density.

Staff of the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia prepared the samples and performed all analyses.

Hernan Ortiz entered the site and profile data into the soils database.

Phil Goulding prepared the location map for the report.

Noel Schoknecht provided helpful comments on the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This study was designed to assist in determining the changes in the soil carbon pool when land is converted from native vegetation to agricultural uses (such as cropping or grazing). This represents an important part of the Australian Greenhouse Office's National Carbon Accounting System. The focus of this study was to sample representative areas where clearing for agriculture has occurred in Western Australia over the last two decades. This approach was important for the validation of modelling carbon fluxes.

No previous reports systematically document changes in organic carbon in Western Australia after clearing for agriculture. Griffin and Schoknecht (2000) provided estimates of the levels of organic carbon in the native vegetation in a range of soils throughout south-western Australia. These show that organic carbon varies significantly by soil type and climatic region.

The study was principally designed to provide samples and land use history for modelling the changes in the organic carbon pool using the *Roth-C* soil carbon model (Jenkinson, 1990; Jenkinson and Coleman, 1994). The modelling work was supervised by Jan Skjemstad, CSIRO Land and Water, Adelaide.

The sampling and analysis programme conducted was also designed to assist in documenting the deeper profile organic carbon pool as well as any apparent changes in soil properties due to changes in land use.

2. KEY DELIVERABLES

- Data on soil carbon values at the paired sites;
- Land use history for the paired sites;
- Delivery of selected samples to CSIRO Land and Water;
- Proposal for archiving soil samples; and
- Criteria for selecting sample sites for future monitoring.

3. TERMS

To describe the nested sampling areas consistently, the following terms are defined:

- (Study) Location - area containing "paired" sampling sites;
- Site - one part of the Location at which nested sampling occurred. The different sites are identified by their land use history;
- Sample Points – places within a site where sampling occurred; and
- Pits – hole(s) at a sample point from which samples are taken.

4. STUDY METHODOLOGY

4.1 STUDY LOCATION SELECTION

The documentation of Griffin *et al.* (2000) indicated that the main clearing for agriculture over the last decades occurred in the drier parts of south-western Australia (Geraldton to Esperance) on soils mostly with sandy surfaces.

Building on land use management information provided by Griffin *et al.* (2000), the present study was designed to locate about 10 study locations throughout the drier parts of south-western Australia where significant clearing was taking place. Each of these locations were to have the same representative soil type in parcels of uncleared and cleared land in close proximity.

The choice of locations was limited to alienated land. This was to avoid delays in, or rejection of approval for destructive sampling (excavation soil pits) on Crown reserves. This constrained the choice

of locations to private properties that had significant areas of uncleared land of the required soil types. Much of south-western Australia is notorious for having retained little natural bush areas within farming properties. Locating properties with both recently cleared areas and uncleared bush was thus time-consuming.

Nine study locations were chosen. Figure 1 shows their locations within the context of IBRA regions (following Thackway and Cresswell, 1995) and the climatic subdivisions devised by Griffin and Schoknecht (2000). Table 1 briefly relates these locations to the IBRA regions and soil units presented in that study. Their estimate of the amount of organic carbon (t/ha) in the fine earth fraction of the top 30 cm of soil in uncleared areas is also provided as background.

Table 2 outlines briefly the nature of the soil and vegetation at each study location.

Table 1. Study locations within IBRA regions.

Location	Code	IBRA Region	Climate Division	Soil Unit*	OC t/ha**
Northampton	NH	Geraldton Sandplains	Northern	Coloured sands	12
Badgingarra	BA	Geraldton Sandplains	Southern	Pale sands	25
Brookton	BR	Avon Wheatbelt	Western	Pale sands	22
Mullewa	MU	Avon Wheatbelt	Northern	Coloured sands	17
Merredin	ME	Avon Wheatbelt	Eastern	Coloured sands	17
Newdegate (deep)	ND	Mallee	Western	Pale sands	11
Newdegate (shallow)	NS	Mallee	Western	Sandy duplexes	19
Wittenoorn Hills	WH	Mallee	Eastern	Sandy duplexes	29
Condingup	CO	Esperance Plains	Eastern	Pale sands	24

* soil unit defined in Griffin and Schoknecht (2000).

** OC (t/ha) estimated organic carbon in fine earth fraction of top 30 cm of soil under uncleared vegetation from Griffin and Schoknecht (2000).

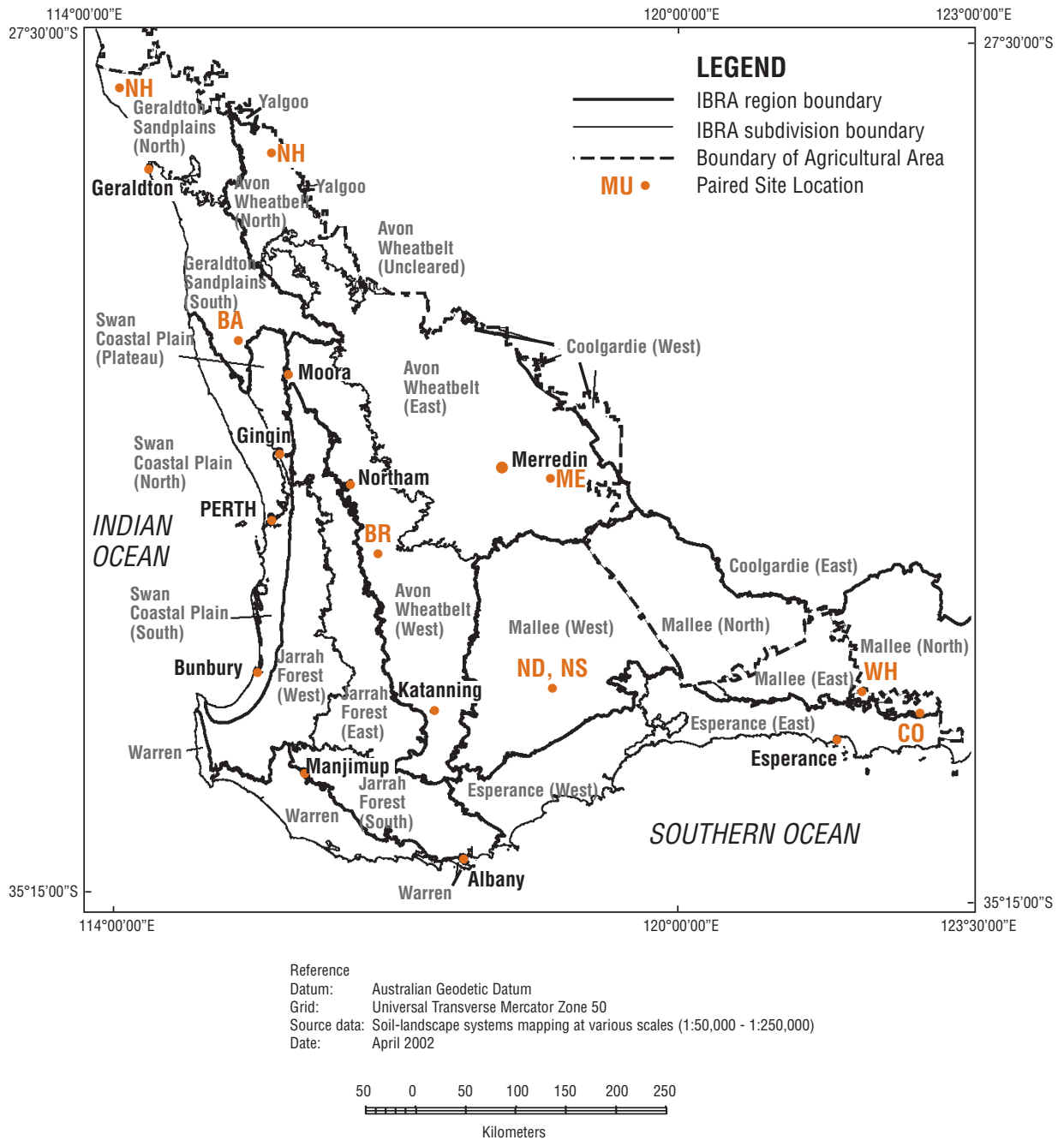


Figure 1. Map of south-western Australia with soil carbon sampling locations.

Table 2. Summary of soil and vegetation at each study location.

Location	Soil	ASC*	Vegetation
Northampton	Pale yellow over yellow sand, > 2 m deep	Basic Regolithic Yellow-orthic Tenosol	<i>Banksia prionotes</i> woodland with many shrub species
Badgingarra	Grey over pale yellow sand, > 2 m deep	Basic Arenic Bleached-Orthic Tenosol	Proteaceae – Myrtaceae species-rich low heath
Brookton	Grey sand over sandy gravel over reticulite @ about 1 m	Acidic Ferric-Petroferric Bleached-Orthic Tenosol	Proteaceae – Allocasuarina - species-rich low heath
Mullewa	Yellow sand over reticulite @ about 1 m	Acidic Ferric-Reticulate Yellow-orthic Tenosol	<i>Acacia</i> – <i>Allocasuarina</i> shrubland
Merredin	Yellow sandy earth, > 2 m deep	Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow Kandosol	Shrubland
Newdegate (deep)	Shallow grey sand over sandy gravel over reticulite @ about 1 m	Ferric Mottled-Subnatric Yellow Sodosol	Mallee with Proteaceae shrubs
Newdegate (shallow)	Shallow grey sand over sodic clay @ < 30 cm	Eutrophic Mottled-Mesonatric Grey Sodosol	Mallee with <i>Melaleuca</i> shrubs
Wittenoom Hills	Shallow grey sand over sodic clay @ < 30 cm	Hypercalcic Mesonatric Grey Sodosol	Mallee with <i>Melaleuca</i> shrubs
Condingup	Grey sand over sandy gravel over clay or reticulite @ about 1 m	Ferric Eutrophic Yellow Chromosol	<i>Banksia</i> - species-rich heath

*Australian Soil Classification (ASC) (following Isbell, 2002)

The existence of reliable land use history was a criterion for location selection. The paucity of suitable locations with good land use history resulted in some locations with poor land use history being selected. The limited land use history in some cases was the result of little prior knowledge by a new owner.

Most locations had three land uses, an uncleared, short- cleared and long-cleared history. (The adjectives short and long were meant to be locally relative, not absolute as can be seen in Table 3.) The choice of two cleared land uses were in part compensation for the limited land use history, and also for the purpose of a more comprehensive sampling programme,

Table 3 outlines the land use history of the sampling sites.

4.2 SITE SELECTION

At each location possible sites were selected by interpreting landscape, vegetation and soil characters. Typically, a soil auger was used to select

sites that were matched in terms of A, B and if possible the C horizons, not just the top 30 cm. Variable A horizon depth was the key issue in selecting similar sites. The sites within a location were usually within adjacent paddocks, and rarely more than a few kilometres apart.

4.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

The sampling principals outlined by McKenzie *et al.* (2000) were followed as far as practicable. The sites were considered homogeneous if soil morphological characteristics were similar. The vegetation communities at each site were considered as part of a single stand of vegetation, not ecotones. Each site was sampled by a randomly located nest of four sampling points (pits) covering an area of approximately 10 m by 10 m. Soil pits were chosen instead of soil cores as they allow easy access for soil description and sampling.

At each sample point, a pit was excavated by backhoe to a minimum of depth of 1m and up to 2 m, depending on the ease of excavation. This was

Table 3. Land use history for sites at each location.

Location	Land Use	Age*	Land Use Notes
Northampton	Long	>20	Lupins-annual pasture occasional cereals
Northampton	Short	10	Approx age lupins-annual pasture occasional cereals
Northampton	Uncleared	0	Fenced
Badgingarra	Long	>25	Mostly annual pasture, crop cereals or lupins about 1 in 5
Badgingarra	Short	4	Fallow, and 2 cereal. poor annual pasture
Badgingarra	Uncleared	0	Fenced, burnt at time of clearing
Brookton	Long	>20	Currently lupins, mostly cereal-lupin-annual pasture, however last 4 years lupins-cereals
Brookton	Uncleared	0	Slightly modified by stock but fenced off for several decades
Mullewa	Long	>40	Cereal-lupins-annual pasture, currently annual pasture
Mullewa	Short	10	Cereal-lupins-annual pasture, currently poor lupins
Mullewa	Uncleared	0	Fenced, little stock damage evident
Merredin	Long	>40	Cereal-lupins-annual pasture, currently annual pasture
Merredin	Short	10	Approx age only cereal-lupins-annual pasture, currently annual pasture
Merredin	Uncleared	0	Unfenced slight stock damage since clearing
Newdegate (deep)	Long	17	Cereal-annual pasture occasional lupins
Newdegate (deep)	Short	5	Cereal-lupins
Newdegate (deep)	Uncleared	0	Fenced
Newdegate (shallow)	Long	11	Mostly cereal-lupins, 2 years annual pasture wind eroded prior to sampling
Newdegate (shallow)	Short	5	Cereal-lupins
Newdegate (shallow)	Uncleared	0	Fenced
Wittenoom Hills	Long	>20	Cereal-annual pasture
Wittenoom Hills	Short	10	Cereal-annual pasture
Wittenoom Hills	Uncleared	0	Fenced, in fire buffer strip but no evidence of degradation
Condingup	Long	31	Continuous annual pasture, with occasional barley @ about 1 in 5-7
Condingup	Short	11	Continuous crop about 2 lupins, 1 cereal
Condingup	Uncleared	0	Unfenced, little stock damage

*Age indicates years since clearing.

deeper than the 30 cm sampling depth required for the project. In all cases the pit depth was adequate to provide all necessary characterisation of the major morphological properties of the soil. The faces of the pits were used to obtain representative samples.

Additional sampling of the top 30 cm of the soil was undertaken due to higher concentrations and variability of organic carbon. This was achieved by a

nest of four satellite shallow pits being dug within 1 m of the face of each deep pit. This provided 5 samples of the top 30 cm per sample point. Such sampling was intended to improve the representativeness of the samples rather than to obtain a measure of the variation at the micro-scale. The corresponding samples from these 5 pits were bulked in the field.

4.4 SAMPLING TIME

Sampling at each location occurred over less than a week, however, the sampling for whole project spanned about 6 months between September 2000 and February 2001. Thus, the sampling spanned the active growing to senescent phases of annual pasture and cropping systems. While this is less important for the uncleared native vegetation that consists mainly of perennial plants, there are still seasonal growth cycles. The importance of this issue stems from the seasonal variation in the amount of decaying roots. Samples from under an actively growing cereal would have most roots excluded from the fine earth fraction, while many roots in those samples from beneath a senescent crop could find their way into the fine earth fraction. This issue should be taken into consideration when interpreting differences between locations from this study.

4.5 SITE AND PIT DESCRIPTIONS

The landform characters of each site and soil profile characters were described in terms used by McDonald *et al.* (1990). As the sample points were very close together, the site characteristics were considered the same for each.

At each sample point (pit) the horizons (and sample intervals) were determined independently and recorded. For one pit at each site (usually the one at which a photograph was most easy to take), the profile was described in detail.

4.6 SAMPLE COLLECTION

This project was primarily focused on sampling the top 30 cm, however, sampling of the whole profile provided important characterisation of the organic carbon distribution at greater depth. Samples were contiguous and largely taken within morphological horizons, although the sample interval was limited to 10 cm at the surface and about 30 cm in the deeper layers. The sample depths were usually the same for each sample point (pit) in each site, unless there was a variation in the morphological boundary depths.

Morphological boundaries were relatively horizontal. The top of the domed clays (at Newdegate (shallow) and Wittenoom Hills) provided the only concern for the sampling. In these cases, samples were taken from portions of the pits of the appropriate depth.

The presence of coarse fragments (up to 90% by weight) was not a significant influence on the sampling approach. This was because the coarse fragments were gravel or at largest cobble-sized and could be sampled with the fine earth without loss of representativeness. The variation in coarse fragment content conformed to the morphological horizons.

The presence of coarse organic matter, especially live roots, needed some consideration. According to the sampling protocol, live roots were not part of the soil organic carbon pool and thus should be excluded from the sampling. Dead roots were the opposite. Distinguishing between live and dead root material proved an impossible task, primarily because the mainly fine roots present were too small or numerous to distinguish their living status. The limited life of annual roots also confounded this sampling problem. The occasional presence of larger roots (5–10 mm diameter) appeared to influence variation in some of the bulk density sampling. Also by chance, one sample intercepted a decaying large root. In all cases, roots, dead or alive were included in the samples.

4.7 SAMPLE TYPES

Samples were taken for two primary purposes, organic carbon and bulk density determination. As the bulk density samples needed to be dried at 105°C, a temperature at which some organic carbon compounds volatilise, one sample could not satisfy both purposes. A dual sampling strategy was adopted, with one sample taken for bulk density and another sample taken for all other analyses.

For the majority of bulk density samples, cores 81 mm diameter and 100 mm long were hammered vertically into the mid-point of the sampling interval. Representative clods were taken for layers

such as reticulite¹ that were too hard for the coring technique. One bulk density sample was taken from each sample interval at each sampling point. (Note no bulk density samples were taken from the shallow satellite pits.)

For the organic carbon samples, the samples from depths greater than 30 cm were taken from the pit face spanning the sample interval which each sample was meant to represent. For the top 30 cm, equal volume samples were taken from the four satellite pits and centre of the deep pit and bulked into three 10 cm depth intervals. The organic carbon samples were used for all analyses other than bulk density.

4.8 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples were collected in plastic bags and stored in the shade until transportation. Drying was initiated within a day of returning from the field.

The bulk density core samples were dried at 105°C for at least 48 hours and weighed when cool. Bulk density measurements for clods were obtained by the wax coating method. Unfortunately, most of the results obtained by the clod technique were much higher than could be expected (some greater than the specific gravity of silica) and the results were discarded as unreliable and estimates were made from a limited number of core samples.

The organic carbon samples were dried for at least five days at 40°C to moisture content mostly less than 2%. The fine earth fraction (< 2 mm) of the dried samples was separated from the coarse fraction by screening, and the coarse fragments were then segregated into organic and mineral fragments. These three fractions were retained for separate analysis.

Bulked samples of the fine earth fraction for each sample point over the 0-30 cm depth interval were prepared for Jan Skjemstad, CSIRO Adelaide. In the field the soils were sampled every 10 cm over this 30 cm interval, and hence bulking an equal weight of fine earth from each 10 cm sample without considering the initial bulk density and coarse fragment % of sample would lead to bias. The formula for determining the weight of each fine earth sample used for creating a bulked 0-30 cm sample was determined as follows:

$$\text{weight for each 10 cm sample} = 25 * \text{bulk density} * \text{fine earth \%} / 100 \text{ grams}$$

4.9 ANALYTICAL METHODS

Except for the bulk density calculations, all sample preparation and analyses were performed by the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia under the supervision of Dave Allan. These were standard methods and are not documented here. Table 4 outlines the analyses conducted, the soil fractions on which they were conducted and the proportion of samples analysed.

1. Reticulite

A reddish, yellowish, grey and white mottled horizon common in the wheatbelt below surface gravels. The mottling has a reticulate (net-like) pattern. It has a 'gritty' field texture of sandy loam to sandy clay loam, but until textured often looks like a clayey horizon. Clay content usually increases with depth. When moist it is usually hard and brittle and can be augured or hand cut with a spade, however, it often hardens further on drying. Some ironstone gravel may be present but this feature is not diagnostic.

Table 4. Analyses and soil fractions analysed.

Analysis	Whole	Fine Earth	Coarse Mineral	Coarse Organic
Fine earth %	all			
Coarse mineral %	all			
Coarse organic %	all			
Moisture		all	some	some
Organic Carbon (W&B)		all	some	some
Mechanical analysis - sand, silt & clay		all		
Mechanical analysis – sand fractions		some		
Total N			some	some
Total P			some	some
Total K			some	
Total Fe			some	
Total Al			some	
EC (1:5)		some		
pH (1:5 water)		some		
pH (1:5 CaCl ₂)		some		
Al (1:5 CaCl ₂)		some		
Fe ₂ O ₃		some		
Al ₂ O ₃		some		
CaCO ₃		some		
CEC		some		
Exchangeable Ca		some		
Exchangeable Mg		some		
Exchangeable Na		some		
Exchangeable K		some		
Exchangeable Al		some		
Exchangeable Mn		some		
Saturation extract, Moisture		some		
Saturation extract, pH		some		
Saturation extract, ECe		some		
Saturation extract, Ca		some		
Saturation extract, Mg		some		
Saturation extract, Na		some		
Saturation extract, K		some		
Saturation extract, S		some		
Saturation extract, SAR		some		

W&B, represents Walkley and Black; N, Nitrogen; P, Phosphorus; K, Potassium; Fe, Iron; Al, Aluminium; EC, Electrical conductivity; Ca, calcium; CEC, Cation Exchange Capacity; Mg, Magnesium; Na, Sodium; Mn, Manganese; ECe, Electrical conductivity of saturation extract; S, Sulphur; and SAR, Sodium Absorption Ratio.

5. RESULTS

Appendix 1 provides the description of the study locations and sites and the morphology of each of the pits. Variations in the depths of samples between the sampling points (pits) at each location are provided in Appendix 2. This appendix also provides the data for bulk density of the sample, the organic carbon (following methods by Walkley and Black) of the several fractions and the clay content of the fine earth fraction. Appendix 3 provides data on the basic chemistry of the fractions (e.g. N, P, pH etc.) from the selection of samples for which there was more detailed analysis. Appendix 4 provides exchangeable cations and some saturation extract data from a selection of samples analysed.

5.1 COMPARISON OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

This report provides data analysed in a commercial analytical laboratory, Chemistry Centre of Western Australia. The Chemistry Centre of Western Australia used the Walkley and Black method for organic carbon and mechanical analysis for clay content. Bulked samples of 0-30 cm provided to CSIRO Land and Water were analysed independently. These were analysed by CSIRO using the LECO method for organic carbon, and clay was estimated by mid infra-red method (MIR). A comparison of the results from the two laboratories is given below.

To allow comparison of the results over the 0-30 cm sampling interval, the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia data were mathematically bulked in the same way as the samples were bulked and provided to CSIRO (see sample preparation section above).

Organic Carbon

A previous study (Skjemstad *et al.* 2000) showed a close correlation between the results from these two methods and the same laboratories. The present data demonstrate a very similar correlation between the values from the composite samples (LECO) and the mathematically computed results from the component samples (W&B)(Figure 2). There is a strong linear correlation between the results of the two methods but the correlation is slightly worse than reported by Skjemstad *et al.* 2000. The discrepancy in correlation is probably related to the composite samples being used. The LECO results are a few percent higher than the Walkley and Black derived data. This is in accord with Skjemstad *et al.* 2000 who suggested a conversion factor of 1.12 to be applied to the Walkley and Black results from the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia.

Clay

The mid-infrared (MIR) estimates of clay content were commonly higher and sometimes much higher than those estimated by mechanical analysis. The measurements were strongly correlated in a curvilinear fashion (Figure 3).

Except for samples from the Wittenoom Hills location, all samples contributing to the 0-30 cm bulking were determined to be sand or sandy loams by field texturing methods. In this range of clay content, experience has shown the correlation between field texture and the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia mechanical analysis is typically good. We conclude that the MIR clay data are questionably high for many of the samples.

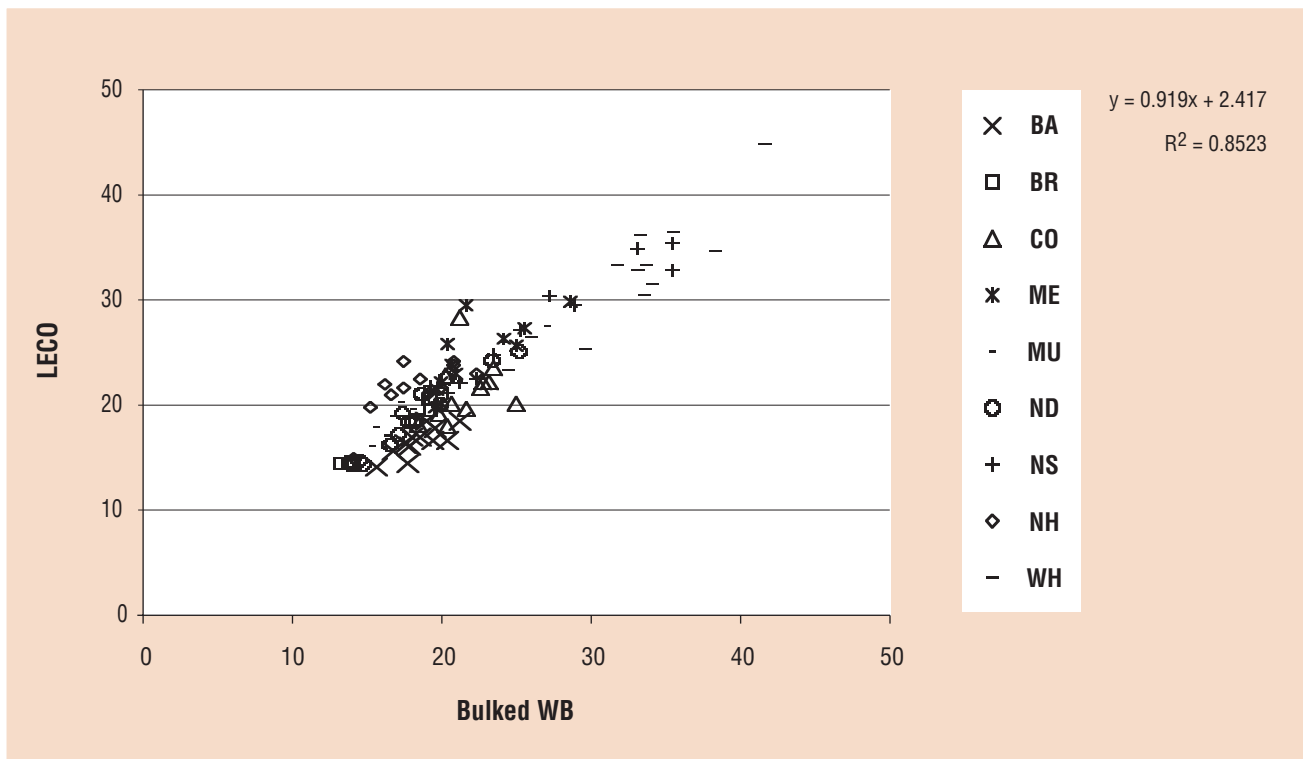


Figure 2. Comparison of results from CSIRO and CCWA laboratories respectively. Organic Carbon measured by LECO and Walkley and Black (%).

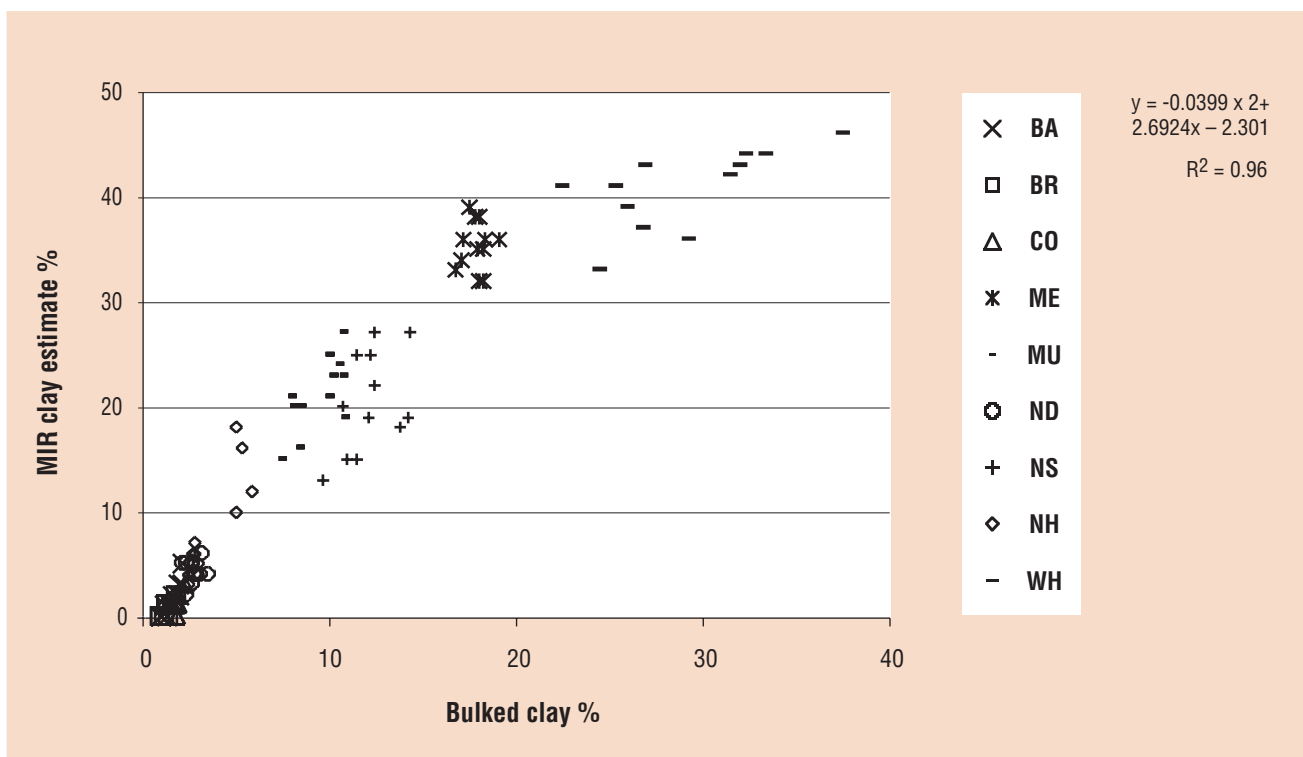


Figure 3. Comparison of results from CSIRO and CCWA laboratories respectively. Clay estimated by MIR compared to clay measured by mechanical analysis (%).

5.2 SIMILARITY OF SITES AT EACH LOCATION

There were some difference between soils at different sites within a location. Some of these differences were unavoidable due to the spatial separation of the sites and some were due to land use. A comparison of the soil characteristics independent of land use is briefly outlined below.

Northampton

These sites were in three separate paddocks and not very close to each other. From old aerial photographs, the vegetation appears similar. The short-cleared site appears to have been in reasonably good condition prior to clearing.

The clay content of the long-cleared site from 30–100 cm is about twice that of short-cleared and uncleared. This seems to be reflected in the exchangeable cations, total iron (Fe), total aluminium (Al), total potassium (K) and to a lesser degree total nitrogen (N) and total phosphorus (P) and coarse fragments.

The coarse fragment contents were very low in all samples, and the uncleared site had none. The pH below 1 m was lower for long-cleared than short-cleared or uncleared. This may be related to the clay content but it might also be due to the land use.

One sample point in the uncleared site intercepted a large decaying root. Consequently, higher organic carbon and lower bulk density were recorded for this pit. No detailed analyses were undertaken on this pit.

Badgingarra

The uncleared and short-cleared sites were in adjacent paddocks. From inspection of aerial photographs, the vegetation prior to clearing appeared quite similar in type and condition. The long-cleared site was somewhat removed, but it is assumed from the soil, landscape position and knowledge of the area that the vegetation had been similar.

The long-cleared site had about half the clay content (5–10%) at 1 m depth as the short-cleared and uncleared sites. As a consequence it had lower exchangeable cations and possibly total Al at 1 m depth.

The long-cleared site had about 15% coarse fragments content, the short-cleared had about 8% coarse fragments content at depth, and the uncleared had none. This seemed to be paralleled by the total P values, which were very low for all. P content for the uncleared site was consistently two-thirds that of long-cleared and short-cleared.

The uncleared site had slightly higher pH values at depth than long-cleared and short-cleared sites. While this might be an effect of land use for long-cleared sites, it seems unlikely for short-cleared sites because of the short time since clearing.

Brookton

The sites were quite close together. However, the condition of the uncleared site provided evidence that this area had been grazed at some time in the past and was recovering. There is no indication of what the long-cleared site was like before clearing.

The long-cleared site had a higher clay content at depth than the uncleared site, although this is not reflected consistently in the exchangeable cations.

The long-cleared site also had higher P and K values at depth than the uncleared site.

Mullewa

The short-cleared and uncleared sites were close together. The short-cleared site had very similar vegetation and condition prior to clearing. The long-cleared site was somewhat remote, but apparently similar vegetation existed prior to clearing, given the evidence of the vegetation adjacent to this site.

The coarse fragments were closer to the surface for long-cleared than short-cleared or uncleared sites.

Merredin

All sites were quite close together and probably had similar vegetation. The uncleared site was in a narrow vegetated strip between paddocks with evidence of slight disturbance. It is likely that the short-cleared site was in similar condition to uncleared areas prior to clearing. All were quite similar in the soil properties measured.

Newdegate (deep)

The short-cleared and uncleared sites were close to each other and had very similar vegetation prior to clearing. The long-cleared site appeared to have similar vegetation from the evidence of adjacent remnant vegetation. From discussions with the land owner, the native vegetation prior to clearing appears to have been natural with little or no disturbance.

The clay B horizon was closer to the surface for short-cleared and uncleared sites than long-cleared sites, as was the peak values of total Fe and total Al. The EC of the uncleared site at depth was much greater than that of long-cleared or short-cleared sites.

Newdegate (shallow)

The long-cleared and uncleared sites were close together and the short-cleared site somewhat remote. The short-cleared site appeared to have similar vegetation from the evidence of adjacent remnants. The condition prior to clearing appears to have been natural with little or no disturbance. The clay content was similar at all sites. Total Al was higher at depth for short-cleared than long-cleared or uncleared sites. A narrow band of coarse fragments occurred at about 15 cm in the long-cleared sample.

The uncleared site has much lower CaCO_3 at depth than long-cleared or short-cleared sites, even though pH values were similar. The salt levels (as measured by electrical conductivity –EC) was lower in uncleared sites at depth than long-cleared or short-cleared sites.

Wittenoom Hills

The long-cleared, short-cleared and uncleared sites were all close together and probably had very similar vegetation. The condition prior to clearing appears to have been good.

The short-cleared site had slightly higher clay content in the A and upper part of the B horizon. There was much higher exchangeable Ca in the A horizon of long-cleared land. Other exchangeable cations were similar between sites.

The coarse fragments fraction was slightly deeper for uncleared than long-cleared or short-cleared sites.

The long-cleared site had higher CaCO_3 content in upper subsoil than short-cleared or uncleared sites, but the pH was only slightly higher. Higher exchangeable Ca for long-cleared might be related to the CaCO_3 values. The EC was higher in the uncleared site at depth than in long-cleared or short-cleared sites.

Condingup

The uncleared and short-cleared sites were quite close together. The short-cleared site appeared to have had similar vegetation and to have been in similar condition prior to clearing. The long-cleared site was more remote. While there is no direct evidence of what the vegetation was, it is likely that it was of a similar good condition prior to clearing.

The B horizon (and highest clay content layer) is closer to the surface in the long-cleared than the short-cleared site, which is slightly closer to the surface than uncleared sites. This is reflected in the exchangeable cations data.

The coarse fragments fraction total Fe, total Al, total K and possibly total P follows similar patterns. The EC of the uncleared site at depth was much greater than among long-cleared or short-cleared sites.

5.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCATIONS

Some of the differences between the sites (land use pairs) in terms of other parameters will be covered in discussion on the apparent impact of changing land use.

Most of the sites are reasonably well matched in terms of the soil properties. There is reasonable confidence that the vegetation condition prior to clearing was similar to that of the uncleared vegetation sampled for all sites but Brookton. At Brookton, it is likely that the condition of the native vegetation was better (less modified) in the areas now cleared than the area sampled for this study.

The main focus of this report is to present the organic carbon data from the paired sites and describe the degree of consistency between the locations in terms of the variations in some parameters between locations. Other apparent changes due to land use differences are also reported and discussed.

There are some key differences between locations that might be pertinent in considering the possible effects of land use.

The soils at all the locations studied have a sandy surface (at least 20 cm deep), however, that is where the similarity ends. The Badgingarra and Northampton soils are deep sand to less than 2 m, (Basic Arenic Bleached-orthic Tenosol, and Basic Regolithic Yellow-orthic Tenosol, respectively). The Mullewa soil is a moderately deep acid sand over gravel and reticulite at about 1 m, (Acidic Ferric-Reticulate Yellow-orthic Tenosol).

The Merredin soil is a deep sandy earth, with acid subsoil, (Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow Kandosol).

The Brookton, Newdegate (deep) and Condingup soils are shallow sand over gravels with generally clayey reticulite at about 1 m; Newdegate (deep) had a sodic subsoil (Acidic Ferric-petroferric Bleached-orthic Tenosol, Ferric Mottled-subnatric Yellow Sodosol and Ferric Eutrophic Yellow Chromosol, respectively).

The Newdegate (shallow) and Wittenoom Hills soils are shallow sandy duplexes, both sodic and alkaline subsoils, (Eutrophic Mottled-mesonatric Grey Sodosol and Hypercalcic Mesonatric Grey Sodosol or Hypercalcic Subnatric Grey Sodosol, respectively).

The Badgingarra, Brookton, Condingup, Merredin, Mullewa, Northampton soils have acid soil reaction trends (surface soil has pH value lower than 7.0 and the deep subsoil has a pH less than 6.5, Northcote 1984), whereas the Newdegate (shallow), Newdegate (deep) and Wittenoom Hills have alkaline soil reaction trends (surface soil has a pH higher than 5.0 and the deep subsoil has a pH value higher than pH 8.0). Amongst those with acid soil reaction trends, there were big differences with the Mullewa, Merredin and to a lesser extent the Brookton soils being very acid (pH $\text{CaCl}_2 < 4.5$) at depth. These low acid values can have a significant effect on crop or pasture production.

The clay B horizons of the Wittenoom Hills, Newdegate (shallow) and Newdegate (deep) soils have moderate electrical conductivity values at depth of 50 –150 mS/m. These values and the sodicity may affect crop and pasture growth. Other locations have negligible soluble salts.

The level of macronutrients (N, P, K) are low in most locations. Total K has the greatest variation between locations, which seems partly related to the variation in clay content, but is probably also related to the degree of weathering. Exchangeable cations vary greatly between location. This also is mainly because of the variation in clay content. The organic carbon dominates the exchangeable cations in the surface 10 – 20 cm, with Ca being the dominant cation. The subsoil exchangeable cations are dominated by clay. The base status varied greatly from 0.5 to 5 me/kg clay between locations. Those locations with sodic subsoils (Condingup, Newdegate (shallow), Newdegate (deep) and Wittenoom Hills) had higher base status values.

5.4 BULK DENSITY TRENDS

Before reporting the principal results, apparent changes in bulk density need to be considered. This is an aspect that can influence the validity of the comparison as well as how the comparison is made. In a case study, McKenzie *et al.* (2000) indicate that where there are bulk density changes and loss of soil (both likely results of changing land use from native vegetation to cultivated agricultural systems), direct comparisons of apparent paired sites may not be entirely valid. They show that equal depth comparisons can give an apparent difference in the organic carbon data, even if the only real difference is a change in the bulk density, e.g. by compaction. They argue that equivalent mass comparisons are more reliable.

Soil loss is a different issue that can be confounded with changes in bulk density. It is sometimes not possible to distinguish from bulk density results alone between a soil which has been compacted and one which has lost top soil. This is because on the one hand, compaction increases the bulk density of surface layers, while on the other hand, the lower bulk density surface soil has been lost, leaving higher density layers in its place.

It was concluded that adjustments to either the sampling methodology or comparison of results were fraught with uncertainties. The important issue is that the possibility of an apparent result being the product of changes in the degree of compaction needs to be pointed out. To that end, any changes in the bulk density are presented first.

Typically, the bulk density was lower at the surface than in the deeper layers (Appendix 5). There was a large variation in the measured bulk density from samples at the same depth at the same site and the same location. While this representation might appear reasonable, some of the presented variation will be due to the profiles from each replicate in each land use at each location not being perfectly matched. For example, the depth to gravel layers varied slightly, as did the amount of gravel and the depth to texture contrast layers. Care should be

taken in inferring anything about the variation in bulk density in a single profile or the variation in determining the bulk density from this presentation of the data.

These provisos aside, it appears that sandy and earthy soils (Northampton, Badgingarra and Merredin locations) generally had more consistent bulk density values than soils in other locations, especially in the subsoil. The heavier textured subsoils were commonly reticulite, heterogeneous to some degree and often had evidence of root channels and/or preferential flow channels. The surface layers of all soils had a moderate variation in bulk density values. Subsoils with significant coarse mineral fraction appeared to have the greatest variation.

There were also some apparently consistent differences between land uses, mainly for surface layers. The bulk density for uncleared sites is mostly (except for Wittenoom Hills) lower than that of short-cleared or long-cleared sites. Differences in soil variables between land uses appear to be minimal by 20–30.

Bulk density values can be influenced by a number of parameters including the amount of organic matter, clay, coarse mineral fragments and structure of the soil layers.

These data, both from most individual locations and across locations, suggest that the bulk density is negatively related to the organic carbon and coarse organic matter content. However, in these data the bulk density, organic carbon and coarse organic matter are all correlated with depth; the bulk density positively and the others negatively. Looking more closely, the apparent relationships seem to differ for the different land uses, with the uncleared sites having lower bulk density values for the same level of organic carbon.

Hence it is difficult to demonstrate a direct relationship between land use and bulk density values. However, as clearing for agriculture influences the structure of surface layers of soil, it is

speculated that this is the main influence on changes in bulk density in short and long-cleared and uncleared sites. Organic carbon appears to be possibly modifying this influence, but is not the main factor controlling the bulk density changes.

Regarding the confounding effects of compaction and soil loss on bulk density discussed above, it is speculated that there would be a 1-2 cm compaction from the observed 5-10 % increase in bulk density changes in the top 20 cm of soil, were there to be no soil loss. If this were the only change, the compaction would slightly reduce the organic carbon concentration (as wt %) in the surface samples through the inclusion of additional soil with lower concentration. On the other hand, it would result in slightly increased organic carbon density (as e.g. t/ha over a given depth). The amount of increase would be less than the 5-10 % increase in bulk density.

5.5 FINE EARTH ORGANIC CARBON (WT %)

The organic carbon in the fine earth fraction was concentrated at the surface, where the greatest variation occurred (0.5 to 1.5%), falling to generally less than 0.5% by 50 cm (Appendices 2, 6). The decline with depth roughly followed a set of negative power curves (Appendices 2, 6). At some locations there were obvious relative concentrations at depth (e.g. Brookton, Condingup and Newdegate (deep)). This mostly occurred at the top of the B horizon for texture contrast or top of the gravel layer for gravelly soils.

There were no consistent trends between sites in the organic carbon related to land use for the top 10 cm. Some locations seemed to have a consistent trend of increasing organic carbon with increasing time of clearing (Wittenoom Hills, Condingup, Merredin and Brookton). However, Brookton should be considered an artefact of low values for uncleared samples. Some sites had consistent trends the other way (Mullewa and Newdegate (shallow)). These seem to be due to the very low pH of Mullewa soils, and wind erosion events for Newdegate (shallow)).

The remainder of the sites appeared to have similar values for all land uses (Badgingarra, Newdegate (deep) and Northampton).

Below 10 cm, the organic carbon in the fine earth fraction in uncleared land was mostly slightly higher than, or at least equivalent to that of sites with other land uses.

5.6 CUMULATIVE FINE EARTH ORGANIC CARBON (AS T/HA)

The organic carbon per unit volume was calculated and a cumulative value (t/ha) by depth and is presented in Appendix 7 for each combination of location and land use. A summary of the findings are presented in Table 5. All of the curves in Appendix 7 flatten out with increasing profile depth. However, none become entirely flat, indicating that the total organic carbon in the fine earth of the profiles is probably 5 to more than 20 t/ha greater than the amount in the top 1 m. At this rate, the organic carbon in the top 30 cm appears to represent about half that in the whole profile.

The variation in the estimates of the carbon pool among sites was found to be 20-30 % (Table 5), even in the same site (land use) at the same location.

These cumulative curves (in Appendix 7) show no consistent differences due to land use. A general trend appears to be that the organic carbon in the uncleared sites is less than or equal to that of the cleared sites in the surface, but the situation is gradually reversed (greater than or equal to) as the deeper soil is taken into account. This is attributable to the fact that native vegetation exploits the soil to a greater depth than annual agricultural plants.

There were significant differences in the cumulative organic carbon per unit area between locations, mainly in the top 10 cm (Figure 4). For the uncleared sites, cumulative organic carbon per unit area at Wittenoom Hills was more than twice the lowest (Brookton) and about 50% more than that at most other locations. (Brookton was disturbed by grazing many years ago and appears to be have yielded a

Table 5. Cumulative organic carbon (t/ha) summarised by location and land use.

Location Name	Land Use	by 10 cm			by 30 cm			by 100 cm		
		min	mean	max	min	mean	max	min	mean	max
Northampton	L	8	11	13	16	19	21	28	32	33
Northampton	S	9	10	10	14	16	17	22	24	25
Northampton	U	8	10	11	17	19	22	28	36	56
Badgingarra	L	11	11	12	18	18	19	26	28	31
Badgingarra	S	10	10	11	17	19	20	30	32	34
Badgingarra	U	9	10	12	16	18	21	27	29	32
Brookton	L	9	11	12	14	18	19	21	24	26
Brookton	U	7	8	8	13	14	14	20	21	22
Mullewa	L	7	8	9	15	16	17	21	22	23
Mullewa	S	7	8	8	16	18	19	26	28	30
Mullewa	U	10	11	13	21	24	27	34	39	43
Merredin	L	11	12	13	20	21	22	29	30	31
Merredin	S	12	14	16	24	26	29	34	36	38
Merredin	U	9	9	9	20	20	20	30	32	35
Newdegate (deep)	L	12	13	14	17	19	20	29	33	37
Newdegate (deep)	S	11	12	13	17	19	23	25	28	36
Newdegate (deep)	U	7	11	17	14	19	25	25	27	32
Newdegate (shallow)	L	10	11	12	19	21	25	27	32	38
Newdegate (shallow)	S	11	13	15	20	23	27	26	33	37
Newdegate (shallow)	U	14	17	22	29	33	35	38	45	52
Wittenoorn Hills	L	16	20	22	26	34	42	31	42	51
Wittenoorn Hills	S	14	18	21	25	31	34	31	41	47
Wittenoorn Hills	U	15	17	18	30	34	38	40	44	50
Condingup	L	12	14	14	20	22	23	29	34	36
Condingup	S	12	14	16	20	23	25	35	39	45
Condingup	U	9	9	11	18	20	21	33	35	37

L represents long-cleared site; S, short-cleared site; and U, uncleared site.

lower biomass than might otherwise have been expected for that plant community.) Among long-cleared sites, cumulative organic carbon per unit area at Wittenoorn Hills was also more than twice the lowest (Mullewa) and about 50% more than

most other locations. The sandy duplexes at the Wittenoorn Hills and Newdegate (shallow) locations appear to have more organic carbon than the deep sands at the Northampton and Badgingarra locations.

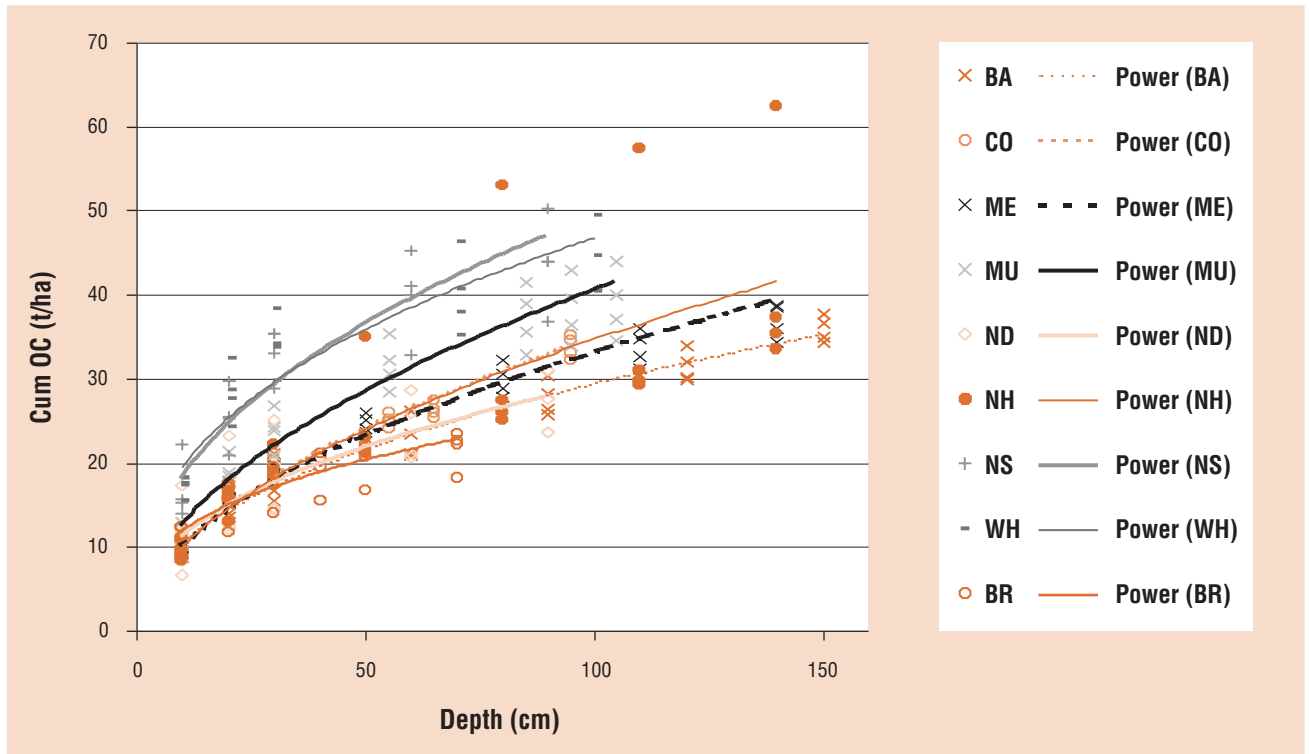


Figure 4a. Cumulative organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by depth - Uncleared sites.

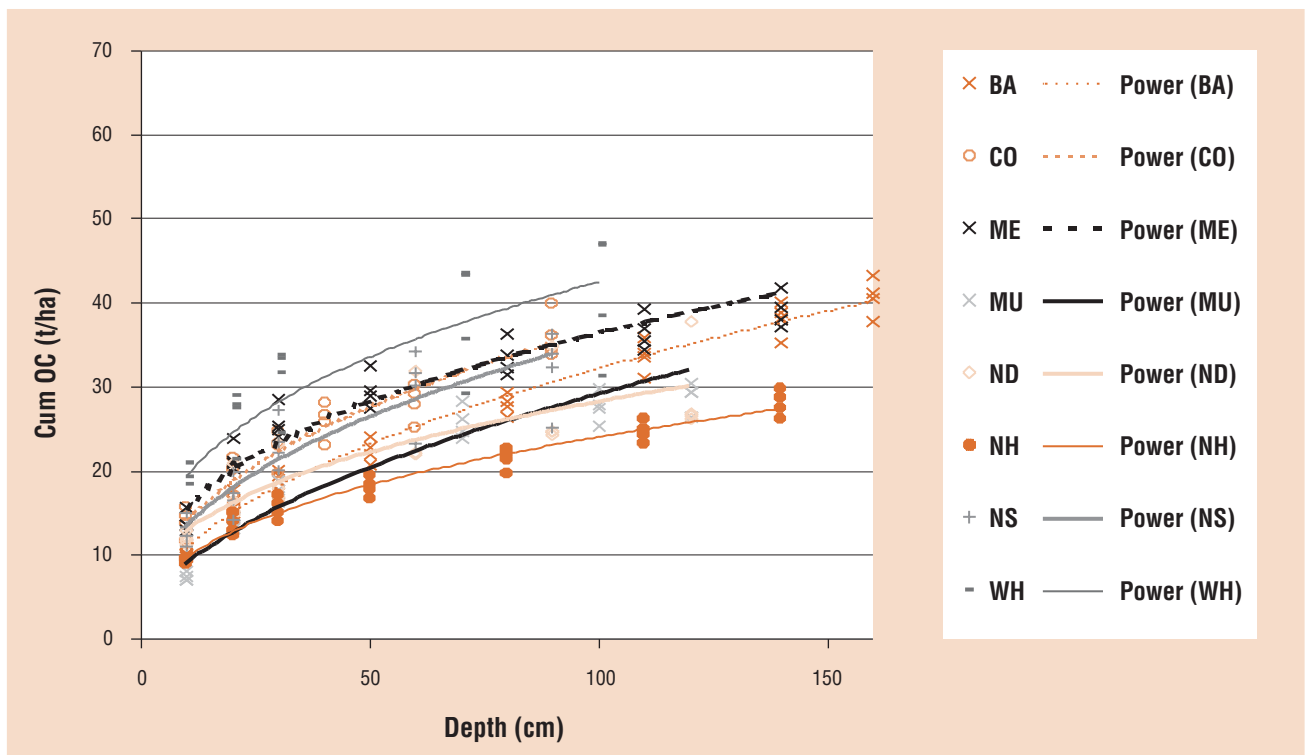


Figure 4b. Cumulative organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by depth - Short-cleared sites.

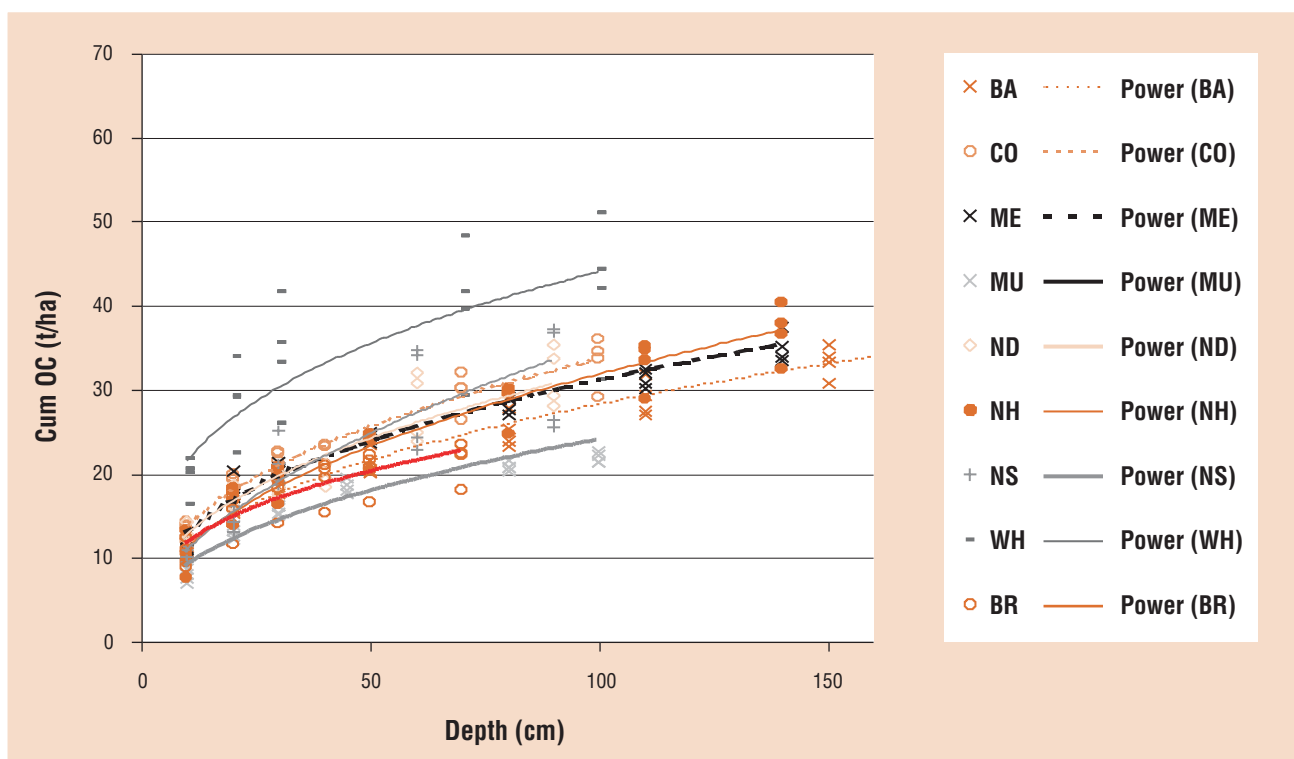


Figure 4c. Cumulative organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by depth - Long-cleared sites.

5.7 COMPARISON OF FINE EARTH ORGANIC CARBON VALUES WITH THAT FROM PREVIOUS STUDY

The locations in this study were chosen as examples of soils in different ecological regions of south-western Australia. A previous study (Griffin and Schoknecht 2000) presented a compilation of the organic carbon (using Walkley and Black methods) in the fine earth fractions in uncleared vegetation from different soil types in different IBRA regions.

Appendix 8 presents the current data (as individual sample values of organic carbon (wt %) plotted against depth) with that from comparable IBRA regions and soil types from the previous study. The Condingup and Mullewa locations had negligible comparable data from the earlier study. Of the other locations, the scatter of the data points

was roughly within that from the earlier study. Only the Badgingarra location appears to have consistently lower values, which suggests the Badgingarra location might be slightly at variance with the data that of the previous study. The significance of this difference is unknown.

Cumulative organic carbon content for the top 30 cm of soil under uncleared vegetation, as derived by Griffin and Schoknecht (2000), are provided in Table 1. The data is broadly similar to that of the uncleared land use sites from the current study. Some locations had lower values in the current study (Badgingarra, Brookton) and some had higher values (Northampton, Newdegate (deep)). This suggests that the previous study reported values of an appropriate order of magnitude.

5.8 COARSE ORGANIC MATTER

Coarse organic matter was concentrated at the surface, where it is 0.1 to over 8% of the whole soil, usually reducing rapidly to less than 0.1% by 50 cm (Appendix 9). This was characteristic of all sites.

There were, however, distinct differences between land use sites in the amount of coarse organic matter. Most of the uncleared sites had more coarse organic matter, especially below 10 cm. There was consistently more coarse organic matter throughout the profile in uncleared than short-cleared or long cleared sites at Badgingarra, Brookton, Mullewa, Northampton, and Wittenoom Hills locations. For Condingup, Merredin, Newdegate (deep) and Newdegate (shallow) locations, the amount of coarse organic matter was consistently greater in uncleared than short-cleared or long-cleared sites below 10 cm.

Some of the coarse organic matter was clearly live roots. The determination of dead or live roots was extremely difficult and could not be resolved without detailed study. Field observations suggested that there appeared to also be more dead roots in the uncleared than in the other land uses. It was also often noted that there were more dead roots of perennial plants in short-cleared than in long-cleared sites.

There appears to be significant differences between locations in the amount of coarse organic matter (Figure 5), even though there is a lot of overlap in the data. The differences were across land uses and were greatest for the surface layers. For the uncleared sites, the sandy soils (e.g. Northampton and Badgingarra) appeared to have the most coarse organic matter and the duplex soils (e.g. Wittenoom Hills, Newdegate (shallow) and Newdegate (deep)) tend to have the least. This suggests soil type has a strong influencing on root densities independent of vegetation type/land use. This could reflect the

differences in the disposition and concentration of available nutrients and moisture. (Brookton was overlooked in this analysis for it appears to be atypically low because of prior grazing.). It must also be considered possible that these results are confounded by the differences in the time of the year at which the sampling was undertaken for the crops in the cleared sites were annual species with roots which begin to decay in summer. Badgingarra and Northampton were among the earliest sampled (winter) and Wittenoom and Condingup were the latest (summer).

The levels of organic carbon in these samples varied greatly and there were no clear differences between land uses (across locations). However, the nitrogen and phosphorus content of the coarse organic matter between land uses were very different, especially between uncleared and long cleared sites (Figure 6a). This shows both differences in the absolute values of these two elements and in the relationship between them. The short-cleared samples analysed were intermediate between uncleared and long-cleared and were closer to that of the uncleared in terms of nitrogen and phosphorus levels. The organic carbon-nitrogen ratios showed clear differences between the land uses (Figure 6b).

The organic carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus composition differences probably reflect the differences in root type. It was noted that the coarse organic matter of the uncleared sites was dominated by roots of perennial plants and the long-cleared sites had mainly roots of annual crops and pasture species.

While these data are interesting in themselves, the differences in type and composition will probably affect the rate of decomposition, something which could conceivably affect the modelling of the organic carbon pool.

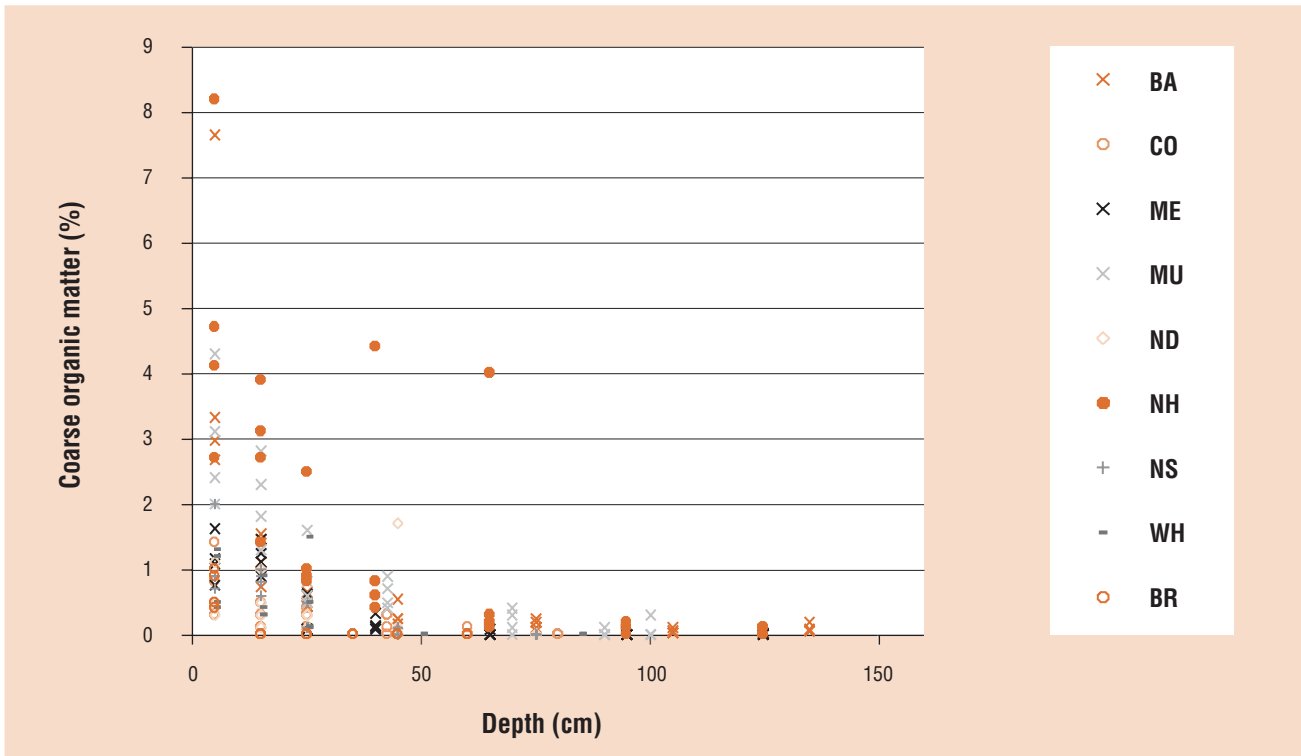


Figure 5a. Coarse organic matter (% of whole soil) by depth - Uncleared sites.

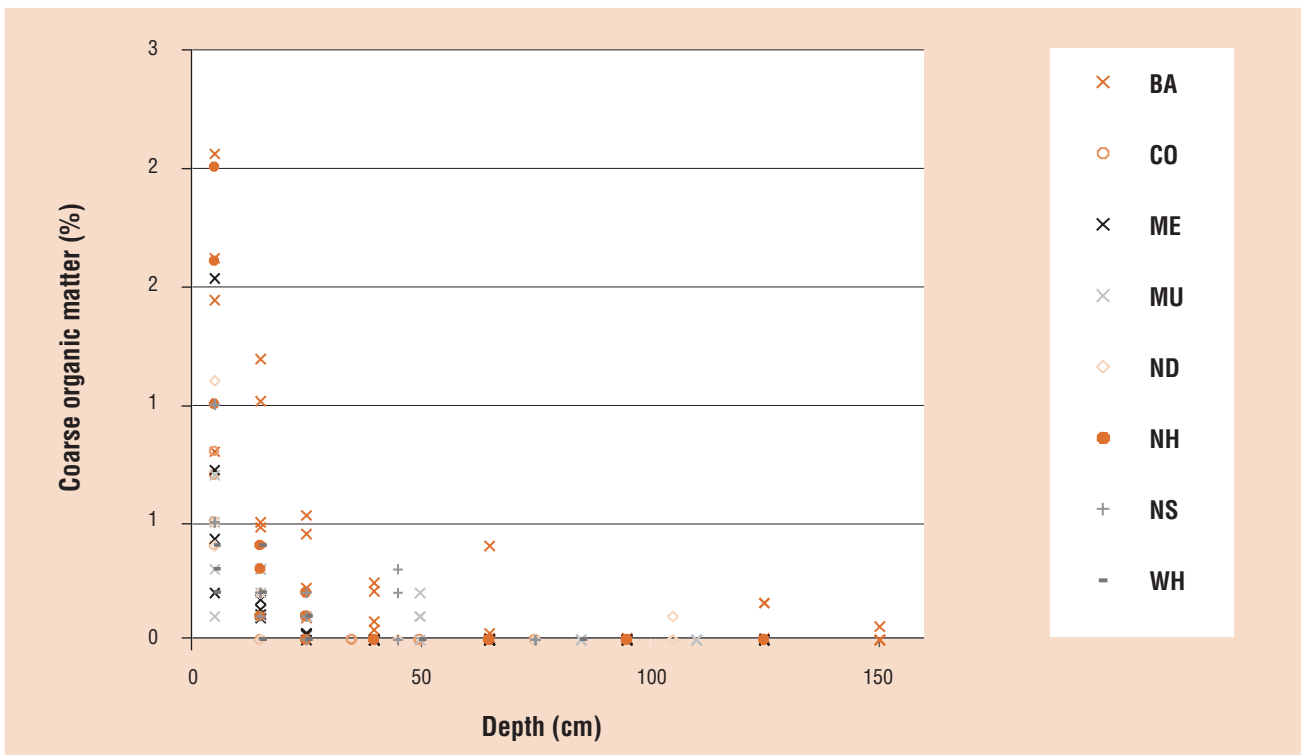


Figure 5b. Coarse organic matter (% of whole soil) by depth - Short-cleared sites.

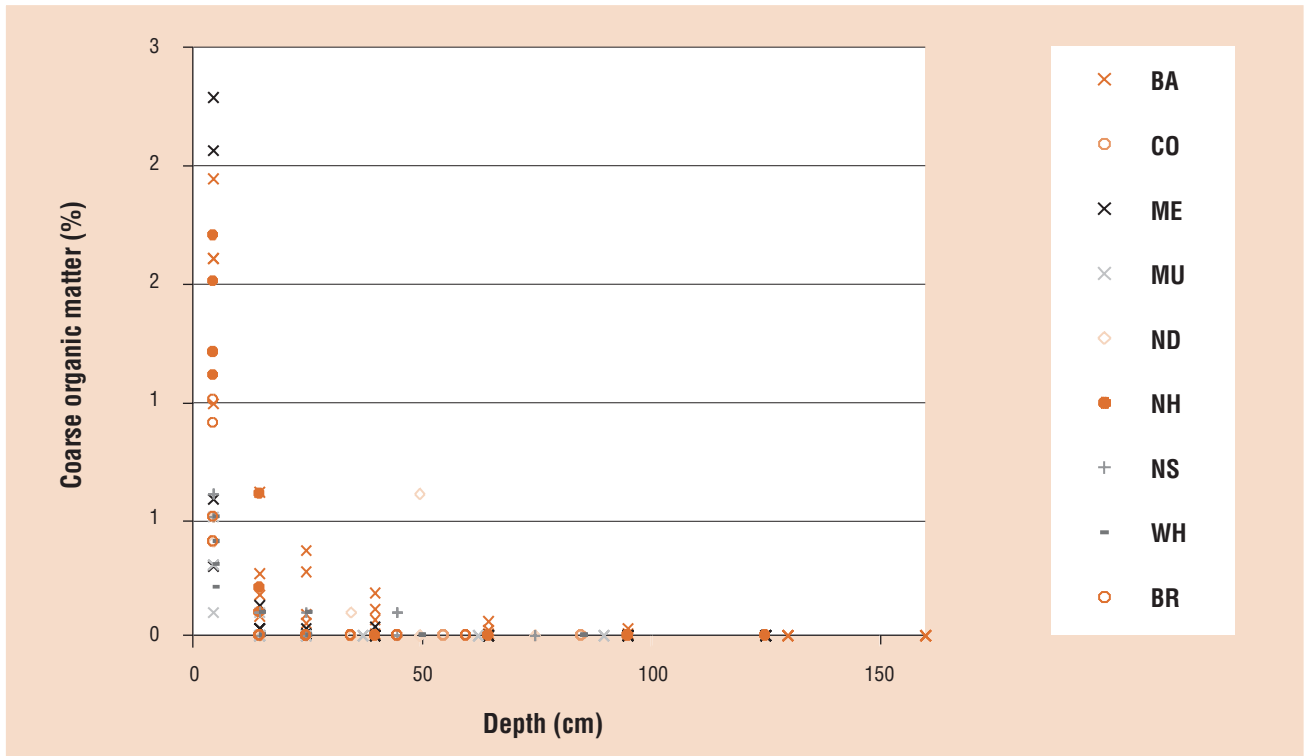


Figure 5c. Coarse organic matter (% of whole soil) by depth - Long-cleared sites.

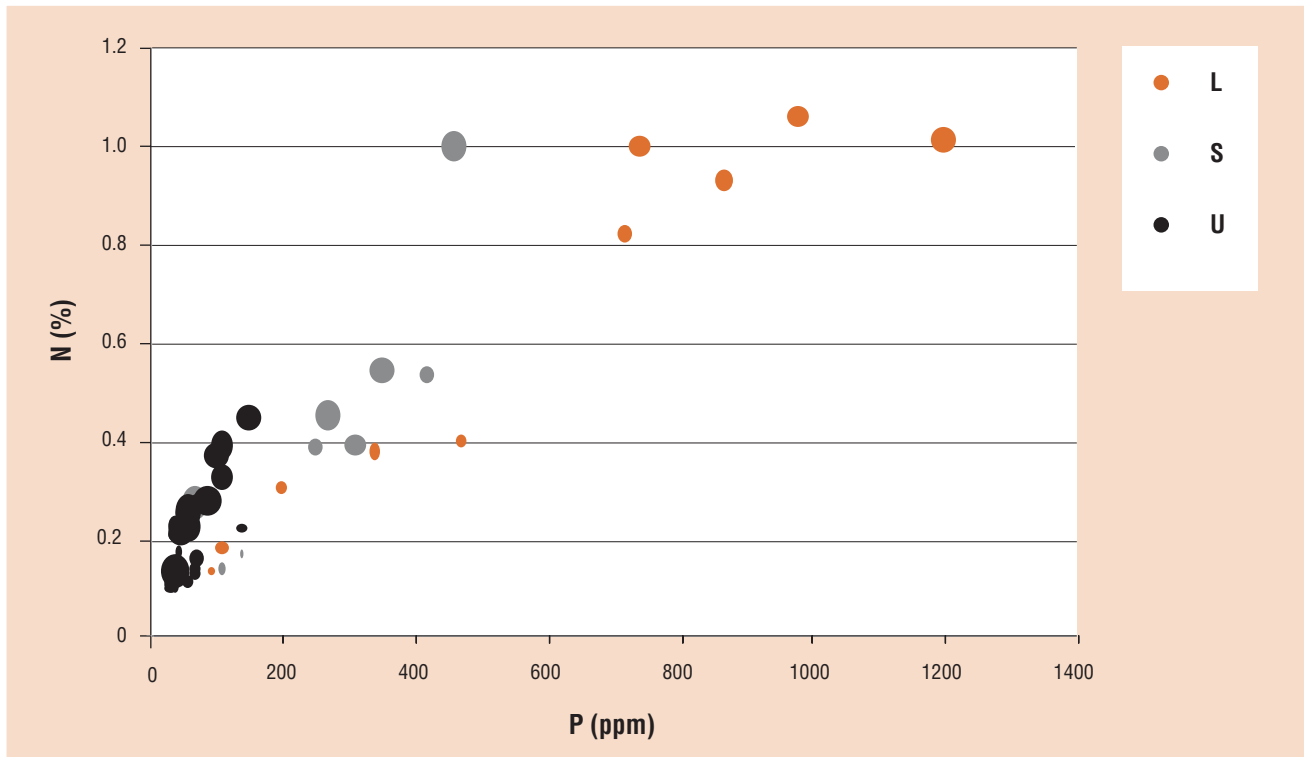


Figure 6a. Composition of coarse organic matter by land use: total N versus total P, with organic carbon indicated by size of points.

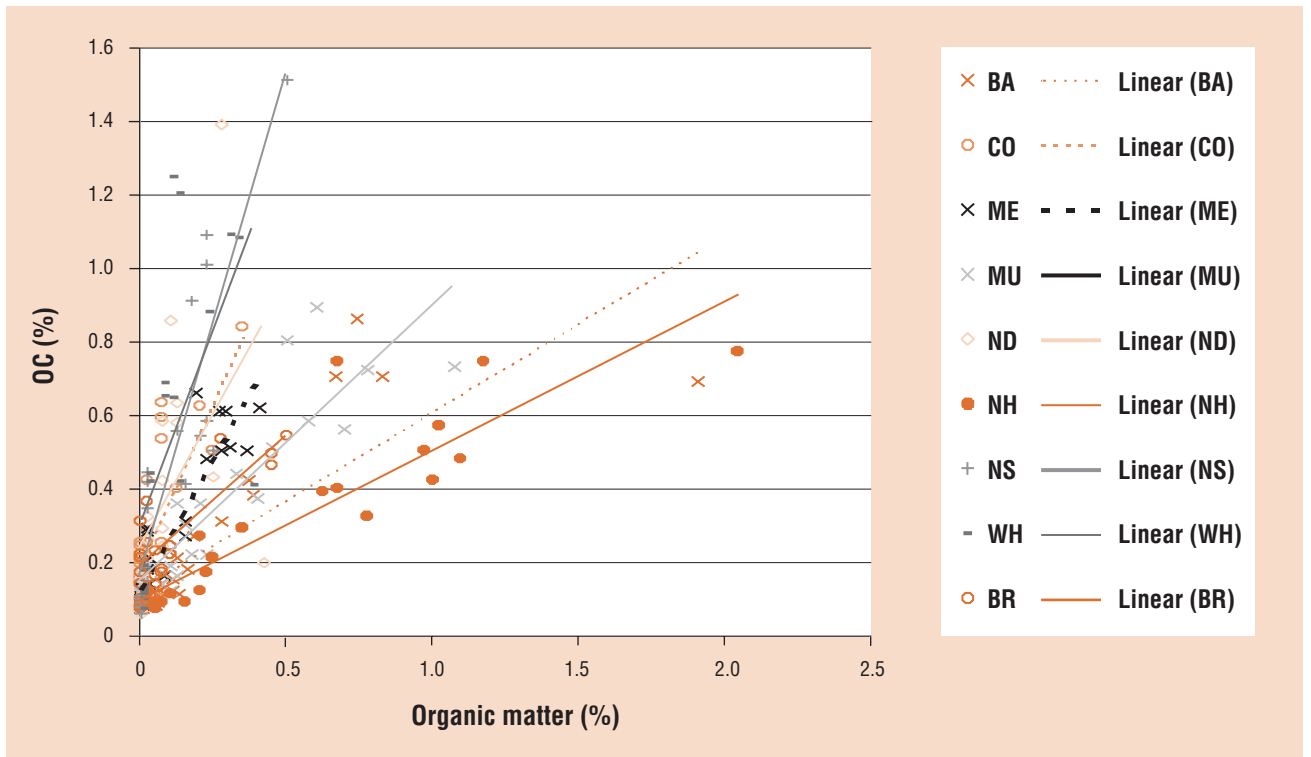


Figure 7a. Organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by % coarse organic matter - Uncleared sites.

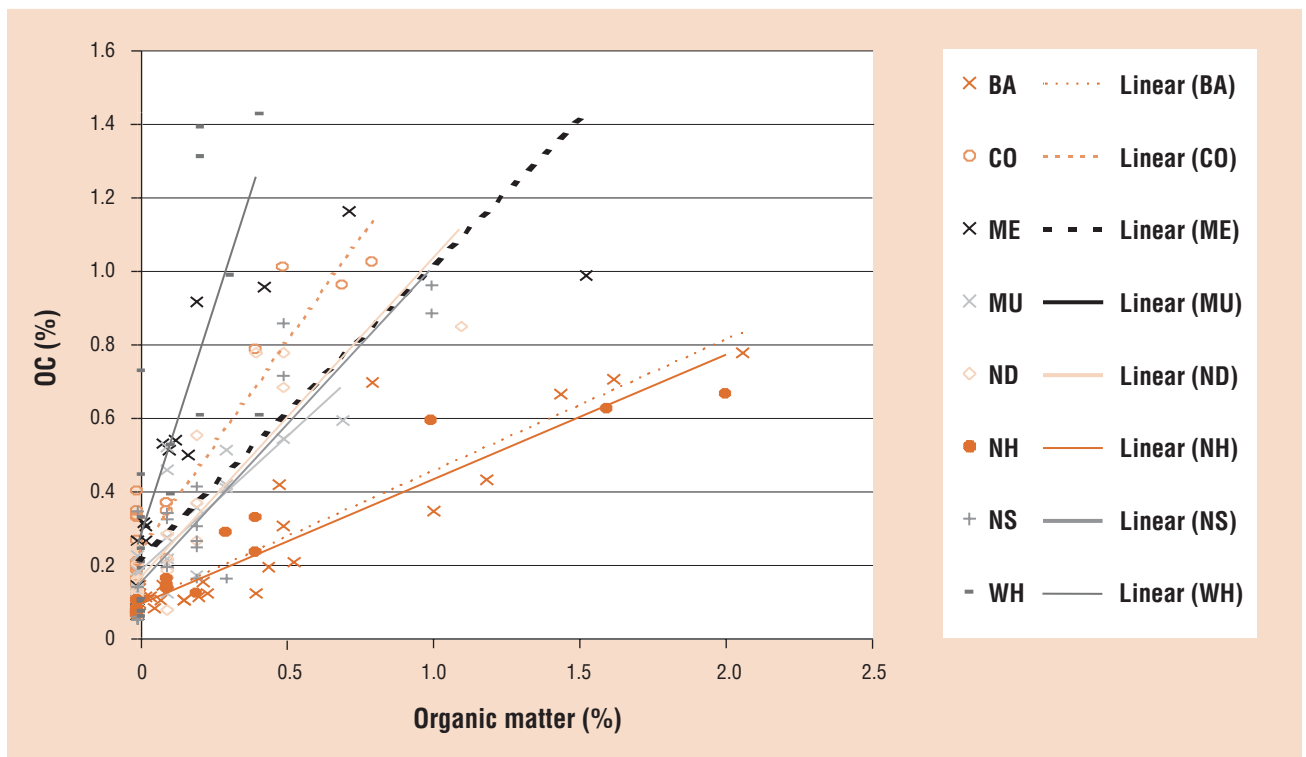


Figure 7b. Organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by % coarse organic matter - Short-cleared sites.

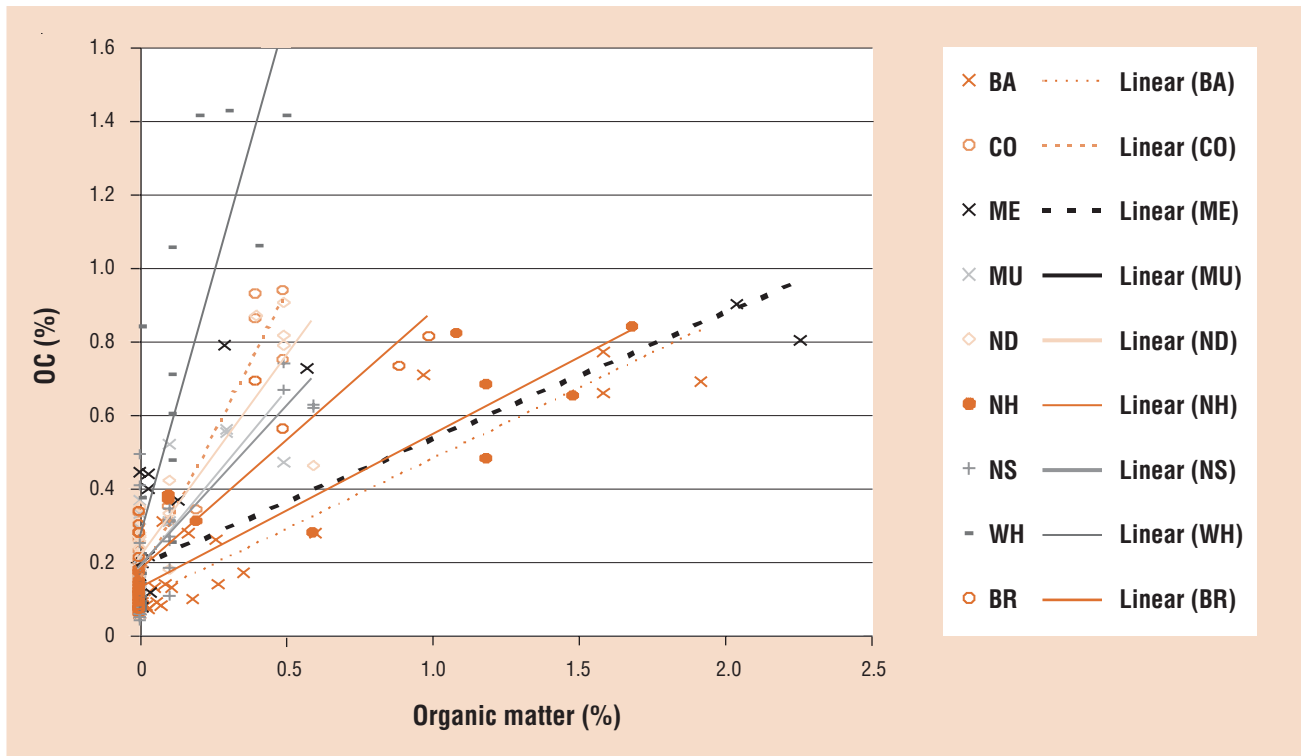


Figure 7c. Organic carbon (W&B,%) of fine earth fraction by % coarse organic matter - Long-cleared sites.

The sandy duplex soils (e.g. Wittenoom Hills and Newdegate (shallow) locations) have the steepest regression slopes and the deep sands (e.g. Badgingarra and Northampton) have the flattest regression slopes. This suggests that the organic carbon equilibrium is dependant on the soil type. In contrast, an investigation of the relationship between organic carbon and clay content did not provide an obvious relationship. There could be some confounding of the results due to climate, however, rainfall seems not likely to be the major influence as all locations were relatively dry (< 500 mm annual rainfall).

The difference between locations of this relationship appears to parallel the difference between location in the concentration of organic carbon (Figure 4). Just as with that relationship, the sandy duplexes (Wittenoom Hills and Newdegate (shallow)) appear to have more organic carbon per unit of coarse organic matter than the deep sands (e.g. Northampton and Badgingarra). To a limited degree, these trends are the inverse of the relative abundance of coarse organic matter at the locations.

5.10 ORGANIC CARBON IN COARSE MINERAL FRACTION

An analysis by Pate *et al.* (2001) of the coarse mineral fraction (usually lateritic (ferruginous) gravels in south-western Australia) showed there to be significant organic carbon present. Close examination has demonstrated that some of this is from the remnants of tightly addressed cluster roots. Bacteria have also been shown to exist within the rind of the gravels. The concentration of organic carbon has been generally higher than in the surrounding fine earth. To confirm these findings, a proportion of the coarse mineral fraction was analysed for a number of elements including organic carbon.

There is a general trend of declining organic carbon (wt %) in the coarse mineral fraction with depth (Appendix 11; the raw data for these are in Appendix 2). Also for most locations, the organic carbon (wt %) in this fraction was greater than that in the fine earth fraction, especially for the upper parts of the soil. Those locations for which this was not the case were Newdegate (shallow), Wittenoom Hills and Newdegate (deep). Newdegate (shallow) and Wittenoom Hills were both shallow duplexes with the coarse fraction being mainly carbonate or silcrete. However, the coarse mineral fragments for Newdegate (deep) was lateritic and very abundant.

The organic carbon of the coarse mineral fraction in the uncleared land use sites appeared to be consistently higher than in the cleared land use sites but the variations were too great to be confident of this. If this were a real difference, it might mean that the organic carbon in the coarse fragments is depleted with time since clearing, and/or the root systems of agricultural annual species are not developing as strong an association with the gravels as do some of the native plant species.

5.11 CUMULATIVE ORGANIC CARBON (AS T/HA) IN WHOLE SOIL

The coarse fractions, both organic and mineral, can contain significant organic carbon in addition to that of the fine earth fraction. The limited analysis of the coarse fractions allowed tentative estimations of the organic carbon in each of these fractions at each location. From these, the total weight of organic carbon was estimated for each sample. This was converted to t/ha from which cumulative values were generated for increasing depths.

Appendix 13 shows the increase in these estimates of organic carbon in the whole soil by depth for each location and land use combination. As for the cumulative curves for the fine earth organic carbon, this shows that the organic carbon had not reached a plateau by the depths (1–2 m) sampled.

Clearly, most organic carbon is in the fine earth fraction. For some locations almost all organic carbon is in this form (Appendix 13). However, the proportion of the whole soil organic carbon represented by the fine earth organic carbon varies with coarse fragment content, depth, location and land use.

Appendix 14 shows the percentage of organic carbon in the three fractions (fine earth, coarse organic fragments, coarse mineral fragments) in each sample for each combination of location by land use. Both coarse fragment types can contribute significantly to the organic carbon in different parts of the profile. The coarse organic matter is most important at the surface. Its contribution varies greatly from about 10 to 50 % of the organic carbon, but declines to negligible levels by 1 m. Where coarse mineral fragments are present, this fraction can be a significant or even the dominant part of the total organic carbon in a sample. This is related to the amount of coarse mineral fragments present, and commonly occurs in the mid- to lower-portion of the profile. It should be noted that the peak concentrations from this fraction appear to be at or near the upper portion of the coarse mineral fragments layer (Appendix 15).

The cumulative data demonstrate some differences apparently due to land use (Appendix 13). Typically, the uncleared land use site has a lower proportion of the whole soil organic carbon in the fine earth fraction than the cleared land use sites. This is obviously due to the higher contribution from the coarse organic matter and some extra from the higher concentrations in the coarse mineral fragments.

5.12 OTHER DIFFERENCES RELATED TO LAND USE

A number of other variables appear to have values influenced by the different land uses. Most of these should be considered tentative as they come from analysis of samples with only one replicate from each location and land use combination.

Electrical Conductivity

Very little difference in electrical conductivity (EC) values was apparent between land uses, except for some locations at depth (Appendix 16). Condingup, Newdegate (deep) and Wittenoom Hills all had higher EC values (about twice) at depth for the uncleared than the cleared sites. For Newdegate (shallow) the opposite situation was the case. It should be noted that all these locations mentioned were the only ones that had significant salt in the subsoil. It is speculated that these apparent effects might be influenced by the different moisture status observed for the land uses, as pits dug in areas of uncleared native vegetation were mostly drier than those in areas cleared for agriculture.

pH

There were some differences in pH values between land uses but no consistent depression of pH was obvious in the subsoil for long-cleared or short-cleared sites compared to uncleared sites (Appendix 17). There were, however, differences in pH due to land use which appeared related to the pH characteristics of the locations.

The pH was consistently lower for soils between 10 and 100 cm in long-cleared sites from locations with acid soil reaction trends and only moderate acidity (Badgingarra, Brookton, Condingup & Northampton), compared to the uncleared sites. The short-cleared sites tended to have an intermediate degree of depression in pH values for these locations. For sites with acid soil reaction trends that were strongly acid (Merredin & Mullewa), there was no obvious differences in the pH between land use sites. This suggests that the amount of H⁺ added by pasture species and fertilizer was insignificant compared to the native soil.

Among the alkaline soil reaction trend locations, the pH trends of long-cleared compared to uncleared sites were inconsistent. For Newdegate (shallow), long-cleared sites were more acidified, for Newdegate (deep), there were no obvious differences, and for Wittenoom Hills, long-cleared sites were more alkaline. The latter could be explained if alkaline subsoil had been incorporated into the topsoil by deep ripping.

Macronutrients

Analysis of macronutrient levels showed some differences between land use sites (Appendices 18, 19 and 20). This was mainly the case for total P, which in the top 10 to 30 cm was clearly greater in the short-cleared and long-cleared sites than the uncleared samples. Total N showed similar trends but not so clearly. Total K showed no consistent trends that could be associated with land use. Mullewa was one location that appeared inconsistent for both N and P, there being little difference between land use sites. This location was notably amongst the more nutrient-rich of the sites sampled. It is on a farm which has a low fertilizer usage record.

The nutrient values of the cleared land use sites are in part due to the nutrient inputs, and the elevated values of the long cleared sites are probably a reflection of this. The apparent elevation in nutrient values, especially total P, might be an indication of the amount of nutrient input, however, caution should be used in considering this link, for the ability of the soil to retain the nutrients must be considered also.

Fe and Al

There were no obvious differences in the total Fe and total Al related to land use. Extractable Al was only measured in those samples with low pH values on the assumption that where the pH is higher, there is negligible extractable Al (Appendix 21). From the limited data from four locations, there were apparently divergent influences of land use. From Condingup and Brookton, there is a suggestion that extractable Al is increased by clearing. In contrast, no obvious difference occurred at Mullewa or Merredin. These data parallel the apparent depression in pH for moderately acidic soils (Condingup and Brookton), and no depression for strongly acidic soils (Merredin and Mullewa) following clearing.

Exchangeable Cations

No significant differences were detected in the level of exchangeable cations due to land use (Appendix 22). There is a suggestion from some locations (e.g. Northampton, Brookton, Mullewa, Merredin and Wittenoom Hills) that there were higher exchangeable cations (mainly calcium) in the surface layers for the cleared land use sites. Organic matter is the dominant exchange material in these layers. However, this elevation in the exchangeable cation levels is not paralleled by either increases in fine earth organic carbon or coarse organic matter levels. Should the higher exchange capacity of the surface be real, the difference in the nature of the organic matter (crops versus perennial shrubs) as reflected in the N and P values of the coarse organic matter might be a contributor to this elevated value.

6. DISCUSSION

This study has provided significant new documentation of the organic carbon pool for a selection of soils subject to different land uses in drier parts of south-western Australia. The study demonstrated that most of the soil carbon occurs in the top 10-30 cm of the soil profile, but significant amounts occur at depths to at least 1 m. The fine earth fraction is considered to contain most of the carbon pool, however, significant amounts are also present in the coarse organic matter and coarse mineral fragments. The latter is part of a phenomenon recently documented by Pate *et al.* (2001), who demonstrated an association between the roots of native plants and the ferruginous coarse fragments. With there still being significant organic carbon in these ferruginous coarse fragments in areas cleared decades before, there is either strong persistence of this carbon, or a continuing relationship between pasture and crop plants with the gravel.

The organic carbon values reported here are consistent with those reported in Griffin and Schoknecht (2000), which used a limited study methodology. Both of these studies used the Walkley and Black method for determining soil carbon levels, which appears to provide a few percent lower than that derived from the LECO method.

Differences in soil properties occurred when land use changed from native vegetation to annual pasture or cropping systems. The bulk density of the surface layers commonly were greater in the cleared than in the uncleared soils. There was generally a slight increase in the fine earth organic carbon (as wt %) of these surface layers, which is inconsistent with compaction of the surface layers, or even soil loss. It is argued that for most of the locations sampled, there was an increase in this organic carbon because of the changed land use.

The total organic carbon pool (as t/ha) appears to not have changed greatly even after 30 or more years since clearing. In most locations the organic

7. CONCLUSIONS

carbon in the fine earth fraction of the whole profile remained relatively unchanged, however, there appears to be slightly more in the surface layers and less in the deeper layers. This is supported by similar changes in the type and distribution of root systems.

In some soils there was a significant depletion of organic carbon following clearing. This was observed at Mullewa which had strongly acidic soil even under native vegetation. It is suggested that this decline is in part caused by the strongly acidic soil being hostile to good growth of agricultural plants but not to native species. The Mullewa property also appears to have received relatively low levels of fertiliser inputs, which may contribute to the lower soil carbon levels through lower crop and pasture production.

Some other soil properties appear to be changed by clearing. The nature of soil acidification of the top 50 cm, which also involves an increase in the amount of extractable Al, was observed in these data. This acidification is well documented, apparently being related to increased nitrogen fixation and fertilizer inputs from land holders. However, this was not observed for the alkaline or highly acidic soils, only those with moderately acidic soil.

Acidification is influenced by the pH buffering capacity, which in turn is a function of clay and organic matter content. The possible influence of the changes in organic carbon and coarse organic matter on the differential rate of acidification was not investigated here but might be a worthwhile exercise in the future.

The bulk density increases observed in the top 30 cm of soil after clearing were inconsistent with the increased fine earth organic carbon values for the surface soil under agriculture. Typically, organic matter would be expected to decrease the bulk density, however, it appears that increased bulk density was due to reductions in soil structure and increased compaction under agriculture.

There are a number of useful findings from this study:

- The type and distribution of soil organic carbon in the top 1–2 m of a range of sandy-surfaced soils in south-western Australia is now documented;
- The fine earth fraction of the top 30 cm typically contains the majority of the carbon but significant amounts are also present in coarse organic matter and ferruginous gravels;
- The variation in most soil parameters measured at the same site (i.e. between sampling points) was commonly 10 - 30%. This was of a similar order of magnitude to the findings of Griffin and Schoknecht (2000). This suggests that the relative value of the detailed sampling methodology should be considered;
- Changes in soil carbon due to the clearing of native vegetation and establishing annual agricultural systems were observed, but were of minor extent;
- The total carbon pool was changed little by the change in land use from native vegetation to agriculture, except that under agriculture there appeared to be more in the top soils and less coarse organic matter at depth;
- The bulk density of the surface layers were mostly increased by the change in land use from native vegetation to agriculture; and
- Changes to soil chemistry were generally minor. Acidification appeared to be limited to those soils that were initially moderately acid, but not alkaline or strongly acid soils. Fertilizer inputs, particularly phosphorus, are reflected in the soil macronutrient analysis.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY DELIVERABLE: FUTURE MONITORING

A requirement of this study was to make recommendations of future monitoring and especially whether any of the current paired sites should continue to be monitored.

Monitoring programs are expensive to maintain, and a clear examination of purpose and the cost-benefit of the monitoring program needs to be assessed. There is some virtue in continued monitoring of the paired sites as input for *Roth-C* or other soil carbon models, but this would require detailed recording of land use inputs and exports, and significant resources.

The current study includes both short and long-cleared paired sites, which show limited differences in organic carbon as a result of land use. The expense of monitoring of these areas in the long term, therefore, appears unjustified.

Recommendation 1

That no further monitoring of the paired sites for the purpose of understanding soil organic carbon be undertaken.

There is currently very little land clearing in south-western Australia and it is more than 20 years since significant land clearing occurred. In that light, land clearing is only a minor contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in south-western Australia. Changes in farming systems are likely to be far more significant contributors to soil carbon changes. There is, therefore, merit in investigating the changes in soil carbon due to changing farming systems across a full range of soil types. The current study focused on sandy-surfaced soils.

Recommendation 2

Develop a monitoring program to assess changes in soil carbon (in conjunction with programs looking at other soil factors) with the development of sustainable farming systems across a broad range of soil types.

The intensity of sampling needs some consideration in future studies. This study provided much documentation about a few sites for a particular purpose. For other purposes, greater cost-benefits would be obtained from more locations sampled less intensively.

Recommendation 3

The intensity of sampling needs to be tailored to the purpose of the study; e.g. more samples for documentation, less for modelling.

KEY DELIVERABLE: PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHIVING SAMPLES

The future of the samples from this project need to be considered. The Chemistry Centre of Western Australia maintains a significant archive of samples that can be made available for later studies. There has already been an inquiry on the use of the samples from the present study. Normally the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia provides samples at its own discretion, especially years after the initial collection. Issues of ownership and the cost of storage and retrieval need to be negotiated in relation to the current samples.

Recommendation 4

The current samples should continue to be archived by the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia and negotiations on ownership and cost of storage and retrieval be undertaken. No material should be used for any purpose until an agreement between the Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia and the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia has been reached.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

Description of Locations and Sampling Points

**Descriptions Generated from the Department of Agriculture,
Profiles Database**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Location	Land use	Pit	Page No.
Badgingarra BA	Long-Cleared	Pit 2	33
Badgingarra BA	Short-Cleared	Pit 2	35
Badgingarra BA	Uncleared	Pit 1	37
Brookton BR,	Long-Cleared	Pit 2	39
Brookton BR	Uncleared	Pit 2	41
Condingup CO	Long-Cleared	Pit 1	43
Condingup CO	Short-Cleared	Pit 1	45
Condingup CO	Uncleared	Pit 1	47
Merredin ME	Long-Cleared	Pit 3	49
Merredin ME	Short-Cleared	Pit 1	51
Merredin ME	Uncleared	Pit 1	53
Mullewa MU	Long-Cleared	Pit 3	55
Mullewa MU	Short-Cleared	Pit 1	57
Mullewa MU	Uncleared	Pit 3	59
Newdegate (Deep) ND	Long-Cleared	Pit 2	61
Newdegate (Deep) ND	Short-Cleared	Pit 4	63
Newdegate (Deep) ND	Uncleared	Pit 1	65
Northampton NH	Long-Cleared	Pit 4	67
Northampton NH	Short-Cleared	Pit 1	69
Northampton NH	Uncleared	Pit 2	71
Newdegate (Shallow) N	Long-Cleared	Pit 4	73
Newdegate (Shallow) NS	Short-Cleared	Pit 1	75
Newdegate (Shallow) NS	Uncleared	Pit 4	77
Wittenoom Hills WH	Long-Cleared	Pit 4	79
Wittenoom Hills WH	Short-Cleared	Pit 2	81
Wittenoom Hills WH	Uncleared	Pit 2	83
Attachment A: Profile Photos for Representative Pits from each Location			85

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 355855 mE 6641040 mN
Locations Notes:	Badgingarra, Tom Plant
Site Notes:	FRAME: 6-10
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	pediment	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating low hills		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	150
Morphological type:	lower slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	50 m	Pattern Relief:	pediment

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels
Physical properties:	Water repellent; loose; very deep soil; water table at 80 cm

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	unconsolidated material (unidentified) Jurassic sandstone, Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Pasture: Brome, Cape Weed, Blue lupins & assorted grasses & Silver grass

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Pale deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Arenic Bleached-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	224Ye_3a

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-20	greyish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, grey (10YR 6/1) dry medium sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; many, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; fine to medium sand. Many very fine (< 1 mm) grass roots; clear, smooth boundary.
A2	20-50	light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) moist, light grey (10YR 7/2) dry medium sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; fine to medium sand. Few very fine grass roots; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A3	50-110	yellow (10YR 8/6) moist, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) dry medium sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; Roots 1 per 100cm ² ; gradual, smooth boundary.
B1	110-150	yellow (10YR 8/6) moist, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) dry medium sand with 4-8% clay; moderately moist soil; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; no, very fine roots; 5% subrounded ironstone fine gravels, soft irregular nodules and subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; Friable, nil roots. Old decayed carbonic root channels + 5 mm.
B2	150-170+	yellow (10YR 7/8) moist, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) dry clayey medium sand; very few mottles; moist soil; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; no, very fine roots; 5% subrounded ironstone fine gravels, variegated red and subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; nil roots. Friable.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 357152 mE 6644285 mN
Locations Notes:	Badgingarra, Tom Plant
Site Notes:	Photo frame: 11-15
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	pediment	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating low hills		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	250
Morphological type:	lower slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	50 m	Pattern Relief:	pediment

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil; water table at 80 cm

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	unconsolidated material (unidentified) Jurassic sandstone, Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Sparse pasture: Rye grass & clover with lupins & cape weed

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Pale deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Arenic Bleached-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	224Ye_3a

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-20	greyish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; common, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability, water repellent; very fine common grass roots. Occasional medium lateral roots from old native species; abrupt, wavy boundary.
A2	20-50	very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist, white (10YR 8/2) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; common, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; Common fine grass roots plus occasional woody roots as above; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A3	50-110	yellow (10YR 7/5) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry sand with 4-8% clay; very few mottles; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; sandy fabric; few, fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few fine roots occasional medium roots as above; diffuse, smooth boundary.
B1	110-140	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/5) dry clayey sand; weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; sandy fabric; few, fine roots; very few subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; occasional fine roots. Few woody roots as above; diffuse, smooth boundary.
B2	140-160+	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/5) dry clayey sand; few mottles; weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; sandy fabric; 2 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels and 1 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; occasional fine roots. Woody roots as above.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses.
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 357745 mE 6644312 mN
Locations Notes:	Badgingarra, Tom Plant
Site Notes:	Photo frame: 17-25. Burnt some time. 5 years since fire
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	pediment	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating low hills		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	100
Morphological type:	lower slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	50 m	Pattern Relief:	pediment

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments, stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil; water table at 80 cm

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	unconsolidated material (unidentified) Jurassic sandstone, Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	heathland
Notes:	Low heath

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Pale deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Arenic Bleached-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	224Ye_3a

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) moist, greyish brown (10YR 5/2) dry sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability, non water repellent; many very fine roots. Few fine roots. Occasional medium roots; clear, smooth boundary.
A2	10-30	very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; few very fine & fine roots. Occasional lateral medium roots; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A3	30-60	very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry sand with 2-4% clay; very weak, moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine & fine and occasional medium roots; diffuse, smooth boundary.
B1	60-90	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/5) dry sand with 4-8% clay; common mottles; very weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine & fine and occasional medium roots; diffuse, smooth boundary.
B2	90-120	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry clayey sand; many mottles; very weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine & fine and occasional medium roots; diffuse, wavy boundary.
B3	120-150+	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry clayey sand; many mottles; very weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine & fine and occasional medium roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 490424 mE 6429025 mN
Locations Notes:	NW of Brookton
Site Notes:	MicroRelief: Plough furrows
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	3 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	50 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	Water repellent; loose; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	low heath
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Slight wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Reticulite deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Ferric-Petroferric Bleached-Orthic Tenosol (2002)

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) moist sand with 2-4 % clay; firm consistence; apedal, single grain structure; common, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; roots few, fine; clear, smooth boundary.
A2	10-40	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, white (10YR 8/0) dry sand; very weak consistence; apedal, single grain structure; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; roots few, fine; clear, wavy boundary.
B1	40-50	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist sand with 2-4 % clay; very weak consistence; apedal, single grain structure; few, very fine roots; 20 % subrounded ferruginous fine gravels and 40 % subrounded ferruginous medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; gradual, tongued boundary.
B2	50-90+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist; rigid consistence; apedal, massive structure; few, very fine roots; 10% subrounded ferruginous medium gravels; moderate permeability; Breaking up reticulite. As per site BRU2. Roots size 1, fine.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 490379 mE 6429160 mN
Locations Notes:	NW of Brookton
Site Notes:	Once grazed. Fenced off 15 years ago
Disturbance:	No effective disturbance, grazed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	3 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	50 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones, no coarse fragments
Physical properties:	loose; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Reticulite deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Ferric-Petroferric Bleached-Orthic Tenosol (2002)

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist medium sand with 2-4% clay; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; many, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; sand M to F. Surface sand was L on top of well developed surface seal. Roots size F - F & size M - F; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A2	10-30	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, white (10YR 8/0) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; common, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; Roots size F - F & size M - F; gradual, smooth boundary.
B1	30-60	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist medium sand with 2-4 % clay; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; common, very fine roots; 20% fine gravels and 30 % medium gravels Alluvial and 20 % coarse gravels; moderately rapid permeability; sand M to F. Boundary sometimes tongued. Roots size F - F & size M rare; gradual, wavy boundary.
B2	60-85+	rigid dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability; reticulite breaking up. Ferricrinds with pale smooth goethite cotes. Also roots size F - F & size M rare. Massive reticulite.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 481020 mE 6276953 mN
Locations Notes:	Condingup
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	100
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Moderate wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow/brown deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Eutrophic Yellow Chromosol (2002)
Map Unit:	245Es_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; gradual boundary.
A2	10-20	very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist fine sand; weak moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
A3	20-40	very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist fine sand; weak moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; 55 % subangular ferruginous medium gravels concentrated towards lower boundary; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
B2	40-70	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist light clay; many coarse prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) moist mottles; very firm moist consistence; pedal, strong, angular blocky structure; 5 % subrounded ferruginous medium gravels; moderate permeability; diffuse boundary.
C	70-130+	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist light clay; common coarse prominent yellow (10YR 7/5) moist mottles; very firm moist consistence; pedal, strong, angular blocky structure; 1 % ferruginous; moderate permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 481233 mE 6276873 mN
Locations Notes:	Condingup
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed.

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	1000
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	convex slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

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Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow/brown deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Eutrophic Yellow Chromosol (2002)
Map Unit:	245Es_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; gradual boundary.
A21	10-20	very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse boundary.
A22	20-40	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
A3	40-60	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; 40% subrounded ferruginous medium gravels dense gravels; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
B2	60-100+	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist light clay; many coarse distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist mottles; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, angular blocky structure; no coarse fragments; moderately slow permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 481208 mE 6276764 mN
Locations Notes:	Condingup
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	convex slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	shrubland
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow/brown deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Eutrophic Yellow Chromosol (2002)
Map Unit:	245Es_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear, smooth boundary.
A21	10-20	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A22	20-30	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse, smooth boundary.
A23	30-55	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear, wavy boundary.
A3	55-65	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist fine sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, single grain structure; sandy fabric; 50% subrounded ferruginous medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; abrupt, smooth boundary.
B2	65-95+	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist light clay; common coarse distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist mottles; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, angular blocky structure; no coarse fragments; moderately slow permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 674149 mE 6506171 mN
Locations Notes:	Bodallin South, Phil Ivey
Site Notes:	Photo frame: 27 - 32. MICRORELIEF: Cultivation lines. Sheet of deep yellow colluvial soil at site elsewhere occurs as pockets between gravel ridges. See card-Site Notes
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	3 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	800
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	25 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	Hardsetting; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	grassland
Site:	
Surrounds:	grassland
Notes:	Cape weed, Sub-clover, Serradella. Cropped since the 70s or earlier

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

slight wind erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Acid yellow sandy earth (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow Kandosol (2002)
Map Unit:	258Ta

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry sand with 4-8% clay; very firm dry consistence; apedal; common, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability, non water repellent; clear boundary.
A2	10-30	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry clayey sand; very firm moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse boundary.
B1	30-80	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry sandy loam; few coarse mottles and very few coarse mottles; weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse boundary.
B2	80-150+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry sandy loam; few coarse mottles; weak moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; rare very fine roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 674056 mE 6506032 mN
Locations Notes:	Bodallin South, Phil Ivey
Site Notes:	frame: 7 - 14. MICRORELIEF: Cultivation
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	25 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	firm; very deep soil; water table at 80 cm

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	combination (shrub, mallee, woodland)
Notes:	Cape weed, Sub-clover. Cleared in 1990

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Slight wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Acid yellow sandy earth (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow Kandosol (2002)
Map Unit:	258Ta

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry clayey sand; weak consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability;(LS); clear boundary.
A2	10-30	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry medium sandy loam; firm consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; cultivation pan at top of this layer; diffuse boundary.
B1	30-50	brownish yellow (10YR 6/5) moist medium sandy loam; few red (2.5YR 4/6) moist mottles; weak consistence, slightly sticky, slightly plastic; apedal, massive structure; very few ferruginous semi-indurated, irregular; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse boundary.
B2	50-140+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist medium sandy loam; apedal, massive structure; earthy fabric; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability;moist consistence.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 674101 mE 6506136 mN
Locations Notes:	Bodallin South, Phil Ivey
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Pedestals under vegetation. Sand plain. Strip of vegetation 25 m. wide, some slight access by stock obvious. Surface crust about 10mm. Some layers within crust including surface 1-2 mm often with lichen & moss.
Disturbance:	Slightly disturbed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	25 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	surface crust; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	shrubland
Surrounds:	mallee
Notes:	Heath. Appears to have been burnt about 1990

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Acid yellow sandy earth, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow Kandosol (2002)
Map Unit:	258Ta

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A11	0-2	brown (10YR 5/3) moist fine sand; very firm dry consistence; pedal, moderate, 2-5 mm, platy structure; no coarse fragments; moderately slow permeability, non water repellent; texture FM CS; abrupt boundary.
A12	2-10	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist fine sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; texture FK CS; gradual boundary.
A2	10-30	yellow (10YR 7/6) moist clayey sand; few mottles; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; gradual boundary.
B1	30-80	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist sandy loam; few mottles; very weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; ferruginous; 1 % rounded quartz fine gravels; moderately rapid permeability; semi-indurated FE mottles, irregular, infilled root channels; diffuse boundary.
B2	80-150+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist sandy loam; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; medium ferruginous and fine ferruginous; 2 % subrounded quartz fine gravels; moderately rapid permeability; semi-indurated FE mottles, irregular, infilled root channels.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 389969 mE 6827030 mN
Locations Notes:	Tardan, Christian Brother's College
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Vehicle tracks
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	2000
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium/lateritic
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Cape weed, Sub - clover & grasses

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Slight wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, acid, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Ferric-Reticulate Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	271Pi_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-12	brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry sand with 4-8 % clay; very weak consistence; apedal, massive structure; 1 % rounded ironstone fine gravels no goethite coatings; moderately rapid permeability; clear, wavy boundary.
A2	12-45	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry clayey sand; weak consistence; apedal, massive structure; 1% rounded ironstone fine gravels no goethite coatings; moderately rapid permeability; gradual boundary.
B1	45-80	strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) moist clayey sand; firm consistence; apedal, massive structure; 20 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels goethite, haematite interior and 10 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels goethite, haematite interior and 40 % subrounded ironstone coarse gravels goethite, haematite interior; moderately rapid permeability; gradual boundary.
B2	80-150+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist sandy loam; very firm consistence; apedal, massive structure; 80% subangular ironstone Manganese in reticulite, highly Fe, black interior.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 391259 mE 6829101 mN
Locations Notes:	Tardan, Christian Brother's College
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Vehicle tracks. Frame No.3 From 35 - 37
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	plain	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating plains		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	300
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	plain

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Cape weed, raddish, some grass & clover

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Slight wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, acid, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Ferric-Reticulate Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	271Pi_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) moist, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; very few rounded ironstone fine gravels; moderately rapid permeability; many very fine roots; clear boundary.
A2	10-80	yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; very few rounded ironstone fine gravels; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine roots; diffuse boundary.
B1	80-100	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist clayey sand; firm moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; 30 % rounded fine gravels and 45 % rounded medium gravels; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine roots; clear boundary.
B2	100-120+	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist sandy loam; common brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist mottles; very firm moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; 40 % subangular ironstone fine gravels reticulite and 40% subangular ironstone medium gravels; moderate permeability; 4 - 5 Consistence. Occasional very fine roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 391259 mE 6829051 mN
Locations Notes:	Tardan, Christian Brother's College
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Pedestals around plants
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	plain	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating plains		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	plain

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	surface crust; deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	heathland
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, acid, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Acidic Ferric-Reticulate Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	271Pi_2

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-5	brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry sand with 4-8 % clay; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; texture: fine to medium, top 0.5 cm biological surface crust.; gradual boundary.
A21	5-30	yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry sand with 4-8 % clay; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; texture: fine to medium.
A22	30-85	yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) moist, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) dry sand with 4-8 % clay; very weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; very few ironstone; moderately rapid permeability; texture: fine to medium.
B1	85-95	yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) moist, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) dry sand with 4-8 % clay; very weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; 30 % rounded ironstone fine gravels goethite coated and 20 % rounded ironstone medium gravels goethite coated; moderately rapid permeability; texture: fine to medium.
B2	95-100+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist clayey sand; very firm moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; 60 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels multi-coloured, goethite & haematite; moderate permeability; perm. fact.: 3 - 4 variable.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 684796 mE 6302488 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	Water repellent; loose; deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	dried off pasture, none recognisable, cereal stubble from previous year

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Moderate wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Duplex sandy gravel, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Mottled-Subnatric Yellow Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist, grey (10YR 6/1) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 1 % rounded ironstone fine gravels; rapid permeability; dry due to plough layer; sharp, smooth boundary.
A21	10-12	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, light grey (10YR 7/2) dry sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 5 % rounded ironstone fine gravels and 2 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; abrupt, smooth boundary.
A22	12-42	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 25 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels and 30 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels and 5 % subrounded ironstone coarse gravels; rapid permeability; abrupt, wavy boundary.
B21	42-50	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist sandy clay; common medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/8) moist mottles; strong dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; 5 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately slow permeability; gradual, wavy boundary.
B22	50-70	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist medium clay; many medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) moist mottles; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 10-20 mm, subangular blocky structure; 2% subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderate permeability; Reticulate pattern; diffuse, wavy boundary.
B23	70-110+	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist medium clay; many medium distinct light grey (10YR 7/2) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; 5% subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderate permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 683571 mE 6301325 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Plough furrows. Some roots on surface
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	soft; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified)
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Pasture, crop last year. Sub-clover, raddish, Vulpia. Lot of stubble last year

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Grey deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Mottled-Subnatric Yellow Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-5	dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 2 % rounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,2; abrupt, smooth boundary.
A21	5-18	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 2 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,1; abrupt, wavy boundary.
A22	18-36	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry sand with 2-4 % clay; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 20 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels and 40 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,2 & 2,1. Thin bleach (10yr 8/2D) at bottom of horizon over B; sharp, wavy boundary.
B21	36-48	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist sandy clay loam; few medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) moist mottles; strong dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; 5 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderately slow permeability; top of B indurated. Roots 2,1; gradual, wavy boundary.
B22	48-78	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist medium clay; many medium prominent red (2.5YR 5/6) moist mottles; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, moderate, 10-20 mm, subangular blocky structure; 2 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; moderate permeability; roots nil; diffuse, wavy boundary.
B23	78-105	pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) moist medium clay; common medium distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist mottles and few medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/6) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, moderate, 10-20 mm, angular blocky structure; clay cutans; Object invalid or no longer set.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 683637 mE 6301339 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: SM
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	700
Morphological type:	Slope curvature: uniform slope		
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	Water repellent; firm; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified)
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	mallee
Surrounds:	mallee
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no tunnel erosion, no stbank erosion, no wave erosion, no mass movement, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Grey deep sandy duplex, gravelly (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Ferric Mottled-Mesonatric Yellow Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-12	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; many, fine roots; 1 % rounded ironstone fine gravels; rapid permeability; plus roots size M, 0-1 %; abrupt, wavy boundary.
A2	12-30	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist, white (10YR 8/2) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; common, fine roots; 50 % rounded; rapid permeability; Strong bleach at bottom of horizon (2.5 yr 8/1), plus roots size M, 0-1 %; sharp, irregular boundary.
B1	30-40	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist sandy clay loam; few medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/6) moist mottles; strong dry consistence; pedal, weak, 50-100 mm, columnar structure; few, medium roots; 2 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels; moderately slow permeability; line of horizontal large roots at 35 cm. (15-20 mm diameter); gradual, wavy boundary.
B21	40-65	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist medium clay; common medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/6) moist mottles; very firm dry consistence; pedal, weak, 2-5 mm, angular blocky structure; few, coarse roots; moderate permeability; occasional large roots; diffuse, wavy boundary.
B22	65-90	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist light clay; common medium distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 2-5 mm, subangular blocky structure; few, coarse roots; moderate permeability; occasional large roots; diffuse, wavy boundary.
BC	90-105+	pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) moist light clay; common fine faint reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 5-10 mm, subangular blocky structure; clay cutans; Object invalid or no longer set.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 239254 mE 6889688 mN
Locations Notes:	NW of Northampton, Lyal Reynolds
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	3 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil; water table at 0 cm

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	grassland
Notes:	pasture, clover, Stipa, doublegee

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Slight wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Regolithic Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	232Ur

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	greyish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry medium sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability; roots many very fine; clear boundary.
A2	10-40	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist, yellow (10YR 7/6) dry medium sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; few very fine roots; diffuse boundary.
B1	40-100	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist, yellow (10YR 7/8) dry clayey medium sand; firm moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; medium to coarse sand, very few to no roots; diffuse boundary.
B2	100-160+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist, yellow (10YR 7/8) dry clayey medium sand; firm moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; medium to coarse sand, no roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 239671 mE 6891057 mN
Locations Notes:	NW of Northampton, Lyal Reynolds
Site Notes:	wheel ruts, Some wood 0.5 - 2 cm. diameter on ground, wheat stubble
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	300
Morphological type:	lower slope	Slope curvature:	convex slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	soft; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	heathland
Notes:	Light pasture, Hypochoeris, Stipa, a little Clover & Double Gee (Banksia prionotes nearby)

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Severe wind erosion, no scald erosion, severe sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Regolithic Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	232Wi

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-15	greyish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, light grey (10YR 7/2) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; rapid permeability, water repellent; many very fine roots; clear boundary.
A2	15-40	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; Few very fine roots, some carbonised remnants of larger K roots; gradual boundary.
B1	40-80	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; Very few, very fine roots. Old carbonised coarse (K) roots; diffuse boundary.
B2	80-150+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist sand; weak moderately moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; Very few, very fine roots. Old carbonised coarse (K) roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 239372 mE 6891351 mN
Locations Notes:	NW of Northampton, Lyal Reynolds
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Small pedestals. Site photo type: C. From 22 to 26. Burnt 5 - 7 years ago
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	300
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	concave slope
Relief:	30 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	loose; very deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	sandstone

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	heathland
Surrounds:	no vegetation
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Yellow deep sand, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Basic Regolithic Yellow-Orthic Tenosol (2002)
Map Unit:	232Ba

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry medium sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
A21	10-30	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry medium sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; diffuse boundary.
A22	30-100	brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry medium sand with 4-8% clay; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; clear boundary.
B2	100-160+	brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist clayey sand; very firm moist consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 685583 mE 6304203 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	Fallow, over grazed
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	2 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:		Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	Water repellent; loose; shallow soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

Moderate wind erosion, no scald erosion, slight sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, sodic (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Eutrophic Mottled-Mesonatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-9	greyish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, light grey (10YR 7/2) dry fine sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 1 % rounded ironstone fine gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,2; clear boundary.
A2	9-18	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist, white (10YR 8/2) dry fine sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; 20 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels and 13 % subangular ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; gravel shape SR. Roots 1,1; sharp boundary.
B1	18-40	pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/3) moist, pink (7.5YR 7/4) dry sandy loam; few fine distinct reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) moist mottles and common medium distinct brown (7.5YR 4/2) moist mottles; very strong dry consistence; pedal, weak, 200-500 mm, columnar structure; no coarse fragments; domed (clay) domes more or less 20 cm wide. Sodic columns. No roots. Dark mottling due to old root channels; diffuse boundary.
B21	40-75	pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) moist, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) dry medium clay; common fine prominent yellow (10YR 7/6) moist mottles; strong moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 20-50 mm, angular blocky structure; 1 % subrounded ironstone fine gravels; no roots; gradual boundary.
B22	75-90+	light grey (2.5Y 7/2) moist light clay; common fine prominent yellow (10YR 7/6) moist mottles; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 10-20 mm, angular blocky structure; 5 % subrounded silcrete cobbles; lumps of silcrete more or less 100 mm size at about 80 cm. No roots.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 682826 mE 6301421 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	Photo frame: 10 - 15
Disturbance:	Complete clearing; past cultivation

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	500
Morphological type:	lower slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	soft; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Pasture: sub-clover, Vulpia, radish, lots of stubble from last year cereal

Land Use

Site:	Grazing (grazing of vegetation planted by man)
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, sodic (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Eutrophic Mottled-Subnatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A11	0-6	very dark grey (10YR 3/1) moist, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) dry sand; loose dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; many, very fine roots; 1 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,3.
A12	6-17	brown (10YR 5/3) moist, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry sand; very weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; common, very fine roots; 1 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,2.
A2	17-26	light grey (10YR 7/2) moist, white (10YR 8/2) dry sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, single grain structure; few, very fine roots; 5 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels; rapid permeability; roots 1,1 & 3,1.
B1	26-33	pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist sandy loam; common medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist mottles; strong moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 100-200 mm, columnar structure; few, medium roots; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability; weak column development. Soil structure largely massive. Roots 3,1. If sodic, then only just.
B21	33-70	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist medium clay; common medium distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, moderate, 10-20 mm, angular blocky structure; few, very fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderately slow permeability; roots 1,1.
B22	70-75+	light grey (2.5Y 7/2) moist light clay; many medium distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) moist mottles and few medium distinct light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) moist mottles; firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, weak, 20-50 mm, angular blocky structure; no coarse fragments; moderately slow permeability; texture becoming lighter with depth. Perhaps SCL at 120 cm.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 50 685634 mE 6304170 mN
Locations Notes:	South Newdegate, Barry and Anne Rick
Site Notes:	MICRORELIEF: Pedestals
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	rises	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	gently undulating rises		
Landform element:	hillslope	Slope length (m):	
Morphological type:	mid-slope	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:	20 m	Pattern Relief:	rises

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	no coarse fragments gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	surface crust; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Colluvium
Geology:	granite

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, sodic (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Eutrophic Mottled-Subnatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Map Unit:	250Nw_5

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-10	brown (10YR 5/3) moist, light grey (10YR 7/2) dry fine sand; weak dry consistence; single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability, water repellent; 1 mm surface seal in bare patches, hydrophobic below surface; clear, smooth boundary.
A2	10-18	light grey (2.5Y 7/2) moist, white (2.5Y 8/1) dry fine sand; very weak dry consistence; single grain structure; no coarse fragments; moderately rapid permeability, water repellent; no pan evident; sharp, wavy boundary.
B1	18-30	light grey (2.5Y 7/2) moist sandy loam; abundant medium yellowish red (5YR 5/8) moist redox mottles; rigid dry consistence; moderate, 100-200 mm, columnar structure; 2 % subrounded ironstone medium gravels occasional clusters of pisolithic gravel, very variable, about 1 cm; slow permeability, non water repellent; sodic columns, bleaches on surface for about 0.5 cm; gradual boundary.
B21	30-60	pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) moist; many medium brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) moist redox mottles; very strong moderately moist consistence; massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability, non water repellent; gradual boundary.
B22	60-90+	yellow (5Y 7/5) moist; many medium olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) moist redox mottles; very strong moderately moist consistence; massive structure; 20 % subrounded coarse gravels silcrete, some preserving whole Fe pisolites, i.e. evidence of over printing; moderate permeability, non water repellent.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Limited chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 412041 mE 6300680 mN
Locations Notes:	Wittenoom Hills, see notes for WHS2
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	plain	Slope:	1 %
Relief/modal slope:	level plain		
Landform element:	plain	Slope length (m):	
Morphological type:	simple slope	Slope curvature:	
Relief:		Pattern Relief:	plain

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	very few subangular calcrete gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	soft; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Tertiary marine sediments
Geology:	

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	Some active annual weeds and medic pasture from summer rain. Roots in lower B tend to follow old root channels

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Hypercalcic Mesonatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Soil Series:	Scaddan
Map Unit:	246Ha_1

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry fine sand; weak dry consistence; pedal, weak, 5-10 mm, platy structure; many, fine roots; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability; abrupt, smooth boundary.
A2	10-20	light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist fine sandy clay loam; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, 100-200 mm, columnar structure; few, fine roots; 5 % calcrete medium gravels hard and soft; slow permeability; clear, smooth boundary.
B1	20-30	light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) moist fine sandy clay loam; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist and olive (5Y 5/6) moist ; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; few, fine roots; 30% calcrete medium gravels hard and soft; moderately slow permeability; gradual, smooth boundary.
B2	30-70	light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) moist light clay; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) moist ; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; few, fine roots; 15% calcrete in pockets; moderate permeability; diffuse boundary.
BC	70-130+	light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) moist light clay; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) moist ; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; no; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 415159 mE 6300713 mN Elevation (m): Map sheet:
Locations Notes:	Wittenoom Hills, site appears to have a large catchment than WHL sites possibly contributing to carbonates being lower in the profile and dome and bleach better developed
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Cultivation, rainfed

Landform

Landform pattern:	plain	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	level plain		
Landform element:	plain	Slope length (m):	
Morphological type:	flat	Slope curvature:	
Relief:		Pattern Relief:	plain

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	very few subangular silcrete gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	soft; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Tertiary marine sediments
Geology:	

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)
Surrounds:	Cropping (may include grazing in rotation)

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no tunnel erosion, no flooding, no ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Hypercalcic Subnatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Soil Series:	Scaddan
Map Unit:	246Sc_7

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-10	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) dry fine sand; weak dry consistence; pedal, weak, 5-10 mm, platy structure; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability; clear, smooth boundary.
A2	10-20	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist fine sandy clay loam; very firm moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, 100-200 mm, columnar structure; 10 % calcrete medium gravels hard and soft; slow permeability; clear, smooth boundary.
B1	20-30	light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) moist fine sandy clay loam; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist ; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; 15 % silcrete medium gravels hard and soft; moderately slow permeability; gradual, smooth boundary.
B2	30-70	pale red (2.5YR 6/2) moist light clay; reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) moist; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; 2 % silcrete medium gravels pockets; moderate permeability; diffuse boundary.
BC	70-130+	light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) moist light clay; reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) moist; strong moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability.

Observation Type/Category:	soil pit, full description
Lab Analyses:	Detailed chemical and physical analyses
Location:	MGA Zone: 51 415164 mE 6300814 mN
Locations Notes:	Wittenoom Hills
Site Notes:	
Disturbance:	Natural

Landform

Landform pattern:	plain	Slope:	< 1 %
Relief/modal slope:	level plain		
Landform element:	plain	Slope length (m):	
Morphological type:	flat	Slope curvature:	uniform slope
Relief:		Pattern Relief:	plain

Surface and Hydrological Properties

Rock outcrop:	0 %
Surface coarse fragments:	very few subangular silcrete gravels, no coarse fragments stones
Physical properties:	firm; ; moderately deep soil

Geology/Parent Material

Soil parent material:	strongly weathered, unconsolidated material (unidentified) Tertiary marine sediments
Geology:	

Vegetation

Type:	
Site:	
Surrounds:	mallee
Notes:	

Land Use

Site:	Not used
Surrounds:	Not used

Visible Erosion, Assessed Flooding and Salinity

No wind erosion, no scald erosion, no sheet erosion, no rill erosion, no gully erosion, no flooding, slight ponding, no salinity.

Current Classification

WA Soil Group:	Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex, (1999)
Australian Soil Classification:	Hypercalcic Mesonatric Grey Sodosol (2002)
Soil Series:	Scaddan
Map Unit:	246Sc_7

Soil Profile Description

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
A1	0-5	brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist fine sand; weak dry consistence; apedal, massive structure; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability; abrupt, wavy boundary.
B11	5-20	dark grey (10YR 4/1) moist fine sandy clay loam; very firm dry consistence; pedal, strong, 100-200 mm, columnar structure; 5% calcrete medium gravels soft and hard; slow permeability; clear, smooth boundary.
B12	20-30	pale red (2.5YR 6/2) moist fine sandy clay loam; strong dry consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; 10% calcrete coarse gravels soft and hard; moderately slow permeability; gradual, smooth boundary.
B2	30-70	pale red (2.5YR 6/2) moist fine sandy clay; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) moist ; strong moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; 2% calcrete medium gravels soft and hard; moderate permeability; diffuse boundary.
BC	70-130	pale red (2.5YR 6/2) moist fine sandy clay; reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) moist ; strong moderately moist consistence; pedal, strong, 5-10 mm, angular blocky structure; no coarse fragments; moderate permeability.

ATTACHMENT A

PROFILE PHOTOS FOR REPRESENTATIVE PITS FROM EACH LOCATION

(WA Soil Group and Australian Soil Classifications beneath)

Badgingarra (BAL2)



Pale deep sand

Basic Arenic Bleached-Orthic
Tenosol

Brookton (BRL2)



**Reticulite deep sandy
duplex**

Acidic Ferric-Petroferric
Bleached-Orthic Tenosol

Condingup (COL3)



**Yellow/brown deep sandy
duplex**

Ferric Eutrophic Yellow
Chromosol

Merredin (MEL3)



Acid yellow sandy earth

Acidic Mesotrophic Yellow
Kandosol

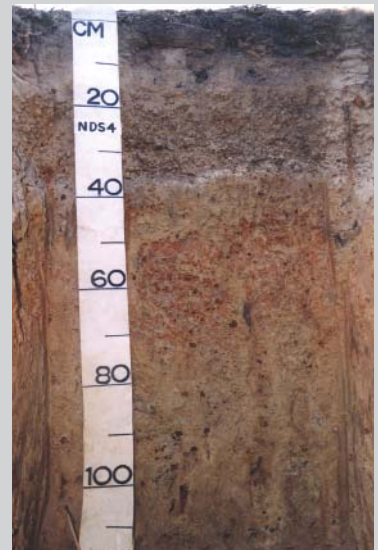
Mullewa (MUU3)



Yellow deep sand

Acidic Ferric-Reticulate
Yellow-Orthic Tenosol

Newdegate deep (NDS4)



Grey deep sandy duplex

Ferric Mottled-Subnatic
Yellow Sodosol

Newdegate shallow (NSS1)



**Alkaline grey shallow
sandy duplex**

Eutrophic Mottled-Subnatric
Grey Sodosol

Northampton (NHS3)



Yellow deep sand

Basic Regolithic Yellow-orthic
Tenosol

Wittenoom Hills (WHS2)



**Alkaline grey shallow
sandy duplex**

Hypercalcic Subnatric Grey
Sodosol

APPENDIX 2

Organic Carbon, Bulk Density and Clay Content

LEGEND

OC	Organic Carbon
t/ha	Tonnes per hectare
wt %	Percent weight

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Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
Northampton																	
NH	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.63	99	4	0.48							
NH	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.70	100	5	0.37							
NH	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.66	100	7	0.15							
NH	L	1	D	30	50	core	1.64	100	9	0.12							
NH	L	1	E	50	80	core	1.66	100	12	0.09							
NH	L	1	F	80	110	core	1.71	100	12	0.08							
NH	L	1	G	110	140	core	1.71	100	12	0.07							
NH	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.59	99	4	0.68							
NH	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.65	100	5	0.38							
NH	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.66	100	6	0.17							
NH	L	2	D	30	50	core	1.66	100	8	0.13							
NH	L	2	E	50	80	core	1.68	100	11	0.11							
NH	L	2	F	80	110	core	1.69	100	13	0.11							
NH	L	2	G	110	140	core	1.77	100	12	0.10							
NH	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.62	98	4	0.84							
NH	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.64	100	5	0.31							
NH	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.69	100	6	0.14							
NH	L	3	D	30	50	core	1.66	100	8	0.12							
NH	L	3	E	50	80	core	1.68	100	10	0.11							
NH	L	3	F	80	110	core	1.67	100	12	0.09							
NH	L	3	G	110	140	core	1.75	100	11	0.06							
NH	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.64	99	4	0.82							
NH	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.68	99	5	0.28							
NH	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.68	100	8	0.17							
NH	L	4	D	30	50	core	1.66	99	10	0.11							
NH	L	4	E	50	80	core	1.70	100	11	0.10							

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals				
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	
NH	L	4	F	80	110	core	1.69	100	12	0.08				4.0	0			0	
NH	L	4	G	110	140	core	1.73	99	11	0.06				3.1	0			1	0.07
NH	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.52	99	2	0.65				9.7	2	10.4	2.4	0	
NH	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.68	100	3	0.32				5.4	0	4.20	0.3	0	
NH	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.64	100	3	0.14				2.3	0			0	
NH	S	1	D	30	50	core	1.64	100	3	0.07				2.3	0			0	
NH	S	1	E	50	80	core	1.67	100	5	0.06				3.0	0			0	
NH	S	1	F	80	110	core	1.69	100	11	0.07				3.5	0			0	
NH	S	1	G	110	140	core	1.72	100	12	0.07				3.6	0			0	
NH	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.61	98	3	0.61				9.7	2			0	
NH	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.70	100	3	0.16				2.7	0			0	
NH	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.69	100	3	0.10				1.7	0			0	
NH	S	2	D	30	50	core	1.68	100	4	0.08				2.7	0			0	
NH	S	2	E	50	80	core	1.66	100	5	0.06				3.0	0			0	
NH	S	2	F	80	110	core	1.70	100	12	0.07				3.6	0			0	
NH	S	2	G	110	140	core	1.69	100	12	0.06				3.0	0			0	
NH	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.51	98	2	0.65				9.6	2			0	
NH	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.63	100	3	0.28				4.6	0			0	
NH	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.67	100	3	0.12				2.0	0			0	
NH	S	3	D	30	50	core	1.68	100	3	0.07				2.3	0			0	
NH	S	3	E	50	80	core	1.71	100	5	0.07				3.6	0			0	
NH	S	3	F	80	110	core	1.69	100	6	0.06				3.0	0			0	
NH	S	3	G	110	140	core	1.74	100	12	0.07				3.6	0			0	
NH	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.58	99	2	0.58				9.1	1			0	
NH	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.70	100	3	0.23				3.9	0			0	
NH	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.68	100	3	0.13				2.2	0			0	
NH	S	4	D	30	50	core	1.70	100	3	0.08				2.7	0			0	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals	
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample
NH	S	4	E	50	80	core	1.69	100	6	0.07						
NH	S	4	F	80	110	core	1.71	100	11	0.06						
NH	S	4	G	110	140	core	1.74	100	11	0.06						
NH	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.41	95	2	0.74						
NH	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.48	97	2	0.40						
NH	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.63	99	2	0.21						
NH	U	1	D	30	50	core	1.64	99	2	0.12						
NH	U	1	E	50	80	core	1.66	100	2	0.09						
NH	U	1	F	80	110	core	1.68	100	4	0.07						
NH	U	1	G	110	140	core	1.74	100	20	0.12						
NH	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.52	96	2	0.57						
NH	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.54	97	2	0.32						
NH	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.62	99	2	0.27						
NH	U	2	D	30	50	core	1.68	100	2	0.11						
NH	U	2	E	50	80	core	1.72	100	3	0.08						
NH	U	2	F	80	110	core	1.70	100	5	0.09						
NH	U	2	G	110	140	core	1.68	100	17	0.11						
NH	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.50	97	2	0.74						
NH	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.71	99	2	0.29						
NH	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.63	99	2	0.17						
NH	U	3	D	30	50	core	1.66	99	2	0.09						
NH	U	3	E	50	80	core	1.70	100	3	0.09						
NH	U	3	F	80	110	core	1.65	100	6	0.07						
NH	U	3	G	110	140	core	1.72	100	15	0.08						
NH	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.33	92	3	0.77						
NH	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.53	96	3	0.50						
NH	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.45	98	3	0.39						

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density			Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC mass (t/ha)	OC mass (t/ha)
NH	U	4	D	30	50	core	1.39	96	3	0.48		12.8	4		0			
NH	U	4	E	50	80	core	1.49	96	4	0.42		18.0	4		0			
NH	U	4	F	80	110	core	1.59	100	8	0.09		4.3	0		0			
NH	U	4	G	110	140	core	1.70	100	12	0.10		5.1	0		0			
Badgingarra																		
BA	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.63	99	1	0.71		11.4	1		0			
BA	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.62	100	1	0.31		5.0	0		0			
BA	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.62	100	1	0.13		2.1	0		0			
BA	L	1	D	30	50	core	1.57	100	1	0.10		3.1	0		0			
BA	L	1	E	50	80	core	1.60	100	2	0.08		3.8	0		0			
BA	L	1	F	80	110	core	1.66	98	3	0.08		3.9	0		2			
BA	L	1	G	110	150	core	1.61	89	2	0.08		4.6	0		11			
BA	L	1	H	150	170	core	1.69	84	5	0.10		2.8	0		16			
BA	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.62	98	1	0.77		12.2	2	7.62	2.0			
BA	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.65	100	1	0.26		4.3	0	11.8	0.5			
BA	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.66	100	1	0.17		2.8	0	9.41	0.6			
BA	L	2	D	30	50	core	1.61	100	1	0.13		4.2	0		0			
BA	L	2	E	50	80	core	1.65	100	2	0.09		4.4	0		0	0.70	0.1	
BA	L	2	F	80	110	core	1.66	97	3	0.08		3.9	0		3	0.20	0.3	
BA	L	2	G	110	150	core	1.66	90	3	0.06		3.6	0		10	0.13	0.9	
BA	L	2	H	150	170	core	1.72	79	14	0.10		2.7	0		21	0.08	0.6	
BA	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.61	98	1	0.69		10.9	2		0			
BA	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.67	100	2	0.28		4.7	0		0			
BA	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.62	100	1	0.14		2.3	0		0			
BA	L	3	D	30	50	core	1.54	100	1	0.08		2.5	0		0			
BA	L	3	E	50	80	core	1.57	100	1	0.08		3.7	0		0			

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
BA	L	3	F	80	110	core	1.64	99	2	0.07							1
BA	L	3	G	110	150	core	1.63	98	2	0.09							2
BA	L	3	H	150	170	core	1.67	92	3	0.06							8
BA	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.64	98	1	0.66							0
BA	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.70	99	1	0.28							0
BA	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.64	100	1	0.14							0
BA	L	4	D	30	50	core	1.56	100	1	0.09							0
BA	L	4	E	50	80	core	1.61	99	2	0.06							1
BA	L	4	F	80	110	core	1.64	98	3	0.08							2
BA	L	4	G	110	150	core	1.65	79	3	0.07							21
BA	L	4	H	150	170	core	1.63	78	4	0.07							22
BA	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.52	98	2	0.76							0
BA	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.61	100	2	0.41							0
BA	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.65	100	2	0.15							0
BA	S	1	D	30	50	core	1.62	100	2	0.12							0
BA	S	1	E	50	80	core	1.60	100	3	0.11							0
BA	S	1	F	80	110	core	1.66	100	10	0.13							0
BA	S	1	G	110	140	core	1.64	99	10	0.09							1
BA	S	1	H	140	160	core	1.68	93	12	0.10							7
BA	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.51	98	1	0.69							0
BA	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.64	100	1	0.30							0
BA	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.65	100	1	0.14							0
BA	S	2	D	30	50	core	1.58	100	2	0.11							0
BA	S	2	E	50	80	core	1.61	100	5	0.14							0
BA	S	2	F	80	110	core	1.63	100	8	0.12							0
BA	S	2	G	110	140	core	1.64	96	11	0.10							4
BA	S	2	H	140	160	core	1.64	92	11	0.08							8

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals			
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
BA	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.51	99	2	0.68				10.2	1			0
BA	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.64	99	2	0.34				5.5	1			0
BA	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.62	99	1	0.20				3.2	1			0
BA	S	3	D	30	50	core	1.58	100	1	0.10				3.2	0			0
BA	S	3	E	50	80	core	1.61	100	3	0.09				4.3	0			0
BA	S	3	F	80	110	core	1.62	98	10	0.10				4.7	0			2
BA	S	3	G	110	140	core	1.62	98	10	0.09				4.3	0			2
BA	S	3	H	140	160	core	1.68	91	10	0.08				2.4	0			9
BA	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.54	99	2	0.65				9.9	1			0
BA	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.61	99	2	0.42				6.7	1			0
BA	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.57	100	2	0.19				3.0	0			0
BA	S	4	D	30	50	core	1.57	100	1	0.11				3.4	0			0
BA	S	4	E	50	80	core	1.51	100	2	0.12				5.4	0			0
BA	S	4	F	80	110	core	1.61	99	8	0.12				5.7	0			1
BA	S	4	G	110	140	core	1.63	100	11	0.10				4.9	0			0
BA	S	4	H	140	160	core	1.64	90	10	0.08				2.4	0			10
BA	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.39	97	2	0.86				11.5	3	8.35	3.4	0
BA	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.54	99	2	0.42				6.4	1	8.87	2.0	0
BA	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.55	100	2	0.21				3.2	0	13.8	1.0	0
BA	U	1	D	30	60	core	1.54	99	3	0.11				5.1	1			0
BA	U	1	E	60	90	core	1.57	100	6	0.09				4.2	0			0
BA	U	1	F	90	120	core	1.67	100	7	0.07				3.5	0			0
BA	U	1	G	120	150	core	1.58	100	6	0.08				3.8	0			0
BA	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.48	92	2	0.69				9.4	8			0
BA	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.49	99	2	0.31				4.6	1			0
BA	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.51	99	2	0.18				2.7	1			0
BA	U	2	D	30	60	core	1.57	100	3	0.09				4.2	0			0

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals			
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
BA	U	2	E	60	90	core	1.62	100	5	0.10				4.8	0		0	
BA	U	2	F	90	120	core	1.58	100	8	0.09				4.3	0		0	
BA	U	2	G	120	150	core	1.67	100	8	0.10				5.0	0		0	
BA	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.47	97	2	0.70			10.0	3		0		
BA	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.52	98	2	0.38			5.7	2		0		
BA	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.52	100	2	0.15			2.3	0		0		
BA	U	3	D	30	60	core	1.56	100	3	0.12			5.6	0		0		
BA	U	3	E	60	90	core	1.58	100	5	0.10			4.7	0		0		
BA	U	3	F	90	120	core	1.62	100	8	0.08			3.9	0		0		
BA	U	3	G	120	150	core	1.67	100	8	0.09			4.5	0		0		
BA	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.42	97	2	0.70			9.6	3		0		
BA	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.52	99	2	0.27			4.1	1		0		
BA	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.53	100	2	0.12			1.8	0		0		
BA	U	4	D	30	60	core	1.55	100	3	0.12			5.6	0		0		
BA	U	4	E	60	90	core	1.61	100	5	0.11			5.3	0		0		
BA	U	4	F	90	120	core	1.61	100	7	0.08			3.9	0		0		
BA	U	4	G	120	150	core	1.68	100	6	0.08			4.0	0		0		
Brookton																		
BR	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.60	100	1	0.56			8.9	1		0		
BR	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.67	99	1	0.17			2.8	0		1		
BR	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.72	99	2	0.14			2.4	0		1		
BR	L	1	D	30	40	estim	1.70	98	2	0.08			1.3	0		3		
BR	L	1	E	40	50	estim	1.70	62	3	0.12			1.3	0		38		
BR	L	1	F	50	70	estim	1.70	16	7	0.28			1.5	0		84		
BR	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.72	99	2	0.73			12.4	1	7.92	1.2	0	
BR	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.71	99	2	0.28			4.7	0		1		

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density			Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals			
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)		
BR	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.71	99	2	0.13				2.2	0			1		
BR	L	2	D	30	40	estim	1.70	98	2	0.10				1.7	0			2		
BR	L	2	E	40	50	core	1.65	35	5	0.21				1.2	0			65	0.33	3.6
BR	L	2	F	50	70	estim	1.70	11	9	0.34				1.3	0			89	0.33	10.0
BR	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.55	99	2	0.81				12.4	1			0		
BR	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.71	99	2	0.30				5.1	0			1		
BR	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.74	98	2	0.11				1.9	0			2		
BR	L	3	D	30	40	estim	1.70	96	2	0.07				1.1	0			4		
BR	L	3	E	40	50	core	1.79	95	3	0.07	e			1.2	0			5		
BR	L	3	F	50	70	estim	1.80	13	7	0.18				0.8	0			87		
BR	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.62	100	1	0.69				11.1	0			0		
BR	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.75	98	1	0.28				4.8	0			2		
BR	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.73	94	2	0.15				2.4	0			7		
BR	L	4	D	30	40	estim	1.70	96	1	0.07				1.1	0			4		
BR	L	4	E	40	50	core	1.89	95	3	0.07	e			1.3	0			5		
BR	L	4	F	50	70	estim	1.80	45	3	0.09				1.5	0			55		
BR	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.58	98	2	0.49				7.6	2			0		
BR	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.60	99	1	0.22				3.5	0			1		
BR	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.62	98	1	0.17				2.7	0			2		
BR	U	1	D	30	60	core	1.83	49	1	0.14				3.7	0			51		
BR	U	1	E	60	85	estim	1.70	20	4	0.25				2.1	0			80		
BR	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.53	98	1	0.54				8.1	2	4.52	1.4	0		
BR	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.61	98	1	0.23				3.6	0	15.4	0.5	1		
BR	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.62	97	1	0.14				2.2	0	14.0	0.5	3	0.74	0.3
BR	U	2	D	30	60	core	1.90	89	1	0.09				4.5	0			11	0.47	3.1
BR	U	2	E	60	85	estim	1.80	29	2	0.17				2.2	0			71	0.39	12.6
BR	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.50	99	2	0.53				7.9	1			0		

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
BR	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.58	97	1	0.22	3.4	0	0	3			
BR	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.64	79	2	0.16	2.1	0	0	21			
BR	U	3	D	30	60	core	1.88	30	2	0.36	6.0	0	0	70			
BR	U	3	E	60	85	estim	1.90	13	3	0.31	1.9	0	0	87			
BR	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.63	98	1	0.46	7.4	2	0	0			
BR	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.60	99	1	0.24	3.8	0	0	1			
BR	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.72	98	1	0.18	3.0	0	0	2			
BR	U	4	D	30	60	core	1.80	27	2	0.22	3.3	0	0	73			
BR	U	4	E	60	85	estim	1.80	16	4	0.21	1.5	0	0	84			
BR	U	4	F	85	90	estim	1.80	24	6	0.20	0.4	0	0	76			

Mullewa

MU	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.67	96	8	0.55	8.8	0	0	4			
MU	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.67	96	11	0.29	4.6	0	0	4			
MU	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.71	94	11	0.17	2.7	0	0	6			
MU	L	1	D	30	45	core	1.75	83	11	0.12	2.6	0	0	17			
MU	L	1	E	45	80	core	1.86	26	13	0.13	2.2	0	0	74			
MU	L	1	F	80	100	core	1.75	67	11	0.06	1.4	0	0	33			
MU	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.60	95	10	0.47	7.1	1	0	4			
MU	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.64	95	11	0.33	5.1	0	0	5			
MU	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.72	94	12	0.18	2.9	0	0	6			
MU	L	2	D	30	45	core	1.72	86	12	0.12	2.6	0	0	14			
MU	L	2	E	45	80	core	1.82	31	14	0.13	2.5	0	0	69			
MU	L	2	F	80	100	core	1.72	42	21	0.08	1.1	0	0	58			
MU	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.57	94	10	0.56	8.2	0	0	6	0.58	0.5	
MU	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.64	94	10	0.37	5.7	0	0	6	0.30	0.3	
MU	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.66	92	12	0.21	3.2	0	0	8	0.13	0.2	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density			Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	
MU	L	3	D	30	45	core	1.65	85	12	0.12	e	2.5	0	0	15	0.11	0.4		
MU	L	3	E	45	80	core	1.77	28	13	0.12	e	2.1	0	0	72	0.14	6.2		
MU	L	3	F	80	100	core	1.74	45	13	0.07	e	1.1	0	0	55	0.06	1.1		
MU	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.56	95	9	0.52		7.7	0	0	5				
MU	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.69	95	11	0.31		5.0	0	0	5				
MU	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.68	93	11	0.18		2.8	0	0	7				
MU	L	4	D	30	45	core	1.69	79	11	0.13		2.6	0	0	21				
MU	L	4	E	45	80	core	1.86	28	13	0.15		2.7	0	0	72				
MU	L	4	F	80	100	core	1.84	30	12	0.07	e	0.8	0	0	70				
MU	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.47	97	7	0.53		7.6	1	0	2				
MU	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.66	97	8	0.35		5.6	0	0	3				
MU	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.73	95	9	0.20		3.3	0	0	5				
MU	S	1	D	30	70	core	1.81	90	9	0.15		9.8	0	0	10				
MU	S	1	E	70	100	core	1.97	24	11	0.13		1.8	0	0	76				
MU	S	1	F	100	120	core	1.95	36	10	0.10		1.4	0	0	64				
MU	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.45	96	8	0.51		7.1	0	0	4				
MU	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.67	98	8	0.40		6.5	0	0	1				
MU	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.71	96	9	0.21		3.4	0	0	4				
MU	S	2	D	30	70	core	1.77	81	9	0.12		6.8	0	0	19				
MU	S	2	E	70	100	core	1.89	24	12	0.12		1.6	0	0	76				
MU	S	2	F	100	120	core	1.98	22	11	0.12		1.0	0	0	78				
MU	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.50	95	8	0.58		8.2	1	0	5				
MU	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.64	96	8	0.41		6.4	0	0	4				
MU	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.72	96	9	0.20		3.3	0	0	4				
MU	S	3	D	30	70	core	1.78	87	9	0.17		10.4	0	0	13				
MU	S	3	E	70	100	core	1.95	21	11	0.13		1.6	0	0	79				
MU	S	3	F	100	120	core	1.87	16	10	0.11		0.6	0	0	84				

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
MU	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.48	96	7	0.50	7.1	0			3		
MU	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.72	97	7	0.45	7.4	0			3		
MU	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.72	95	8	0.27	4.4	0			5		
MU	S	4	D	30	70	core	1.86	62	9	0.13	5.9	0			38		
MU	S	4	E	70	100	core	1.97	21	10	0.22	2.7	0			79		
MU	S	4	F	100	120	estim	1.90	26	7	0.18	1.8	0			74		
MU	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.52	97	9	0.89	13.1	2			1		
MU	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.49	97	10	0.58	8.4	2			1		
MU	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.53	97	11	0.37	5.5	2			1		
MU	U	1	D	30	55	core	1.60	97	13	0.22	8.6	1			2		
MU	U	1	E	55	85	core	1.80	93	13	0.12	6.0	0			7		
MU	U	1	F	85	95	core	1.95	40	14	0.20	1.5	0			60		
MU	U	1	G	95	105	clod	1.88	32	14	0.17	1.0	0			68		
MU	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.53	96	10	0.73	10.6	4			0		
MU	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.53	97	11	0.56	8.3	3			0		
MU	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.51	98	12	0.36	5.3	1			2		
MU	U	2	D	30	55	core	1.63	96	13	0.16	6.2	1			4		
MU	U	2	E	55	85	core	1.71	90	13	0.11	5.1	0			10		
MU	U	2	F	85	95	core	1.78	35	15	0.16	1.0	0			65		
MU	U	2	G	95	105	estim	1.80	23	16	0.14	0.6	0			77		
MU	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.48	96	9	0.72	10.2	3	6.21	2.9	1		
MU	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.49	97	10	0.44	6.3	1	7.71	1.5	2	0.60	0.1
MU	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.51	97	11	0.30	4.4	1	12.9	1.2	2	0.51	0.2
MU	U	3	D	30	55	core	1.62	98	12	0.19	7.5	0	4.46	0.7	2	0.26	0.2
MU	U	3	E	55	85	core	1.66	88	13	0.10	4.4	0			12	0.10	0.6
MU	U	3	F	85	95	core	1.84	41	14	0.14	1.0	0			59	0.10	1.1
MU	U	3	G	95	105	clod	1.94	29	15	0.14	0.8	0			71	0.08	1.1

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
MU	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.43	98	7	0.80		11.2	2		0		
MU	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.48	97	8	0.51		7.3	2		1		
MU	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.55	98	10	0.36		5.4	1		2		
MU	U	4	D	30	55	core	1.58	97	11	0.22		8.4	1		2		
MU	U	4	E	55	85	core	1.71	92	12	0.14		6.6	0		8		
MU	U	4	F	85	95	core	1.74	22	14	0.17		0.6	0		78		
MU	U	4	G	95	105	estim	1.90	23	18	0.12		0.5	0		78		
Merredin																	
ME	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.53	96	13	0.90		13.2	2		2		
ME	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.65	98	20	0.44	e	7.2	0		2		
ME	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.60	96	22	0.08		1.2	0		4		
ME	L	1	D	30	50	core	1.55	82	19	0.10		2.5	0		18		
ME	L	1	E	50	80	core	1.55	83	14	0.08		3.0	0		17		
ME	L	1	F	80	110	core	1.58	84	15	0.08		3.1	0		16		
ME	L	1	G	110	140	core	1.63	65	20	0.12		3.8	0		35		
ME	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.45	97	13	0.80		11.3	2		1		
ME	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.49	98	19	0.44		6.4	0		2		
ME	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.52	97	22	0.22		3.2	0		3		
ME	L	2	D	30	50	core	1.53	96	25	0.14		4.1	0		4		
ME	L	2	E	50	80	core	1.58	95	26	0.09		4.0	0		5		
ME	L	2	F	80	110	core	1.58	94	26	0.07		3.1	0		6		
ME	L	2	G	110	140	core	1.55	85	25	0.14		5.4	0		15		
ME	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.56	98	12	0.73		11.1	1	6.91	0.6	2	
ME	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.59	99	20	0.40		6.2	0		1		
ME	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.56	98	21	0.20		3.0	0		2		
ME	L	3	D	30	50	core	1.54	97	23	0.12		3.5	0		3	0.22	0.2

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
ME	L	3	E	50	80	core	1.57	91	24	0.09	3.8	0	0	0	0.09	0.4		
ME	L	3	F	80	110	core	1.58	96	24	0.07	3.1	0	0	0	0.08	0.2		
ME	L	3	G	110	140	core	1.59	85	22	0.07	2.8	0	0	0	0.05	0.3		
ME	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.62	97	14	0.79	12.3	0	0	0	3			
ME	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.61	94	20	0.37	5.5	0	0	0	6			
ME	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.53	97	24	0.19	2.8	0	0	0	3			
ME	L	4	D	30	50	core	1.53	95	23	0.14	4.0	0	0	0	5			
ME	L	4	E	50	80	core	1.55	91	24	0.11	4.6	0	0	0	9			
ME	L	4	F	80	110	core	1.53	91	24	0.08	3.3	0	0	0	9			
ME	L	4	G	110	140	core	1.58	81	20	0.07	2.7	0	0	0	19			
ME	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.42	99	12	1.14	15.9	1	9.00	0.9	1			
ME	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.56	98	18	0.53	8.1	0	0	0	2			
ME	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.54	98	21	0.31	4.7	0	0	0	2			
ME	S	1	D	30	50	core	1.55	96	22	0.13	3.9	0	0	0	4			
ME	S	1	E	50	80	core	1.58	91	23	0.09	3.9	0	0	0	9			
ME	S	1	F	80	110	core	1.61	87	20	0.07	2.9	0	0	0	13			
ME	S	1	G	110	140	core	1.58	91	20	0.06	2.6	0	0	0	9			
ME	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.47	98	12	0.90	13.0	0	0	0	1			
ME	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.51	98	18	0.50	7.4	0	0	0	2			
ME	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.51	95	22	0.26	3.7	0	0	0	5			
ME	S	2	D	30	50	core	1.56	94	22	0.12	3.5	0	0	0	6			
ME	S	2	E	50	80	core	1.59	92	23	0.09	3.9	0	0	0	8			
ME	S	2	F	80	110	core	1.62	88	21	0.07	3.0	0	0	0	12			
ME	S	2	G	110	140	core	1.59	91	19	0.06	2.6	0	0	0	9			
ME	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.49	97	12	0.94	13.6	0	0	0	2			
ME	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.57	97	19	0.49	7.4	0	0	0	3			
ME	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.58	96	22	0.26	3.9	0	0	0	4			

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals			
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
ME	S	3	D	30	50	core	1.55	95	22	0.14				4.1	0			5
ME	S	3	E	50	80	core	1.57	90	23	0.08				3.4	0			10
ME	S	3	F	80	110	core	1.57	84	21	0.08				3.2	0			16
ME	S	3	G	110	140	core	1.59	86	19	0.06				2.4	0			14
ME	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.46	96	12	0.97			13.6	2			2	
ME	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.52	96	17	0.52			7.6	0			4	
ME	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.51	96	21	0.30			4.3	0			4	
ME	S	4	D	30	50	core	1.55	95	21	0.14			4.1	0			5	
ME	S	4	E	50	80	core	1.57	91	24	0.10			4.3	0			9	
ME	S	4	F	80	110	core	1.62	81	23	0.08			3.1	0			19	
ME	S	4	G	110	140	core	1.60	86	22	0.06			2.5	0			14	
ME	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.50	97	15	0.62			9.1	2	4.33	1.1	1	
ME	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.38	95	19	0.48			6.3	1	6.11	0.8	4	
ME	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.48	97	21	0.29			4.1	0			3	
ME	U	1	D	30	50	core	1.55	95	22	0.14			4.1	0			5	
ME	U	1	E	50	80	core	1.60	89	23	0.10			4.2	0			11	
ME	U	1	F	80	110	core	1.59	91	23	0.08			3.5	0			9	
ME	U	1	G	110	140	core	1.63	88	20	0.07			3.0	0			12	
ME	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.45	96	14	0.66			9.2	1			3	
ME	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.36	93	20	0.50			6.3	1			6	
ME	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.49	97	22	0.31			4.4	1			3	
ME	U	2	D	30	50	core	1.52	95	23	0.21			6.0	0			5	
ME	U	2	E	50	80	core	1.59	88	27	0.15			6.3	0			12	
ME	U	2	F	80	110	core	1.62	87	26	0.09			3.8	0			13	
ME	U	2	G	110	140	core	1.62	81	25	0.07			2.7	0			19	
ME	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.49	98	14	0.61			8.8	1			1	
ME	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.43	96	19	0.50			6.9	1			2	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals	
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample
ME	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.50	97	21	0.27		3.9	1		2	
ME	U	3	D	30	50	core	1.45	96	22	0.16		4.4	0		4	
ME	U	3	E	50	80	core	1.55	94	24	0.11		4.8	0		6	
ME	U	3	F	80	110	core	1.58	92	25	0.09		3.9	0		8	
ME	U	3	G	110	140	core	1.64	86	23	0.08		3.4	0		14	
ME	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.51	97	14	0.61		8.9	1		2	
ME	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.41	97	19	0.51		7.0	1		2	
ME	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.49	97	22	0.28		4.0	0		3	
ME	U	4	D	30	50	core	1.50	96	23	0.18		5.2	0		4	
ME	U	4	E	50	80	core	1.53	94	23	0.13		5.6	0		6	
ME	U	4	F	80	110	core	1.64	82	23	0.10		4.0	0		18	
ME	U	4	G	110	140	core	1.64	81	21	0.10		4.0	0		19	

Newdegate (deep)

ND	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.64	96	3	0.91		14.3	1		3	
ND	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.78	60	3	0.42		4.5	0		40	
ND	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.90	30	4	0.27		1.5	0		71	
ND	L	1	C1	30	40	core	1.90	30	4	0.19		1.1	0		71	
ND	L	1	D	40	60	core	1.92	98	43	0.26		9.6	0		2	
ND	L	1	E	60	90	core	1.77	96	38	0.06		2.9	0		4	
ND	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.63	97	2	0.79		12.5	1	21.8	1.8	
ND	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.79	69	2	0.28		3.5	0		31	0.12
ND	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.88	33	2	0.24		1.5	0		67	0.09
ND	L	2	C1	30	40	core	1.88	34	4	0.18		1.2	0	26.6	0.5	1.1
ND	L	2	D	40	60	core	1.85	97	43	0.18		6.4	0	16.8	0.0	3
ND	L	2	E	60	90	core	1.73	98	36	0.09		4.4	0	30.6	0.0	2
ND	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.58	95	3	0.87		13.0	0		5	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals			
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
ND	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.71	54	3	0.35				3.2	0			46
ND	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.85	32	4	0.27				1.6	0			68
ND	L	3	C1	30	40	core	1.85	33	4	0.27				1.6	0			67
ND	L	3	D	40	60	core	1.93	71	34	0.46			12.7	1			28	
ND	L	3	E	60	90	core	1.78	92	32	0.07			3.3	0			8	
ND	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.56	97	3	0.82			12.4	1			2	
ND	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.75	84	3	0.33			4.9	0			16	
ND	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.82	36	3	0.21			1.4	0			64	
ND	L	4	C1	30	40	core	1.82	39	4	0.14			1.0	0			61	
ND	L	4	D	40	60	core	1.95	68	38	0.17			4.4	0			32	
ND	L	4	E	60	90	core	2.06	96	30	0.07			4.0	0			4	
ND	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.68	96	3	0.76			12.3	0			3	
ND	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.73	69	3	0.36			4.3	0			31	
ND	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.87	38	4	0.21			1.5	0			62	
ND	S	1	D	30	60	core	1.95	57	32	0.13			4.3	0			43	
ND	S	1	E	60	90	core	1.76	61	28	0.08			2.5	0			40	
ND	S	1	F	90	120	core	1.80	54	29	0.07			2.0	0			46	
ND	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.61	97	3	0.76			11.8	1			3	
ND	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.76	85	3	0.24			3.6	0			15	
ND	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.84	52	3	0.18			1.7	0			48	
ND	S	2	D	30	60	core	1.71	83	35	0.12			5.0	0			17	
ND	S	2	E	60	90	core	1.75	76	32	0.07			2.7	0			24	
ND	S	2	F	90	120	core	1.84	65	22	0.06			2.1	0			35	
ND	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.75	97	3	0.67			11.4	1			2	
ND	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.75	80	2	0.26			3.6	0			20	
ND	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.91	52	2	0.16			1.6	0			48	
ND	S	3	D	30	60	core	1.68	94	37	0.12			5.6	0			6	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals	
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample
ND	S	3	E	60	90	core	1.81	64	26	0.07	2.3	0			36	
ND	S	3	F	90	120	core	1.74	52	28	0.07	1.8	0			48	
ND	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.62	97	3	0.83	12.9	1	19.3	3.4	2	
ND	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.67	89	3	0.54	8.0	0			11	0.28
ND	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.91	45	3	0.28	2.4	0			55	0.11
ND	S	4	D	30	60	core	1.81	81	38	0.20	8.7	0			19	0.14
ND	S	4	E	60	90	core	1.51	81	45	0.08	2.9	0			19	0.05
ND	S	4	F	90	120	core	1.75	71	37	0.08	2.9	0			29	0.07
ND	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.50	93	3	0.85	11.9	0	23.9	1.4	7	
ND	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.57	66	3	0.58	6.0	1	24.9	2.0	33	0.14
ND	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.78	40	2	0.29	2.0	0	26.2	1.4	60	0.13
ND	U	1	D	30	60	core	1.62	65	32	0.19	6.1	2	30.2	25.0	34	0.15
ND	U	1	E	60	90	core	1.50	60	26	0.06	1.6	0			40	0.04
ND	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.48	98	3	0.58	8.3	0			2	
ND	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.59	85	5	0.32	4.3	0			15	
ND	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.71	58	2	0.21	2.1	0			42	
ND	U	2	D	30	60	core	1.76	72	35	0.16	6.0	0			28	
ND	U	2	E	60	90	core	1.58	81	40	0.08	3.0	0			19	
ND	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.11	96	3	0.63	6.7	1			4	
ND	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.47	88	3	0.42	5.4	0			12	
ND	U	3	C	20	30	estim	1.75	51	2	0.26	2.3	0			49	
ND	U	3	D	30	60	core	1.63	82	34	0.17	6.7	0			18	
ND	U	3	E	60	90	core	1.67	67	28	0.08	2.6	0			33	
ND	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.30	96	3	1.39	17.4	1			3	
ND	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.54	88	2	0.43	5.8	1			11	
ND	U	4	C	20	30	estim	1.75	47	2	0.24	2.0	0			53	
ND	U	4	D	30	60	core	1.62	69	33	0.11	3.6	0			31	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
ND	U	4	E	60	90	core	1.69	69	27	0.07		2.4	0			31	
Newdegate (shallow)																	
NS	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.66	99	3	0.67		10.9	1			1	
NS	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.75	72	2	0.27		3.4	0			28	
NS	L	1	C	20	30	estim	1.80	94	27	0.41		6.8	0			7	
NS	L	1	D	30	60	estim	1.80	95	37	0.25		12.9	0			5	
NS	L	1	E	60	90	estim	1.85	85	27	0.06		2.7	0			15	
NS	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.58	99	3	0.74		11.5	1			1	
NS	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.81	86	3	0.31		4.8	0			14	
NS	L	2	C	20	30	estim	1.80	100	35	0.49		8.8	0			1	
NS	L	2	D	30	60	estim	1.80	97	52	0.19		9.7	0			3	
NS	L	2	E	60	90	estim	1.85	88	31	0.05		2.4	0			12	
NS	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.64	98	2	0.63		10.1	1			1	
NS	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.69	95	2	0.19		3.1	0			5	
NS	L	3	C	20	30	estim	1.80	97	32	0.31		5.5	0			3	
NS	L	3	D	30	60	estim	1.80	99	36	0.08		4.2	0			1	
NS	L	3	E	60	90	estim	1.85	87	34	0.06		2.8	0			14	
NS	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.59	97	3	0.62		9.6	1	23.1	2.2	2	
NS	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.76	81	2	0.25		3.6	0			19	0.12
NS	L	4	C	20	30	estim	1.80	97	28	0.34		6.0	0			3	0.20
NS	L	4	D	30	60	estim	1.80	91	35	0.11		5.3	0			9	0.10
NS	L	4	E	60	90	estim	1.85	96	26	0.04		2.0	0			4	0.09
NS	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.46	97	3	0.87		12.3	1	22.1	3.2	2	
NS	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.72	97	2	0.26		4.3	0	28.0	1.0	3	
NS	S	1	C	20	30	estim	1.80	99	33	0.31		5.6	0	33.9	0.6	1	
NS	S	1	D	30	60	core	1.71	99	40	0.16		7.9	0			1	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density		Fine Earth					Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals	
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wf% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wf% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wf% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
NS	S	1	E	60	90	core	1.76	90	31	0.05	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	10		
NS	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.63	99	3	0.70	11.2	1	1	11.2	1			
NS	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.67	96	2	0.19	3.0	0	0	3.0	0	4		
NS	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.81	99	30	0.34	6.0	0	0	6.0	0	1		
NS	S	2	D	30	60	core	1.74	97	39	0.06	3.0	0	0	3.0	0	3		
NS	S	2	E	60	90	core	1.73	78	36	0.05	2.0	0	0	2.0	0	23		
NS	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.64	99	3	0.84	13.5	1	1	13.5	1	1		
NS	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.68	97	2	0.24	3.9	0	0	3.9	0	3		
NS	S	3	C	20	30	estim	1.80	99	27	0.34	6.0	0	0	6.0	0	1		
NS	S	3	D	30	60	core	1.76	100	46	0.16	8.2	0	0	8.2	0	0		
NS	S	3	E	60	90	core	1.73	95	39	0.05	2.4	0	0	2.4	0	5		
NS	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.64	98	3	0.94	15.1	1	1	15.1	1	1		
NS	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.67	98	3	0.30	4.9	0	0	4.9	0	2		
NS	S	4	C	20	30	estim	1.80	100	35	0.40	7.2	0	0	7.2	0	0		
NS	S	4	D	30	60	core	1.83	93	40	0.14	7.0	0	0	7.0	0	7		
NS	S	4	E	60	90	core	1.77	80	43	0.05	2.0	0	0	2.0	0	20		
NS	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.57	99	3	0.91	14.1	1	1	14.1	1	0		
NS	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.68	98	3	0.41	6.7	1	1	6.7	1	1		
NS	U	1	C	20	30	estim	1.80	100	30	0.44	8.0	0	0	8.0	0	0		
NS	U	1	D	30	60	estim	1.80	99	42	0.08	4.2	0	0	4.2	0	1		
NS	U	1	E	60	90	estim	1.85	92	37	0.08	3.9	0	0	3.9	0	8		
NS	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.55	99	3	1.01	15.4	1	1	15.4	1	0		
NS	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.90	99	2	0.54	10.1	1	1	10.1	1	1		
NS	U	2	C	20	30	estim	1.80	100	24	0.55	9.9	1	1	9.9	1	0		
NS	U	2	D	30	60	estim	1.80	100	40	0.18	9.9	0	0	9.9	0	0		
NS	U	2	E	60	90	estim	1.85	94	41	0.10	5.0	0	0	5.0	0	6		
NS	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.52	97	4	1.50	22.3	2	2	22.3	2	1		

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density			Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	
NS	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.56	95	3	0.50		7.4	1				4		
NS	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.65	99	25	0.35		5.7	0			1			
NS	U	3	D	30	60	estim	1.80	97	40	0.09		4.6	0			3			
NS	U	3	E	60	90	estim	1.85	68	37	0.11		4.0	0			32			
NS	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.47	99	3	1.09		15.8	1	26.9	3.6	0			
NS	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.72	97	3	0.58		9.6	1	27.8	4.3	2	0.52		
NS	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.85	100	26	0.41		7.7	0			0			
NS	U	4	D	30	60	estim	1.80	100	39	0.15		7.9	0			0			
NS	U	4	E	60	90	estim	1.85	94	32	0.06		3.0	0			6	0.09		

Wittenoom Hills

WH	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.45	99	17	1.41		20.2	0			1	
WH	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.35	79	38	0.84		8.9	0			21	
WH	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.36	79	38	0.60		6.5	0			21	
WH	L	1	D	30	70	core	1.63	71	41	0.09		4.0	0			29	
WH	L	1	E	70	100	core	1.59	68	49	0.08		2.4	0			32	
WH	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.57	100	5	1.06		16.6	0			0	
WH	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.60	100	28	0.37		5.9	0			0	
WH	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.60	100	45	0.22		3.5	0			0	
WH	L	2	D	30	70	core	1.52	53	41	0.10		3.3	0			47	
WH	L	2	E	70	100	core	1.56	43	45	0.09		1.8	0			57	
WH	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.55	100	7	1.41		21.8	1			0	
WH	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.59	100	29	0.48		7.6	0			0	
WH	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.57	97	46	0.25		3.8	0			3	
WH	L	3	D	30	70	core	1.49	84	42	0.17		8.4	0			16	
WH	L	3	E	70	100	core	1.54	91	62	0.07		2.8	0			9	
WH	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.46	99	9	1.43		20.6	0	20.3	0.9	0	

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals				
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	
WH	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.36	93	31	1.05							7	0.33	0.3
WH	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.37	81	37	0.71							19	0.22	0.6
WH	L	4	D	30	70	core	1.50	80	43	0.14							20	0.15	1.8
WH	L	4	E	70	100	core	1.50	90	57	0.07							10	0.09	0.4
WH	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.33	99	17	1.40							0		
WH	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.31	98	49	0.71							2		
WH	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.43	78	50	0.52							22		
WH	S	1	D	30	70	core	1.52	70	40	0.24							30		
WH	S	1	E	70	100	core	1.65	73	44	0.10							27		
WH	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.43	100	5	0.96							0	21.7	0.9
WH	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.77	100	22	0.44							0		
WH	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.71	100	38	0.18							0		
WH	S	2	D	30	70	core	1.65	70	31	0.10							30		
WH	S	2	E	70	100	core	1.67	75	45	0.06							25		
WH	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.51	100	7	1.28							0		
WH	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.51	98	44	0.59							2		
WH	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.51	80	49	0.32							20		
WH	S	3	D	30	70	core	1.55	87	57	0.07							13		
WH	S	3	E	70	100	core	1.52	86	62	0.07							14		
WH	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.55	100	10	1.36							0		
WH	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.39	98	43	0.59							2		
WH	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.47	84	52	0.38							16		
WH	S	4	D	30	70	core	1.49	79	49	0.20							22		
WH	S	4	E	70	100	core	1.49	85	67	0.10							15		
WH	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.42	100	8	1.24							0		
WH	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.68	98	38	0.68							2		
WH	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.56	79	54	0.44							21		

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth			Bulk Density			Fine Earth					Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
WH	U	1	D	30	70	core	1.47	63	46	0.18				6.6	0					37
WH	U	1	E	70	100	core	1.54	76	55	0.11				3.9	0					24
WH	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.63	99	8	1.08				17.5	1	21.8	4.3			0
WH	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.59	99	40	0.64				10.1	0	29.0	1.8			0
WH	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.54	94	49	0.41				6.0	0					6
WH	U	2	D	30	70	core	1.66	50	47	0.13				4.2	0					50
WH	U	2	E	70	100	core	1.54	85	51	0.07				2.8	0					15
WH	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.53	100	6	1.20				18.2	1					0
WH	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.63	99	23	0.88				14.1	1					0
WH	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.52	96	49	0.41				6.0	2					2
WH	U	3	D	30	70	core	1.67	59	49	0.20				7.9	0					41
WH	U	3	E	70	100	core	1.56	70	54	0.10				3.2	0					30
WH	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.46	99	5	1.08				15.5	1					0
WH	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.36	100	27	0.65				8.8	0					0
WH	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.37	96	51	0.41				5.4	1					4
WH	U	4	D	30	70	core	1.44	52	47	0.19				5.6	0					49
WH	U	4	E	70	100	core	1.57	89	56	0.12				5.1	0					11
Condingup																				
CO	L	1	A	0	10	core	1.50	100	2	0.94				14.0	1	17.6	1.3			0
CO	L	1	B	10	20	core	1.63	100	3	0.35				5.7	0					0
CO	L	1	C	20	30	core	1.69	99	2	0.17				2.8	0					1
CO	L	1	D	30	40	core	1.62	22	3	0.23				0.8	0					78
CO	L	1	E	40	70	core	1.71	83	47	0.16				6.9	0					17
CO	L	1	F	70	100	estim	1.80	80	40	0.08				3.5	0					20
CO	L	2	A	0	10	core	1.62	100	1	0.75				12.1	1					0
CO	L	2	B	10	20	core	1.68	100	2	0.31				5.2	0					0

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)
00	L	2	C	20	30	core	1.71	96	2	0.18							4
00	L	2	D	30	40	core	1.72	28	3	0.20							72
00	L	2	E	40	70	core	1.65	70	40	0.26							30
00	L	2	F	70	100	estim	1.70	86	45	0.10							14
00	L	3	A	0	10	core	1.56	100	2	0.93							0
00	L	3	B	10	20	core	1.67	100	2	0.33							0
00	L	3	C	20	30	core	1.69	100	2	0.16							1
00	L	3	D	30	40	core	1.68	27	3	0.18							73
00	L	3	E	40	70	core	1.71	85	50	0.20							15
00	L	3	F	70	100	estim	1.80	78	40	0.10							23
00	L	4	A	0	10	core	1.61	100	2	0.86							0
00	L	4	B	10	20	core	1.64	100	2	0.34							0
00	L	4	C	20	30	core	1.64	100	2	0.14							0
00	L	4	D	30	40	core	1.60	91	3	0.12							9
00	L	4	E	40	70	core	1.75	68	45	0.09							32
00	L	4	F	70	100	estim	1.80	83	49	0.06							17
00	S	1	A	0	10	core	1.49	99	2	0.94							0
00	S	1	B	10	20	core	1.64	100	2	0.39							0
00	S	1	C	20	30	core	1.68	98	2	0.19							2
00	S	1	D	30	40	core	1.77	95	2	0.20	e						5
00	S	1	E	40	60	estim	1.80	20	4	0.34	E						80
00	S	1	F	60	90	estim	1.80	72	45	0.14	E						28
00	S	2	A	0	10	core	1.59	99	2	1.00							0
00	S	2	B	10	20	core	1.62	100	3	0.36							0
00	S	2	C	20	30	core	1.70	93	3	0.21							7
00	S	2	D	30	40	core	1.80	90	3	0.20	e						10
00	S	2	E	40	60	estim	1.80	33	3	0.18							67

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density			Fine Earth				Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)
CO	S	2	F	60	90	estim	1.80	77	39	0.09		3.7	0		23			
CO	S	3	A	0	10	core	1.53	100	2	0.77		11.7	0		0			
CO	S	3	B	10	20	core	1.62	100	2	0.34		5.5	0		0			
CO	S	3	C	20	30	core	1.62	99	2	0.16		2.6	0		1			
CO	S	3	D	30	40	core	1.73	95	2	0.20	e	3.3	0		5			
CO	S	3	E	40	60	estim	1.80	24	6	0.26		2.2	0		77			
CO	S	3	F	60	90	estim	1.80	83	44	0.33		14.6	0		17			
CO	S	4	A	0	10	core	1.49	100	1	0.99		14.6	1		0			
CO	S	4	B	10	20	core	1.59	100	1	0.36		5.7	0		0			
CO	S	4	C	20	30	core	1.68	84	1	0.20		2.8	0		17			
CO	S	4	D	30	40	core	1.80	75	2	0.20	e	2.7	0		25			
CO	S	4	E	40	60	core	1.57	20	5	0.32		2.0	0		80			
CO	S	4	F	60	90	estim	1.70	82	51	0.20		8.3	0		18			
CO	U	1	A	0	10	core	1.31	98	2	0.84		10.8	1	18.7	3.4	0		
CO	U	1	B	10	20	core	1.37	99	2	0.50		6.7	1	30.0	4.1	0		
CO	U	1	C	20	30	core	1.52	99	2	0.24		3.6	0	28.1	1.7	0		
CO	U	1	D	30	55	core	1.54	98	4	0.10	E	3.8	0	14.0	0.5	2	0.94	
CO	U	1	E	55	65	core	1.74	32	5	0.19	E	1.0	0		68	0.13	1.5	
CO	U	1	F	65	95	core	1.72	87	41	0.21	E	9.3	0		13	0.27	1.8	
CO	U	2	A	0	10	core	1.46	99	2	0.62		9.0	1		0			
CO	U	2	B	10	20	core	1.57	100	2	0.40		6.2	1		0			
CO	U	2	C	20	30	core	1.51	100	2	0.21		3.2	0		0			
CO	U	2	D	30	55	core	1.66	98	4	0.14		5.7	0		2			
CO	U	2	E	55	65	core	1.61	31	6	0.24		1.2	0		69			
CO	U	2	F	65	95	core	1.77	84	41	0.16		6.9	0		16			
CO	U	3	A	0	10	core	1.47	100	2	0.59		8.6	0		0			
CO	U	3	B	10	20	core	1.51	100	2	0.53		8.0	0		0			

Location	Landuse	Sample point	Sample	Depth		Bulk Density		Fine Earth			Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals		
				Upper	Lower	Method	Result	wt% of sample	Clay (wt%)	OC (wt%)	Source	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample	OC (wt%)	OC mass (t/ha)	wt% of sample
C0	U	3	C	20	30	core	1.58	100	2	0.25		3.9	0	0	0	0
C0	U	3	D	30	55	core	1.62	97	4	0.12		4.7	0	0	3	
C0	U	3	E	55	65	core	1.80	40	4	0.18		1.3	0	0	60	
C0	U	3	F	65	95	core	1.83	81	39	0.15		6.6	0	0	19	
C0	U	4	A	0	10	core	1.51	100	2	0.63		9.4	0	0	0	
C0	U	4	B	10	20	core	1.53	100	2	0.42		6.4	0	0	0	
C0	U	4	C	20	30	core	1.57	100	2	0.28		4.4	0	0	0	
C0	U	4	D	30	55	core	1.58	99	3	0.15		5.8	0	0	1	
C0	U	4	E	55	65	core	1.85	30	5	0.25		1.4	0	0	71	
C0	U	4	F	65	95	core	1.69	88	44	0.16		7.0	0	0	12	

APPENDIX 3

Basic Chemistry of Fractions

LEGEND

Al	Aluminum
Al₂O₃	Aluminum Oxide
CaCl₂	Calcium Chloride
CaCO₃	Calcium Carbonate
ECe	Electrical Conductivity of Saturation Extract
Fe	Iron
Fe₂O₃	Iron Oxide
K	Potassium
LD	Lower Depth
Locat	Location
N	Nitrogen
P	Phosphorus
ppm	Parts per million
Rep	Replicate
Samp	Sample
UD	Upper Depth

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Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals					Fine Earth																			
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	AI (1-5) (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	ECe (mS/m)	CaCO ₃ (wt%) (H ₂ O)	pH (1:5)	pH (1:5) (CaCl ₂)	Moisture (%)					
Northampton																																	
NH	L	4	A	0	10	1	0.818	720	0												99	0.055	59	260	0.7	0.29	0.74	0.05	1	5	5.9	5	0.14
NH	L	4	B	10	20	1	0.126	93	0												99	0.022	31	250	1.01	0.48	0.92	0.08	<1	2	5.7	4.6	0.12
NH	L	4	C	20	30	0			0												100	0.013	18	270	1.03	0.55	1.24	0.09	<1	1	5.5	4.4	0.06
NH	L	4	D	30	50	0			1	0.023	42	1300	2.14	3.4							99	0.011	20	370	1.31	0.71	1.62	0.11	<1	1	5.6	4.5	0.11
NH	L	4	E	50	80	0			0												100	0.01	22	440	1.54	1.06	1.99	0.18	1	1	5.9	4.8	0.16
NH	L	4	F	80	110	0			0												100	0.007	22	460	1.54	1.2	2.1	0.2	<1	2	5.8	5	0.14
NH	L	4	G	110	140	0			1	<0.005	17	500	1.38	1.93							99	<0.005	19	520	1.57	1.26	2.16	0.21	2	2	5.9	5.3	0.12
NH	S	1	A	0	10	2	0.529	420	0												99	0.047	35	76	0.47	0.21	0.39	0.04	3	6.3	5.3	0.17	
NH	S	1	B	10	20	0	0.164	140	0												100	0.016	20	61	0.48	0.27	0.44	0.05	2	6.2	6.2	0.12	
NH	S	1	C	20	30	0			0												100	0.007	18	75	0.42	0.28	0.38	0.05	1	6.3	5.2	0.04	
NH	S	1	D	30	50	0			0												100	<0.005	17	180	0.71	0.42	0.66	0.08	1	6.2	5.2	0.04	
NH	S	1	E	50	80	0			0												100	<0.005	18	260	0.83	0.52	0.73	0.1	1	6.6	5.6	0.04	
NH	S	1	F	80	110	0			0												100	0.005	24	270	1.29	1.04	1.52	0.2	1	6.5	5.5	0.09	
NH	S	1	G	110	140	0			0												100	0.005	18	250	1.1	1.21	1.61	0.23	1	6.6	5.5	0.11	
NH	U	2	A	0	10	4	0.166	44	0												96	0.023	14	220	0.4	0.2	0.33	0.04	<1	3	6.1	4.7	0.09
NH	U	2	B	10	20	3	0.093	31	0												97	0.014	12	280	0.47	0.28	0.44	0.05	<1	3	5.8	4.9	0.05
NH	U	2	C	20	30	1	0.147	41	0												99	0.009	15	160	0.45	0.24	0.38	0.04	1	3	5.6	4.8	0.06
NH	U	2	D	30	50	0	0.099	34	0												100	0.005	14	220	0.46	0.22	0.41	0.04	<1	2	5.4	4.9	0.04
NH	U	2	E	50	80	0			0												100	0.005	13	250	0.44	0.3	0.52	0.06	2	5.9	5.3	0.02	
NH	U	2	F	80	110	0			0												100	0.005	18	250	0.59	0.45	0.77	0.08	1	6.9	5.9	0	
NH	U	2	G	110	140	0			0												100	0.008	24	440	1.49	1.48	2.49	0.27	2	6.6	5.6	0.22	

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals					Fine Earth																		
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	E _{Ce} (mS/m)	CaCO ₃ (wt%)	pH (1:5) (H ₂ O)	pH (1:5) (CaCl ₂)	Moisture (%)				
Brookton																																
BR	L	2	A	0	10	1	0.373	340	0											99	0.065	61	300	0.22	0.07	0.22	0.03	2	4	5.4	4.5	0
BR	L	2	B	10	20	0			1											99	0.018	29	360	0.24	0.13	0.26	0.04	2	2	5.3	4.3	0
BR	L	2	C	20	30	0			1											99	0.011	19	380	0.24	0.08	0.25	0.03	3	1	5.3	4.4	0
BR	L	2	D	30	40	0			2											98	0.059	52	340	0.25	0.08	0.29	0.03	1	5	5.2	4.4	0
BR	L	2	E	40	50	0			65	0.015	77	1300	5.86	8.19						35	0.019	24	360	0.27	0.08	0.28	0.04	2	2	5.1	4.2	0.3
BR	L	2	F	50	70	0			89	0.016	67	1500	4.43	10						11	0.006	24	370	0.29	0.1	0.24	0.03	2	1	5.4	4.4	0.6
BR	U	2	A	0	10	2	0.133	68	0											98	0.009	10	260	0.25	0.1	0.24	0.03	<1	1	6	4.8	0
BR	U	2	B	10	20	0			1											98	0.023	14	230	0.28	0.08	0.25	0.03	<1	2	5.8	4.6	0
BR	U	2	C	20	30	0			3	0.034	110	2500	10.7	7.29						97	0.015	<10	230	0.22	0.08	0.23	0.03	<1	1	6	4.6	0
BR	U	2	D	30	60	0			11	0.019	100	2800	10.3	8.6						89	0.007	10	220	0.2	0.07	0.16	0.02	<1	1	6.1	4.9	0
BR	U	2	E	60	85	0			71	0.008	100	2000	7.16	11.2						29	0.022	13	300	0.25	0.1	0.25	0.04	1	1	5.7	4.4	0
Mullewa																																
MU	L	3	A	0	10	0			6	0.033	90	3100	6.99	3.18						94	0.038	71	5600	2.08	1.35	2.95	0.2	1	15	5.6	4.6	0.3
MU	L	3	B	10	20	0			6	0.018	66	3300	7.38	3.44						94	0.024	41	4900	1.89	1.4	2.83	0.2	4	7	5	4	0.3
MU	L	3	C	20	30	0			8	0.008	62	2700	9.84	3.71						92	0.021	31	5400	2.08	1.45	3.1	0.2	8	6	4.8	4	0.3
MU	L	3	D	30	45	0			15	0.007	92	3100	13.5	4.97						85	0.02	29	5400	2.13	1.48	3.25	0.21	4	8	4.7	4	0.7
MU	L	3	E	45	80	0			72	0.011	110	6100	13.7	8.87						28	0.027	40	5100	2.22	1.57	4.07	0.24	10	10	5.7	4.7	1.5
MU	L	3	F	80	100	0			55	<0.005	50	7600	6.28	7.45						45	0.015	41	6700	1.94	1.45	4.21	0.21	8	8	7.5	6.2	2.5
MU	S	1	A	0	10	1			2											97	0.03	48	5300	1.5	1.16	2.59	0.19	1	17	5	4.3	0.2
MU	S	1	B	10	20	0			3											97	0.021	35	3300	1.25	1.16	2.65	0.18	4	8	4.8	4.1	0.3
MU	S	1	C	20	30	0			5											95	0.019	32	6200	2.22	1.28	2.88	0.18	4	10	4.7	4.1	0.3
MU	S	1	D	30	70	0			10											90	0.015	19	5900	2	1.35	2.93	0.2	6	14	4.4	4	0.4
MU	S	1	E	70	100	0			76											24	0.015	25	3000	1.85	1.29	4	0.22	2	10	5	4.2	0.1
MU	S	1	E	70	100	0			76											24	0.015	25	3000	1.85	1.29	4	0.22	2	10	5	4.2	0.1
MU	S	1	F	100	120	0			64											36	0.011	20	6300	1.63	1	3.5	0.16	1	8	5.2	4.3	0.8

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals					Fine Earth																			
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	Al (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	ECe (mS/m) (1:5)	CaCO ₃ (wt%) (H ₂ O)	pH (1:5)	Moisture (%)						
MU	U	3	A	0	10	3	0.216	140	1												96	0.046	52	4600	1.83	1.46	2.77	0.26	2	4	5.4	4.4	0.2
MU	U	3	B	10	20	1	0.154	72	2	0.023	82	2400	13.4	3.83							97	0.024	29	4200	1.67	1.34	2.32	0.21	9	4	5	4.1	0.3
MU	U	3	C	20	30	1	0.268	71	2	0.018	97	2600	16.3	4.66							97	0.021	22	4700	1.88	1.47	2.57	0.22	15	6	4.6	4	0.3
MU	U	3	D	30	55	0	0.123	68	2	0.013	83	2800	16.4	4.78							98	0.019	26	5000	2.14	1.63	3.43	0.24	22	6	4.5	3.9	0.4
MU	U	3	E	55	85	0			12	0.006	88	3800	17.6	5.72							88	0.017	29	5900	2.18	1.64	3.3	0.25	3	12	4.4	4.1	0.2
MU	U	3	F	85	95	0			59	<0.005	130	5500	17.5	8.57							41	0.018	31	6700	2.2	1.46	3.58	0.23	1	11	5.2	4.5	0.8
MU	U	3	G	95	105	0			71	<0.005	100	7100	12.7	8.04							29	0.018	30	6300	2.95	1.77	3.91	0.25	<1	12	5.6	4.8	1
Merredin																																	
ME	L	3	A	0	10	1	0.298	200	2											98	0.044	72	540	1.37	1	3.44	0.18	1	2	5.8	4.6	0.4	
ME	L	3	B	10	20	0			1											99	0.023	32	460	1.39	1.2	4.04	0.18	8	2	5	4.1	0.4	
ME	L	3	C	20	30	0			2											98	0.019	18	570	1.63	1.32	4.08	0.19	15	2	4.8	4.1	0.6	
ME	L	3	D	30	50	0			3	0.013	22	1600	3.37	7.2						97	0.013	17	650	1.92	1.31	5.08	0.19	12	3	4.8	4.2	2.2	
ME	L	3	E	50	80	0			9	0.007	23	1300	2.95	6.87						91	0.01	13	560	1.91	1.46	4.97	0.22	26	2	4.8	4.1	2.4	
ME	L	3	F	80	110	0			4	<0.005	17	1100	3.46	7.65						96	0.037	16	520	2.2	1.78	4.6	0.28	10	3	5	4.2	1.5	
ME	L	3	G	110	140	0			15	<0.005	22	1100	3.3	8.22						85	0.007	16	620	1.53	1.73	4.24	0.28	1	3	5.2	4.6	1	
ME	S	1	A	0	10	1	0.38	250	1											99	0.06	79	600	1.47	1.08	4.29	0.22	1	3	5.8	4.7	0.4	
ME	S	1	B	10	20	0			2											98	0.032	22	550	1.55	1.23	4.69	0.21	12	2	5	4.1	0.4	
ME	S	1	C	20	30	0			2											98	0.02	16	610	1.54	1.34	5.12	0.2	18	3	4.7	4.1	0.4	
ME	S	1	D	30	50	0			4											96	0.015	16	920	1.91	1.49	5.7	0.23	23	3	4.6	4	0.3	
ME	S	1	E	50	80	0			9											91	0.011	18	470	2.09	1.49	5.92	0.25	19	2	4.7	4.1	0.4	
ME	S	1	F	80	110	0			13											87	0.007	16	420	2.17	1.54	5.71	0.26	6	2	4.9	4.2	0.8	
ME	S	1	G	110	140	0			9											91	0.005	16	380	2.34	1.49	6.17	0.27	2	3	5	4.4	0.4	
ME	U	1	A	0	10	2	0.107	56	1											97	0.029	21	570	1.4	0.99	3.65	0.17	2	2	5.6	4.6	0.3	
ME	U	1	B	10	20	1	0.095	38	4											95	0.024	16	470	1.41	1.09	3.83	0.17	7	2	5.1	4.2	0.2	
ME	U	1	C	20	30	0			3											97	0.022	18	610	1.74	1.36	4.95	0.19	17	2	4.7	4	0.3	
ME	U	1	D	30	50	0			5	0.011	20	1300	2.91	6.16						95	0.014	14	620	1.85	1.62	5.22	0.24	33	2	4.6	4	0.3	

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals					Fine Earth																		
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	AI (1-5) (mS/m)	ECe (wt%)	CaCO ₃ (H ₂ O) (wt%)	pH (1:5)	pH (1:5) (CaCl ₂)	Moisture (%)			
ME	U	1	E	50	80	0			11	0.006	22	1100	2.42	6.12	89	0.01	16	600	2	1.43	5.17	0.22	36	2	4.6	4	0.5					
ME	U	1	F	80	110	0			9	<0.005	18	800	2.71	6.49	91	0.01	18	580	2.33	1.55	5.91	0.25	12	2	4.8	4.1	0.4					
ME	U	1	G	110	140	0			12	<0.005	18	800	2.81	6.71	88	0.01	<10	500	2.26	1.49	5.71	0.24	1	9	4.4	4.4	0.3					
Newdegate (deep)																																
ND	L	2	A	0	10	1	0.929	870	3						97	0.047	67	630	0.36	0.12	0.88	0.05	<2	5	5.8	4.8	0.1					
ND	L	2	B	10	20	0			31	<0.005	59	3600	12.8	9.87	69	0.013	29	600	0.33	0.11	0.57	0.03	<2	2	6.3	5.2	0.1					
ND	L	2	C	20	30	0			67	<0.005	43	3400	12.2	10	33	0.015	26	620	0.65	0.22	0.83	0.05	<2	2	6.8	5.6	0.2					
ND	L	2	C1	30	40	0			66	<0.005	38	3200	12.4	9.92	34	0.011	21	720	0.65	0.21	1.01	0.04	<2	2	7.6	6.2	0.2					
ND	L	2	D	40	60	0			3	0.005	26	2700	9.77	10.4	97	0.014	27	2500	2.99	1.29	9.12	0.28	<2	10	8.8	7.2	2					
ND	L	2	E	60	90	0			2	<0.005	16	2600	6.7	14.1	98	0.005	24	2800	2.88	0.99	10.9	0.23	<2	15	9	7.5	3.2					
ND	S	4	A	0	10	1	0.385	310	2						97	0.032	60	2600	0.27	0.09	0.44	0.04	<2	3	6.3	5.4	0.2					
ND	S	4	B	10	20	0			11	0.006	51	1400	8.89	9.75	89	0.018	23	530	0.33	0.1	0.64	0.02	<2	2	6.3	5.3	0.2					
ND	S	4	C	20	30	0			55	<0.005	45	1700	11	10	45	0.014	17	660	0.62	0.26	0.93	0.06	<2	2	6.5	5.5	8.3					
ND	S	4	D	30	60	0			19	<0.005	38	2300	10.2	9.72	81	0.013	26	2600	1.97	0.98	5.79	0.2	<2	10	8.4	6.8	1.7					
ND	S	4	E	60	90	0			19	<0.005	25	2600	9.05	11.4	81	0.008	24	3300	2.88	0.7	9.48	0.18	<2	21	9	7.6	2.8					
ND	S	4	F	90	120	0			29	<0.005	24	2300	9.73	10.9	71	0.007	26	4100	3.13	0.7	10.7	0.19	<2	30	9	7.6	4.2					
ND	U	1	A	0	10	0	0.363	100	7						93	0.028	16	870	0.4	0.15	1.1	0.05	<2	4	6	5.1	1					
ND	U	1	B	10	20	1	0.217	61	33	<0.005	38	2900	8.8	9.51	66	0.018	12	600	0.31	0.09	0.64	0.03	<2	3	6.2	5.2	0.3					
ND	U	1	C	20	30	0	0.207	47	60	<0.005	38	3200	9.2	9.19	40	0.013	12	640	0.5	0.23	0.7	0.05	<2	2	6.4	5.3	0.1					
ND	U	1	D	30	60	2	0.129	39	34	<0.005	29	2900	7.9	11	65	0.01	26	4400	3.1	1	8.35	0.28	2	75	8.8	7.9	2.7					
ND	U	1	E	60	90	0			40	<0.005	26	3200	7.19	11	60	0.005	27	4700	3.19	0.75	9.71	0.25	<2	98	9.1	8.2	4.3					

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals						Fine Earth																							
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ total (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	Al (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	ECe (mS/m)	CaCO ₃ (wt%) (H ₂ O)	pH (1:5)	Moisture (%)											
Newdegate (shallow)																																						
NS	L	4	A	0	10	1	1.01	1200	2												97	0.031	49	650	0.22	0.08	0.51	0.02	5	6.4	5.1	0.2						
NS	L	4	B	10	20	0			19	<0.005	54	2900	9.22	4.64	81	0.013	20	800	0.25	0.11	0.45	0.03	3	6.5	5.1	0.2												
NS	L	4	C	20	30	0			3	0.006	32	2800	5.7	4.02	97	0.016	20	2600	1.37	0.55	3.85	0.1	15	7.1	5.7	1.5												
NS	L	4	D	30	60	0			9	<0.005	28	3000	6.22	5.48	91	0.008	23	4800	2.15	0.62	5.95	0.16	24	<2	8.8	7.5	2.8											
NS	L	4	E	60	90	0			4	<0.005	29	4200	6.9	6.44	96	<0.005	20	6400	3.26	0.52	10.7	0.19	40	2	9.2	7.9	4.2											
NS	S	1	A	0	10	1	0.54	350	2						97	0.037	66	600	0.21	0.08	0.49	0.03	4	6.9	6	0.4												
NS	S	1	B	10	20	0			3						97	0.013	17	600	0.19	0.06	0.42	0.02	2	7	6.1	0.2												
NS	S	1	C	20	30	0	0.268	67	1						99	0.015	23	3000	1.54	0.69	5.23	0.14	12	8.1	6.7	1.7												
NS	S	1	D	30	60	0			1						99	0.012	25	4800	2.19	0.94	7.85	0.24	28	9.2	7.9	2.4												
NS	S	1	E	60	90	0			10						90	<0.005	24	5600	2.94	0.95	8.56	0.26	55	2	9.5	8.4	3.1											
NS	U	4	A	0	10	1	0.444	150	0						99	0.036	22	800	0.24	0.07	0.53	0.03	6	6	5.1	0.2												
NS	U	4	B	10	20	1	0.385	110	2	0.023	29	3200	3.19	3.22	97	0.018	14	800	0.2	0.04	0.44	0.02	5	6.4	5.3	0.2												
NS	U	4	C	20	30	0			0						100	0.016	18	2700	1.24	0.54	3.3	0.09	30	7.1	6	1.2												
NS	U	4	D	30	60	0			0						100	0.01	22	4500	1.97	0.44	5.46	0.13	69	<2	8.9	8	2.5											
NS	U	4	E	60	90	0			6	<0.005	12	5100	1.13	3.93	94	0.005	22	6900	2.82	0.4	8.2	0.18	120	2	9.1	8.3	3.5											
Wittenoom Hills																																						
WH	L	4	A	0	10	0	1.06	980	0						99	0.089	95	3400	0.76	0.14	1.54	0.05	21	<2	7.8	7.2	1											
WH	L	4	B	10	20	0			7	0.024	24	10800	1.32	3.71	93	0.076	53	7800	1.6	0.15	3.69	0.07	18	14	8.9	8.1	4.4											
WH	L	4	C	20	30	0			19	0.013	18	10500	1.3	3.51	81	0.054	37	10700	2.04	0.14	4.94	0.07	22	23	9.3	8.4	2.8											
WH	L	4	D	30	70	0			20	0.011	19	13800	1.9	5.41	80	0.016	26	13100	2.47	0.18	5.92	0.1	58	17	9.9	8.8	7.7											
WH	L	4	E	70	100	0			10	0.009	21	17200	3.07	8.73	90	0.009	21	15700	3.65	0.35	8.1	0.16	86	3	9.8	8.9	6.6											
WH	S	2	A	0	10	0			0						100	0.056	88	2000	0.43	0.08	0.92	0.04	12	<2	6	5	0.6											
WH	S	2	B	10	20	0			0						100	0.023	24	4400	1.17	0.24	3.03	0.08	19	<2	8.1	6.8	1.1											
WH	S	2	C	20	30	0			0						100	0.018	20	8000	2.08	0.29	4.98	0.12	34	<2	9	7.8	3.9											
WH	S	2	D	30	70	0			30						70	0.011	19	8500	1.98	0.19	5.09	0.08	56	11	9.9	8.6	7.4											

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Coarse Organics			Coarse Minerals					Fine Earth																																							
						wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Al total (%)	wt% of sample	N total (%)	P total (ppm)	K total (ppm)	Fe total (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	Al total (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	Al (CaCl ₂) (ppm)	AI (1-5) (mS/m)	ECe (wt%)	CaCO ₃ (H ₂ O) (wt%)	pH (1:5)	pH Moisture (1:5) (CaCl ₂) (%)																									
WH	S	2	E	70	100	0			25												75	0.007	17	10200	2.55	0.38	6.16	0.13	75	5	9.7	8.7	7.5																				
WH	U	2	A	0	10	1	0.251	60	0												99	0.034	15	2700	0.58	0.11	1.23	0.04	4	<2	7	5.9	0.5																				
WH	U	2	B	10	20	0	0.249	56	0												99	0.029	17	7900	2.04	0.28	4.53	0.1	30	<2	8.3	7.2	2.6																				
WH	U	2	C	20	30	0			6	0.018	19	10600	1.46	3.82							94	0.027	22	12400	3.05	0.28	6.79	0.13	61	5	9.2	8.4	5.7																				
WH	U	2	D	30	70	0			50	0.013	17	11900	1.72	4.58							50	0.014	22	12700	2.7	0.3	5.74	0.13	150	9	9.4	8.6	9																				
WH	U	2	E	70	100	0			15	0.006	13	13400	2.28	5.95							85	0.01	20	14200	2.99	0.44	6.75	0.16	170	3	9.1	8.4	9																				
Condensingup																																																					
CO	L	1	A	0	10	1	1	740	0												100	0.056	56	400	0.25	0.13	0.31	0.04	1	4	5.4	4.4	0.3																				
CO	L	1	B	10	20	0			0												100	0.016	24	500	0.24	0.11	0.31	0.03	2	2	5.2	4.2	0.1																				
CO	L	1	C	20	30	0			1	0.014	110	3200	27.2	5.77							99	0.008	21	500	0.27	0.14	0.27	0.04	2	2	5.2	4.3	0.2																				
CO	L	1	D	30	40	0			78	<0.005	46	4100	24.7	5.42							22	0.013	22	500	0.39	0.14	0.43	0.05	13	1	5.8	4.5	0.5																				
CO	L	1	E	40	70	0			17	0.016	35	8400	10.3	11.2							83	0.013	29	5200	4.97	2.36	9.3	0.52	5	6.8	5.9	9.5																					
CO	L	1	F	70	100	0			20	0.005	38	6900	13.9	8.6							80	0.007	27	5200	5.95	2.5	10.3	0.48	4	7.1	6.1	10																					
CO	S	1	A	0	10	1	1	460	0												99	0.049	42	300	0.17	0.07	0.23	0.03	1	6	5.4	4.6	0.2																				
CO	S	1	B	10	20	0			0												100	0.017	23	400	0.16	0.08	0.28	0.03	1	2	5.8	5	0.1																				
CO	S	1	C	20	30	0			2												98	0.009	17	400	0.18	0.07	0.28	0.02	<1	1	5.9	4.9	0.1																				
CO	S	1	D	30	40	0			5												95																																
CO	S	1	E	40	60	0			80												20	0.015	17	600	0.54	0.25	0.92	0.07	2	6.4	5.3	0																					
CO	S	1	F	60	90	0			28												72	0.008	26	3400	4.66	2.58	10.6	0.45	10	7	5.9	1.2																					
CO	U	1	A	0	10	1	0.321	110	0												98	0.028	16	300	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.03	2	6.2	5	0.3																					
CO	U	1	B	10	20	1	0.272	86	0												99	0.011	<10	300	0.17	0.09	0.16	0.02	2	6.3	5	0.2																					
CO	U	1	C	20	30	0	0.247	57	0												99	<0.005	12	300	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.02	2	6.4	5.2	0.1																					
CO	U	1	D	30	55	0			2	0.019	33	1700	13.1	4.67							98	<0.005	24	300	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.03	2	6.8	5.6	0																					
CO	U	1	E	55	65	0			68	<0.005	36	1900	15.7	6.37							32	0.007	13	400	0.35	0.24	0.43	0.06	2	6.8	5.6	0																					
CO	U	1	F	65	95	0			13	0.013	19	6200	5.08	9.56							87	0.008	<10	3700	3.26	2.86	7.16	0.38	50	6	5.2	1.3																					

APPENDIX 4

Exchangeable Cations and Saturation Extract Data for Fine Earth Fraction

LEGEND

Al	Aluminum
Ca	Calcium
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
EC	Electrical Conductivity
H₂O	Hydrogen Dioxide
K	Potassium
LD	Lower Depth
Locat	Location
Na	Sodium
Mg	Magnesium
Mn	Manganese
ppm	Parts per million
Rep	Replicate
Samp	Sample
SAR	Sodium Absorption Ration
UD	Upper Depth

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										Exchangeable Cations										Saturation extract									
Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	E _{ce} (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR						
Northampton																													
NH	L	4	A	0	10	0	4.1	1.76	0.3	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.02																
NH	L	4	B	10	20	0	5.3	0.92	0.19	<0.02	0.03	0.1	<0.02																
NH	L	4	C	20	30	0	7.8	0.49	0.13	<0.02	0.04	0.08	<0.02																
NH	L	4	D	30	50	0	9.8	0.41	0.15	<0.02	0.04	0.04	<0.02																
NH	L	4	E	50	80	0	10.9	0.4	0.23	<0.02	0.04	0.02	<0.02																
NH	L	4	F	80	110	0	12.4	0.4	0.32	<0.02	0.04	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	L	4	G	110	140	0	11.3	0.33	0.28	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	S	1	A	0	10	0	2.4	1.54	0.39	0.04	0.03	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	S	1	B	10	20	0	2.7	0.96	0.22	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02															
NH	S	1	C	20	30	0	3.0	0.46	0.13	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02															
NH	S	1	D	30	50	0	3.4	0.35	0.11	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02															
NH	S	1	E	50	80	0	5.1	<1	0.31	0.16	0.03	0.03																	
NH	S	1	F	80	110	0	10.6	2	0.59	0.27	<0.02	0.04																	
NH	S	1	G	110	140	0	12.1	2	0.58	0.23	0.02	0.04																	
NH	U	2	A	0	10	0	1.8	1.07	0.29	0.05	0.07	0.06	<0.02																
NH	U	2	B	10	20	0	2.4	0.7	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.03	<0.02																
NH	U	2	C	20	30	0	2.0	0.52	0.2	0.02	0.03	0.03	<0.02																
NH	U	2	D	30	50	0	1.9	0.21	0.12	0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	U	2	E	50	80	0	2.6	0.2	0.12	0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	U	2	F	80	110	0	5.0	0.36	0.24	0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02																
NH	U	2	G	110	140	0	16.7	2	0.6	0.6	0.05	0.08																	

		Exchangeable Cations												Saturation extract											
Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR		
Badgingarra																									
BA	L	2	A	0	10	0	1.3	1.59	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	B	10	20	0	0.9	0.42	0.06	<0.02	<0.02	0.06	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	C	20	30	0	0.9	0.18	0.04	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.05	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	D	30	50	0	1.0	0.13	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.07	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	E	50	80	0	1.5	0.06	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.09	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	F	80	110	0	2.6	0.12	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.04	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	G	110	150	0	2.5	0.12	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	L	2	H	150	170	0	13.7	0.39	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	A	0	10	0	1.4	1.47	0.16	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.04	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	B	10	20	0	1.4	0.48	0.07	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.06	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	C	20	30	0	1.3	0.19	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	D	30	50	0	1.7	0.19	0.04	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	E	50	80	0	4.5	0.29	0.07	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	F	80	110	0	8.2	0.34	0.17	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	G	110	140	0	10.5	0.37	0.24	<0.02	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	S	2	H	140	160	0	11.3	0.35	0.25	<0.02	<0.02	0.05	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	U	1	A	0	10	0	2.2	1.58	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.08	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	U	1	B	10	20	0	2.1	0.84	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	U	1	C	20	30	0	1.7	0.46	0.09	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	U	1	D	30	60	0	2.9	0.3	0.08	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02										
BA	U	1	E	60	90	0	5.6	1	0.3	0.09	0.02	0.02													
BA	U	1	F	90	120	0	6.5	<1	0.27	0.09	<0.02	<0.02	0.04												
BA	U	1	G	120	150	0	6.4	1	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03													

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	Exchangeable Cations							Saturation extract						
								CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)
Brookton																					
BR	L	2	A	0	10	0	1.5	1.46	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.02							
BR	L	2	B	10	20	0	1.6	0.43	0.06	<0.02	0.03	0.18	<0.02								
BR	L	2	C	20	30	0	1.9	0.19	0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.14	<0.02								
BR	L	2	D	30	40	0	1.6	1.24	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.02								
BR	L	2	E	40	50	0	5.4	0.38	0.05	<0.02	0.02	0.2	<0.02								
BR	L	2	F	50	70	1	9.0	0.18	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.13	<0.02								
BR	U	2	A	0	10	0	0.9	0.25	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.06	<0.02								
BR	U	2	B	10	20	0	1.1	0.75	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.12	<0.02								
BR	U	2	C	20	30	0	1.1	0.5	0.2	<0.02	0.03	0.09	<0.02								
BR	U	2	D	30	60	0	1.1	0.26	0.12	<0.02	0.02	0.04	<0.02								
BR	U	2	E	60	85	0	1.9	0.56	0.2	0.03	0.04	0.15	<0.02								
Mullewa																					
MU	L	3	A	0	10	0	9.7	0.7	0.36	0.52	0.31	0.09	<0.02								
MU	L	3	B	10	20	0	10.4	0.33	0.17	0.24	0.13	0.34	<0.02								
MU	L	3	C	20	30	0	11.6	0.27	0.14	0.2	0.09	0.42	<0.02								
MU	L	3	D	30	45	1	12.2	0.37	0.17	0.27	0.08	0.32	<0.02								
MU	L	3	E	45	80	2	13.1	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.14	0.07	<0.02								
MU	L	3	F	80	100	3	13.1	3	0.4	1.2	0.83	0.18	0								
MU	S	1	A	0	10	0	6.6	0.52	0.22	0.58	0.13	0.22	<0.02								
MU	S	1	B	10	20	0	7.6	0.27	0.13	0.28	0.08	0.34	<0.02								
MU	S	1	C	20	30	0	8.8	0.3	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.3	<0.02								
MU	S	1	D	30	70	0	9.3	0.25	0.18	0.45	0.05	0.36	<0.02								
MU	S	1	E	70	100	0	10.9	0.21	0.46	0.43	0.06	0.24	<0.02								
MU	S	1	E	70	100	0	10.8	0.21	0.46	0.43	0.06	0.24	<0.02								

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	Exchangeable Cations							Saturation extract												
								CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR				
MU	S	1	F	100	120	1	9.5	0.2	0.7	0.45	0.08	0.11	<0.02														
MU	U	3	A	0	10	0	9.3	0.59	0.21	0.1	0.14	0.29	0.02														
MU	U	3	B	10	20	0	10.4	0.2	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.43	<0.02														
MU	U	3	C	20	30	0	11.1	0.13	0.1	0.13	0.08	0.47	<0.02														
MU	U	3	D	30	55	0	12.4	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.6	<0.02														
MU	U	3	E	55	85	0	12.7	0.29	0.29	0.39	0.08	0.25	<0.02														
MU	U	3	F	85	95	1	13.8	0.36	0.56	0.55	0.1	0.05	<0.02														
MU	U	3	G	95	105	1	15.0	0.42	0.89	0.76	0.17	0.02	<0.02														
Merretlin																											
ME	L	3	A	0	10	0	12.4	1.56	0.56	0.14	0.1	0.14	<0.02														
ME	L	3	B	10	20	0	20.0	0.75	0.34	0.1	0.03	0.41	<0.02														
ME	L	3	C	20	30	1	21.4	0.56	0.22	0.13	0.02	0.56	<0.02														
ME	L	3	D	30	50	2	22.6	0.63	0.25	0.08	<0.02	0.54	<0.02														
ME	L	3	E	50	80	2	23.7	0.33	0.26	0.09	<0.02	0.87	<0.02														
ME	L	3	F	80	110	2	24.3	0.48	0.64	0.15	<0.02	0.5	<0.02														
ME	L	3	G	110	140	1	21.6	0.67	1.23	0.14	<0.02	0.07	<0.02														
ME	S	1	A	0	10	0	12.0	1.36	0.55	0.15	0.17	0.21	<0.02														
ME	S	1	B	10	20	0	18.0	0.6	0.26	0.09	0.04	0.55	<0.02														
ME	S	1	C	20	30	0	20.9	0.47	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.6	<0.02														
ME	S	1	D	30	50	0	21.7	0.36	0.22	0.06	<0.02	0.77	<0.02														
ME	S	1	E	50	80	0	23.1	0.29	0.34	0.09	<0.02	0.64	<0.02														
ME	S	1	F	80	110	1	20.1	0.44	0.66	0.11	<0.02	0.3	<0.02														
ME	S	1	G	110	140	0	20.0	0.47	0.85	0.11	<0.02	0.14	<0.02														
ME	U	1	A	0	10	0	14.6	1.01	0.4	0.09	0.1	0.12	<0.02														
ME	U	1	B	10	20	0	18.8	0.6	0.31	0.11	0.06	0.34	<0.02														

		Exchangeable Cations										Saturation extract													
Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	CEC (/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR		
ME	U	1	C	20	30	0	21.4	0.45	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.58	<0.02												
ME	U	1	D	30	50	0	22.2	0.19	0.09	0.08	<0.02	0.95	<0.02												
ME	U	1	E	50	80	1	23.2	0.12	0.17	0.08	<0.02	0.99	<0.02												
ME	U	1	F	80	110	0	22.7	0.34	0.57	0.08	<0.02	0.48	<0.02												
ME	U	1	G	110	140	0	19.6	0.68	0.87	0.18	<0.02	0.09	<0.02												
Newtigate (deep)																									
ND	L	2	A	0	10	0	2.0	1.68	0.25	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.02												
ND	L	2	B	10	20	0	2.0	0.71	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.02	<0.02												
ND	L	2	C	20	30	0	2.1	2	0.71	0.22	0.06	0.05													
ND	L	2	C1	30	40	0	4.0	2	0.63	0.48	0.14	0.07													
ND	L	2	D	40	60	2	43.2	14	1.1	4.69	3.09	0.62													
ND	L	2	E	60	90	3	36.1	19	0.43	7	6.5	0.7													
ND	S	4	A	0	10	0	2.6	2.35	0.39	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02												
ND	S	4	B	10	20	0	2.8	1.53	0.32	0.03	0.05	0.04	<0.02												
ND	S	4	C	20	30	8	3.1	2	0.95	0.3	0.04	0.04													
ND	S	4	D	30	60	2	38.0	12	0.46	4.34	2.86	0.46													
ND	S	4	E	60	90	3	44.6	21	0.41	7.53	6.21	0.8			41	7.8	210	0.06	0.68	19	0.17	7.53	30		
ND	S	4	F	90	120	4	36.6	22	0.4	7.34	8.03	1.03			44	7.8	300	0.05	0.96	27	0.21	10	38		
ND	U	1	A	0	10	1	3.3	1.61	0.43	0.1	0.08	0.1	<0.02												
ND	U	1	B	10	20	0	2.6	1.23	0.39	0.07	0.05	0.06	<0.02												
ND	U	1	C	20	30	0	2.1	0.67	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.03	<0.02												
ND	U	1	D	30	60	3	31.8	20	1.19	7.59	6.98	0.88			40	7.8	310	0.05	0.98	28	0.21	10	39		
ND	U	1	E	60	90	4	25.6	22	1.22	7.74	9.77	1.14			44	8.1	900	1.3	10	79	0.36	13	33		

Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	Exchangeable Cations						Saturation extract									
								CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR
Newdegate (shallow)																							
NS	L	4	A	0	10	0	2.5	1.19	0.26	0.21	0.08	0.06	<0.02	37	7.9	290	0.18	1.12	27	0.21	5.28	33	
NS	L	4	B	10	20	0	2.4	1	0.46	0.18	0.12	0.03	0.02	45	8.1	420	0.14	1.46	40	0.21	9.04	45	
NS	L	4	C	20	30	2	28.2	8	0.94	3.57	2.66	0.17		41	8.5	490	0.42	1.82	49	0.3	11	46	
NS	L	4	D	30	60	3	34.5	20	1	8	6.89	0.57		34	8.1	310	0.39	1.28	29	0.29	7.24	32	
NS	L	4	E	60	90	4	25.6	27	1.11	8.42	10.51	0.92		41	8.5	490	0.42	1.82	49	0.3	11	46	
NS	S	1	A	0	10	0	2.7	4	2.58	0.48	0.09	0.11											
NS	S	1	B	10	20	0	2.4	2	1.07	0.31	0.07	0.1											
NS	S	1	C	20	30	2	33.1	11	1.69	3.32	1.93	0.51											
NS	S	1	D	30	60	2	39.9	17	2.03	5.65	5.19	1.04											
NS	S	1	E	60	90	3	31.4	19	1.4	5.88	7.45	1.08											
NS	U	4	A	0	10	0	2.9	2.21	0.49	0.17	0.12	0.08	<0.02										
NS	U	4	B	10	20	0	2.5	1.24	0.42	0.16	0.07	0.04	<0.02										
NS	U	4	C	20	30	1	26.1	8	1.36	4	2.44	0.34											
NS	U	4	D	30	60	3	39.1	18	1.07	6.54	5.86	0.7											
NS	U	4	E	60	90	4	32.1	27	1.16	8.64	11.38	1.22											

										Exchangeable Cations										Saturation extract									
Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	CEC (cmol(+)/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR						
Wittenoom Hills																													
WH	L	4	A	0	10	1	9.2	8	10.18	1.49	0.07	0.79			28.5	7.9	160	0.09	3.37	2.93	1.68	1.29	2						
WH	L	4	B	10	20	4	31.3	19	9.85	4.28	0.62	1.76																	
WH	L	4	C	20	30	3	36.6	20	6.97	6.9	1.23	1.89			45.9	8.2	94	1.46	1.61	7.36	0.4	1.22	6						
WH	L	4	D	30	70	8	42.7	20	2.19	6.63	6.32	3.43			45.3	9	220	0.29	0.75	21	0.57	3.45	29						
WH	L	4	E	70	100	7	57.4	23	1.31	6.54	9.63	3.22			68.6	8.9	400	0.19	0.92	38	0.61	6.34	51						
WH	S	2	A	0	10	1	4.7		2.14	0.66	0.51	0.28	0.1	0.02															
WH	S	2	B	10	20	1	21.5	11	2.22	3.03	2.58	0.6																	
WH	S	2	C	20	30	4	38.3	19	2.31	5.25	5.2	1.73			42.8	8.3	350	0.69	1.67	31	0.49	3.74	29						
WH	S	2	D	30	70	7	31.4	16	2.34	5.14	5.14	1.73			41.7	8.8	300	0.32	0.75	27	0.37	2.72	36						
WH	S	2	E	70	100	8	44.5	20	1.76	5.55	7.33	2.23			53.1	8.7	430	0.32	1.08	40	0.49	4.24	48						
WH	U	2	A	0	10	1	7.6	5	2.37	1.16	0.22	0.28																	
WH	U	2	B	10	20	3	39.6	17	4.85	5.59	2.45	1.36			39.6	7.6	330	2.7	3.73	26	0.47	2.21	14						
WH	U	2	C	20	30	6	49.3	24	5.87	7.68	4.18	2.17			51.4	8.2	470	2.86	4.47	38	0.68	3.37	20						
WH	U	2	D	30	70	9	47.3	24	2.75	7.02	7.29	2.56			59.1	8.3	1100	2.85	8.94	100	1.21	12	42						
WH	U	2	E	70	100	9	50.6	24	2.02	6.79	7.62	2.61			57.3	8.2	1400	3.34	3	130	1.43	15	45						

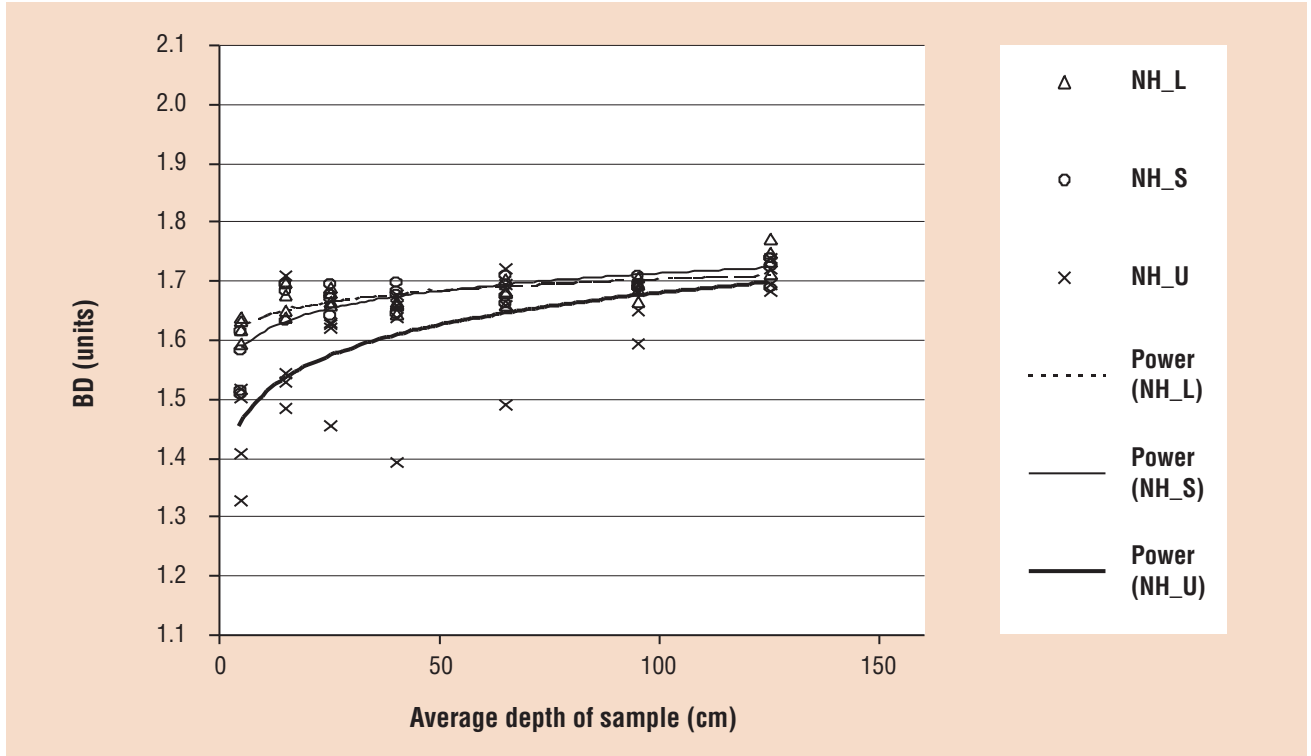
												Exchangeable Cations											Saturation extract								
Locat	Landuse	Rep	Samp	UD	LD	Moisture (%)	Clay (%)	CEC (/kg)	Ca (cmol(+)/kg)	Mg (cmol(+)/kg)	Na (cmol(+)/kg)	K (cmol(+)/kg)	Al (cmol(+)/kg)	Mn (cmol(+)/kg)	H ₂ O %	pH	ECe (mS/m)	Ca (me/L)	Mg (me/L)	Na (me/L)	K (me/L)	S (me/L)	SAR								
Condlingup																															
00	L	1	A	0	10	0	1.2		1.45	0.29	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.02																	
00	L	1	B	10	20	0	2.0		0.4	0.1	0.02	0.05	0.17	<0.02																	
00	L	1	C	20	30	0	1.6		0.22	0.06	<0.02	0.04	0.14	<0.02																	
00	L	1	D	30	40	1	2.4		0.36	0.1	0.02	0.06	0.16	<0.02																	
00	L	1	E	40	70	10	46.5	12	3.67	4.15	0.4	0.84																			
00	L	1	F	70	100	10	39.9	11	3.43	4.08	0.5	0.87																			
00	S	1	A	0	10	0	1.3		1.87	0.45	0.04	0.06	0.1	0.04																	
00	S	1	B	10	20	0	1.6		0.63	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.14	<0.02																	
00	S	1	C	20	30	0	1.6		0.4	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.05	<0.02																	
00	S	1	D	30	40	0																									
00	S	1	E	40	60	0	5.5		0.97	0.49	0.07	0.07	0.04	<0.02																	
00	S	1	F	60	90	1	43.5	11	2.18	5.02	1.3	0.49	0	0																	
00	U	1	A	0	10	0	1.2		1.46	0.35	0.05	0.06	0.05	<0.02																	
00	U	1	B	10	20	0	1.0		0.91	0.33	0.06	0.06	0.06	<0.02																	
00	U	1	C	20	30	0	1.0		0.45	0.2	0.06	0.04	0.03	<0.02																	
00	U	1	D	30	55	0	1.7	1	0.28	0.23	0.07	0.04																			
00	U	1	E	55	65	0	2.4	1	0.43	0.32	0.07	0.07																			
00	U	1	F	65	95	1	49.1		1.53	6.37	1.97	0.4	<0.02	<0.02																	
00	U	1	F	65	95	0			13	0.013	19	6200	5.08	9.56	87	0.008	<10	3700	3.26	2.86	0.38					7.16					

APPENDIX 5

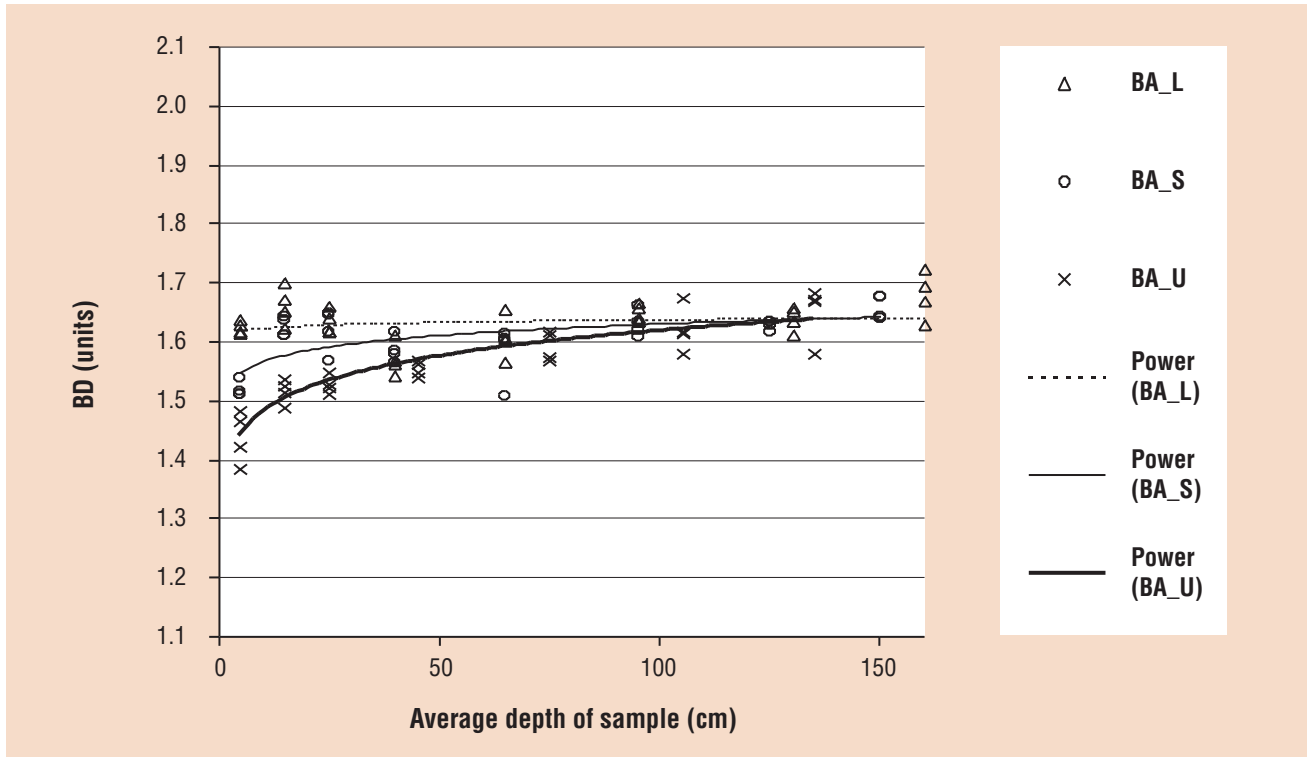
Bulk Density by Average Depth of Sample

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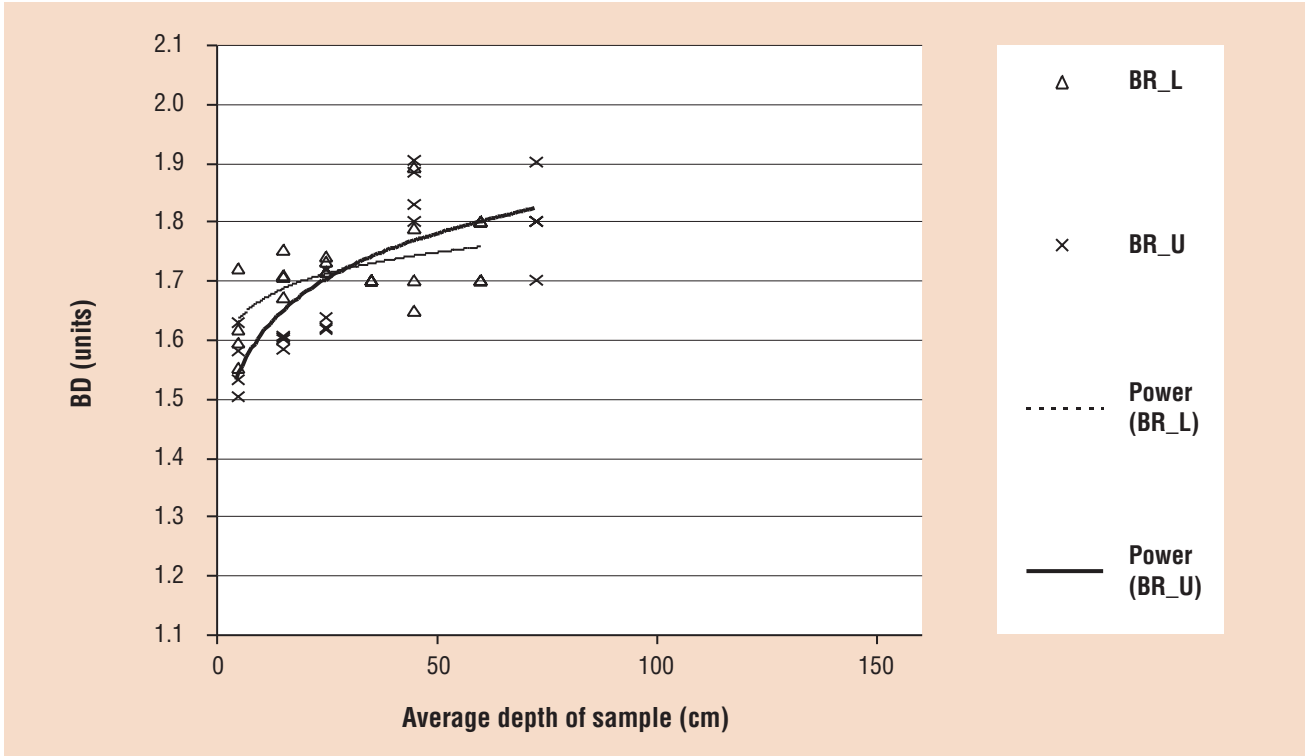
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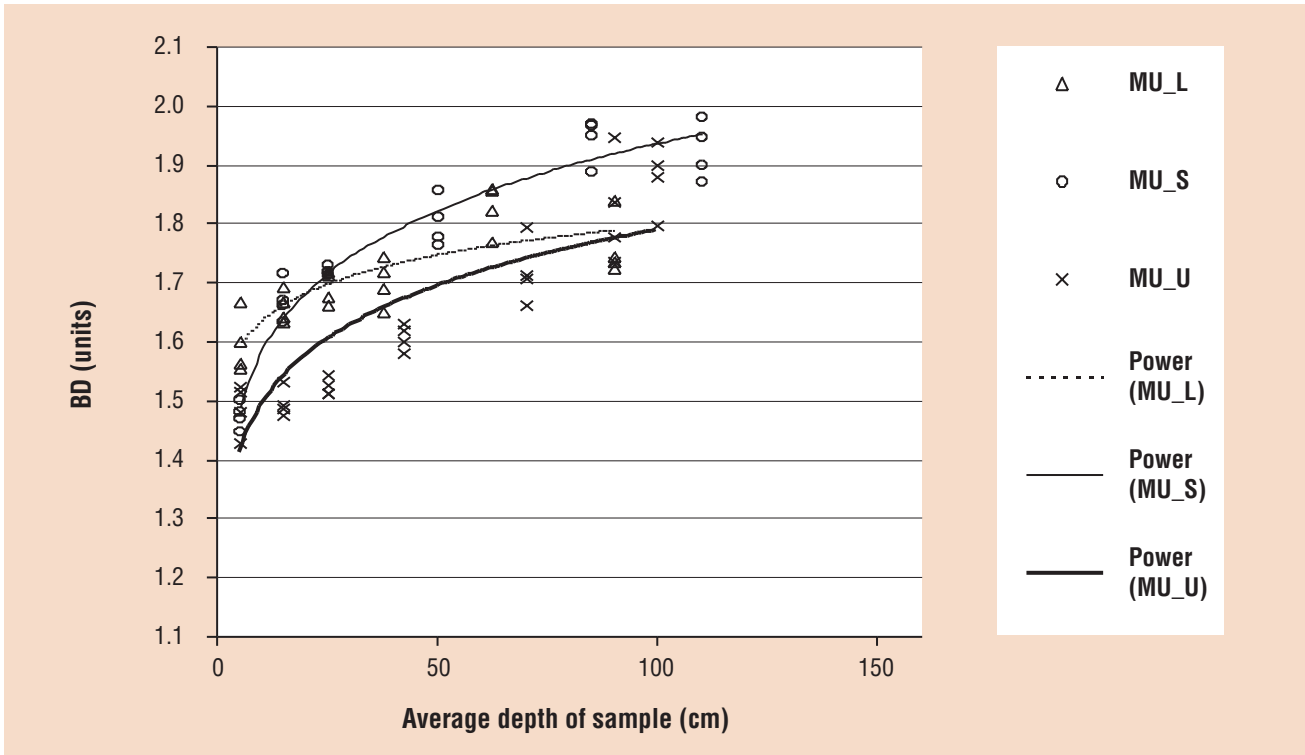
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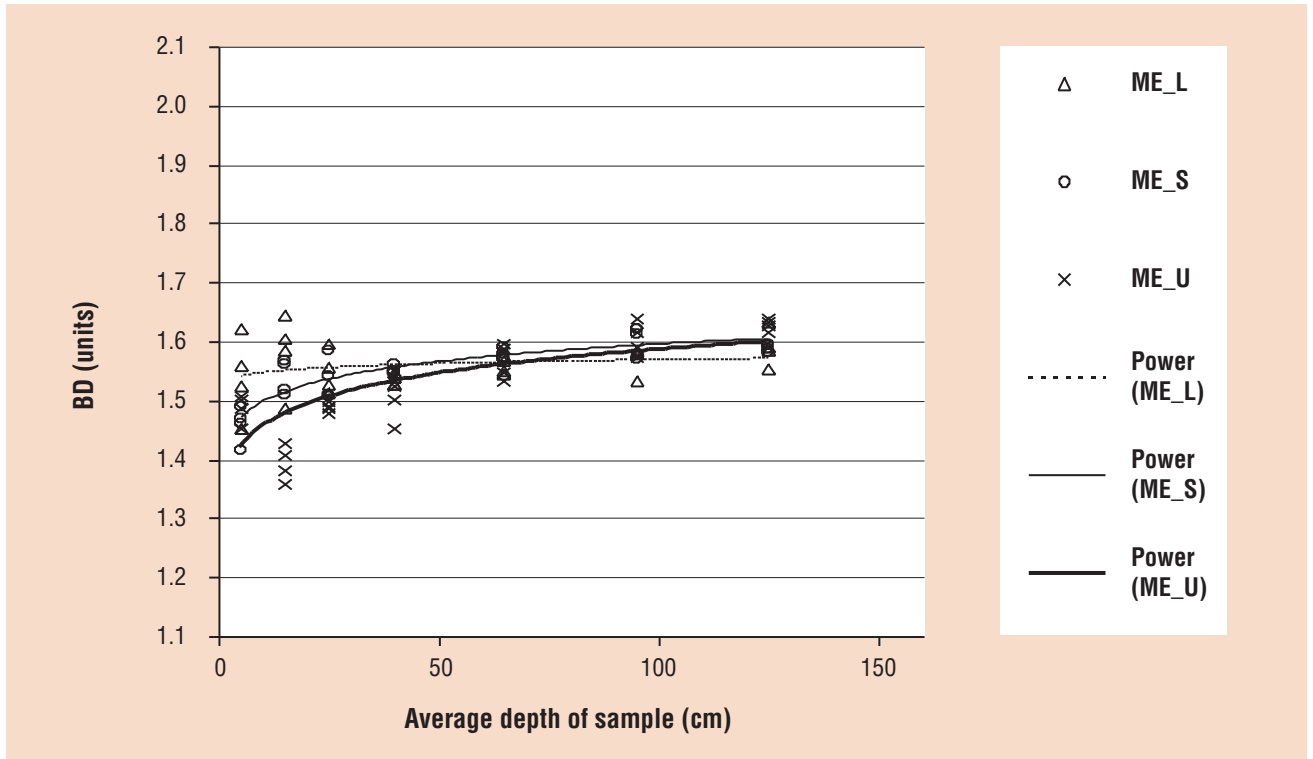
Badgingarra



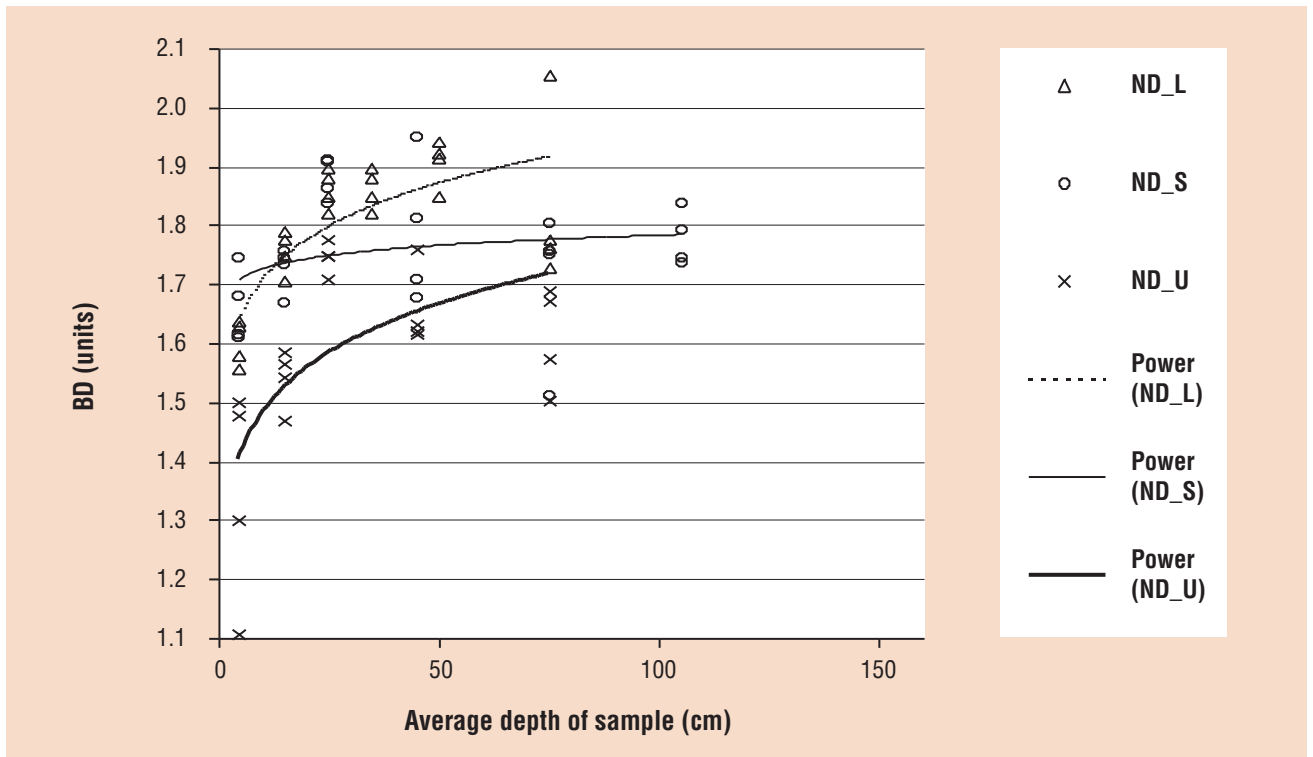
Brookton



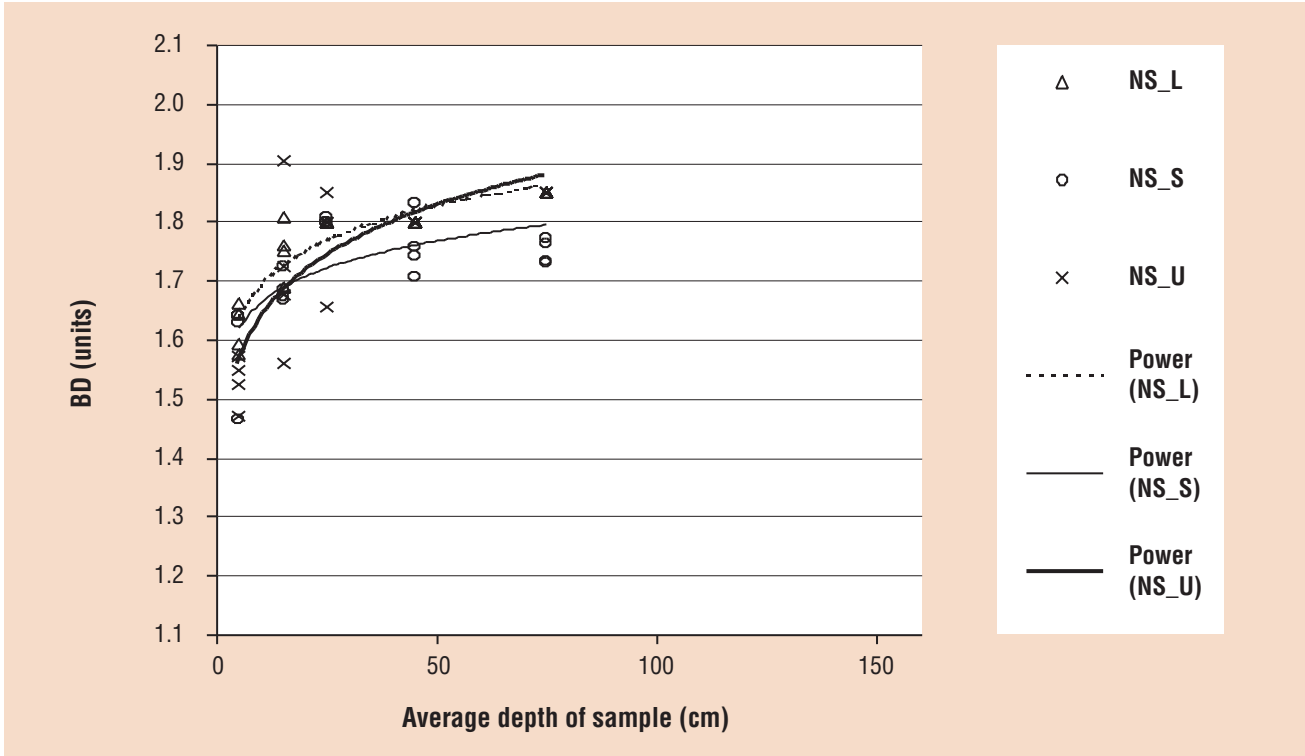
Mullewa



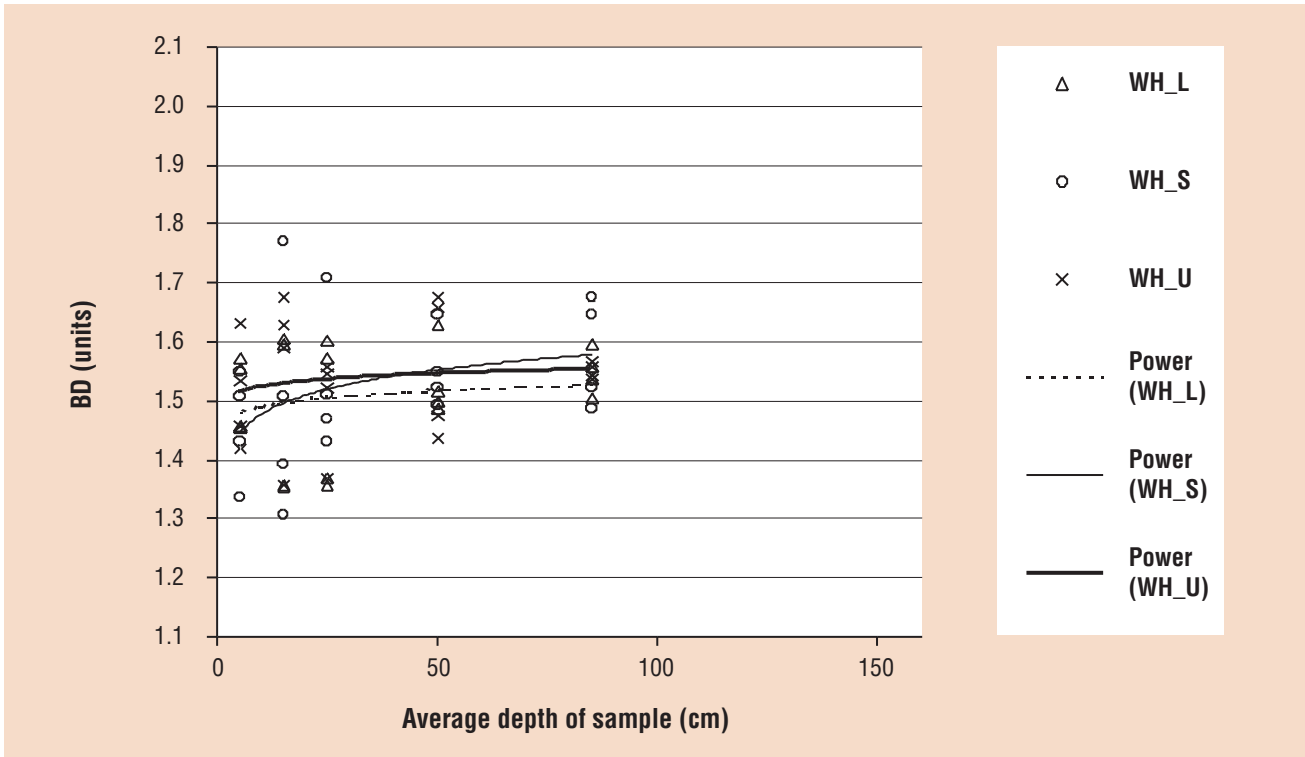
Merredin



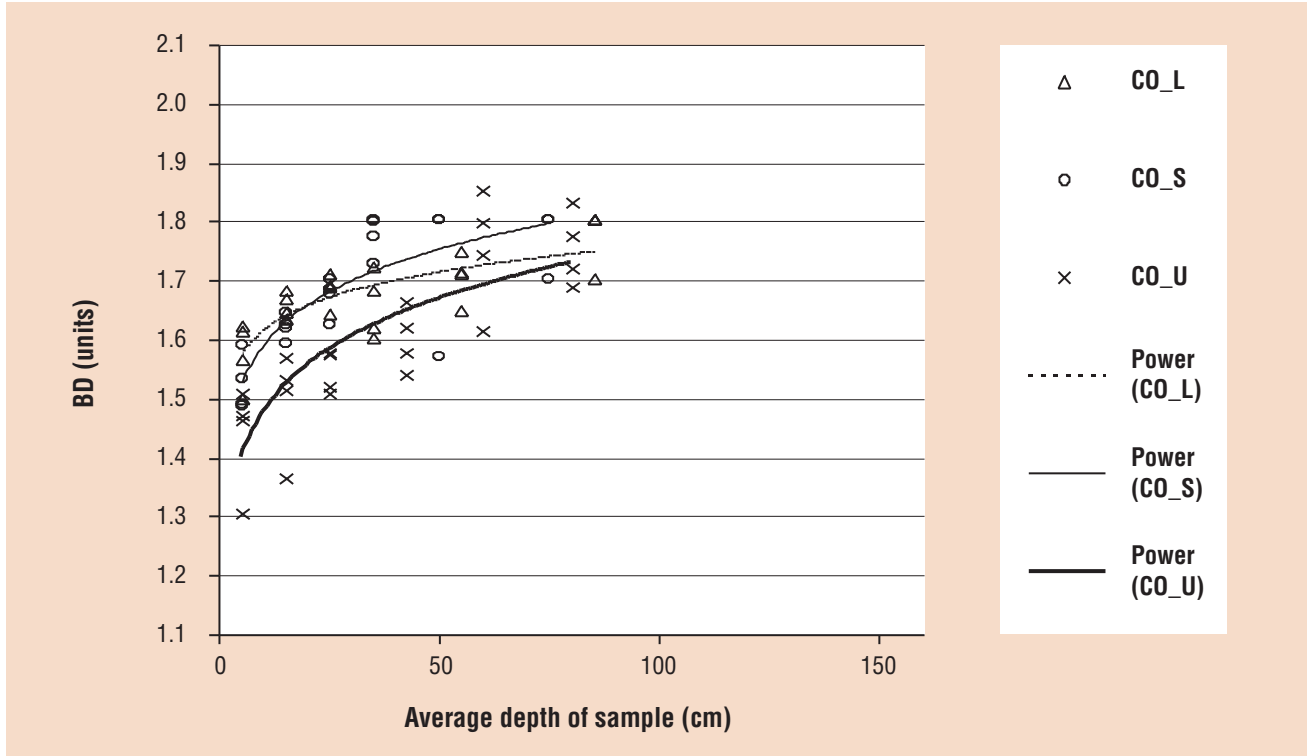
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



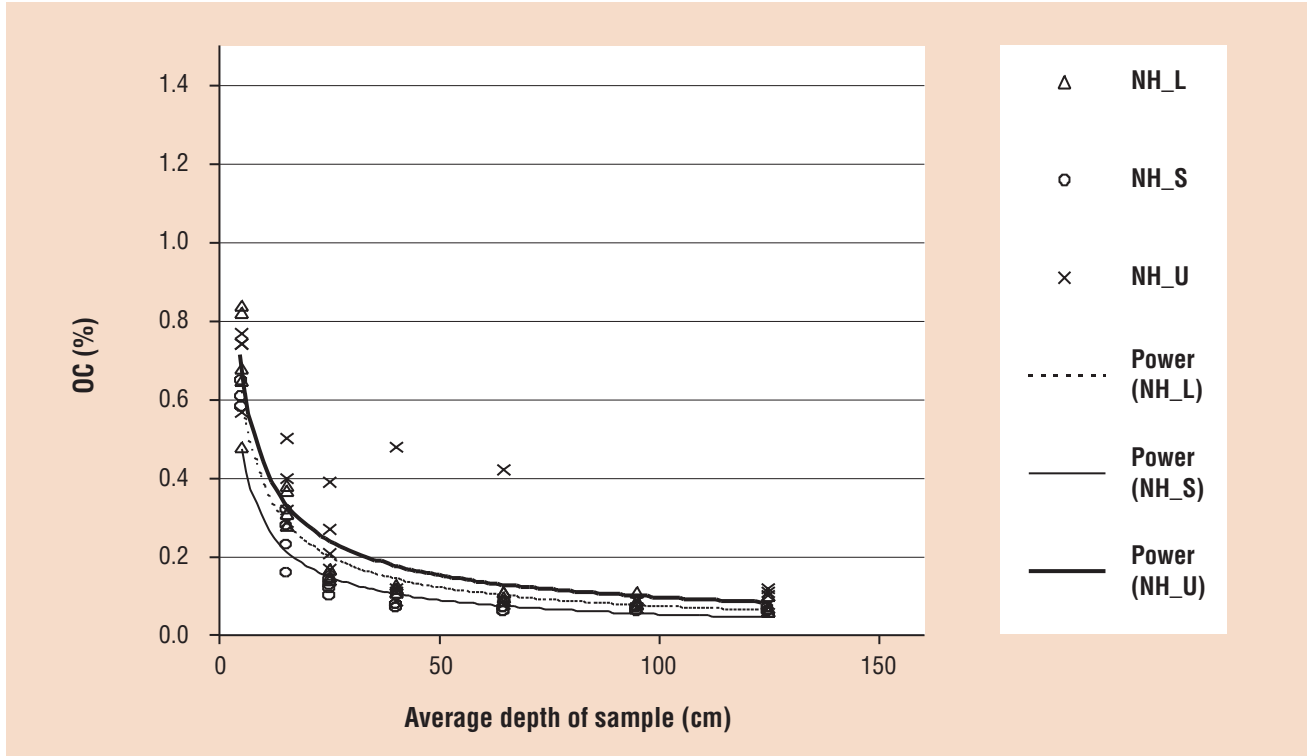
Condingup

APPENDIX 6

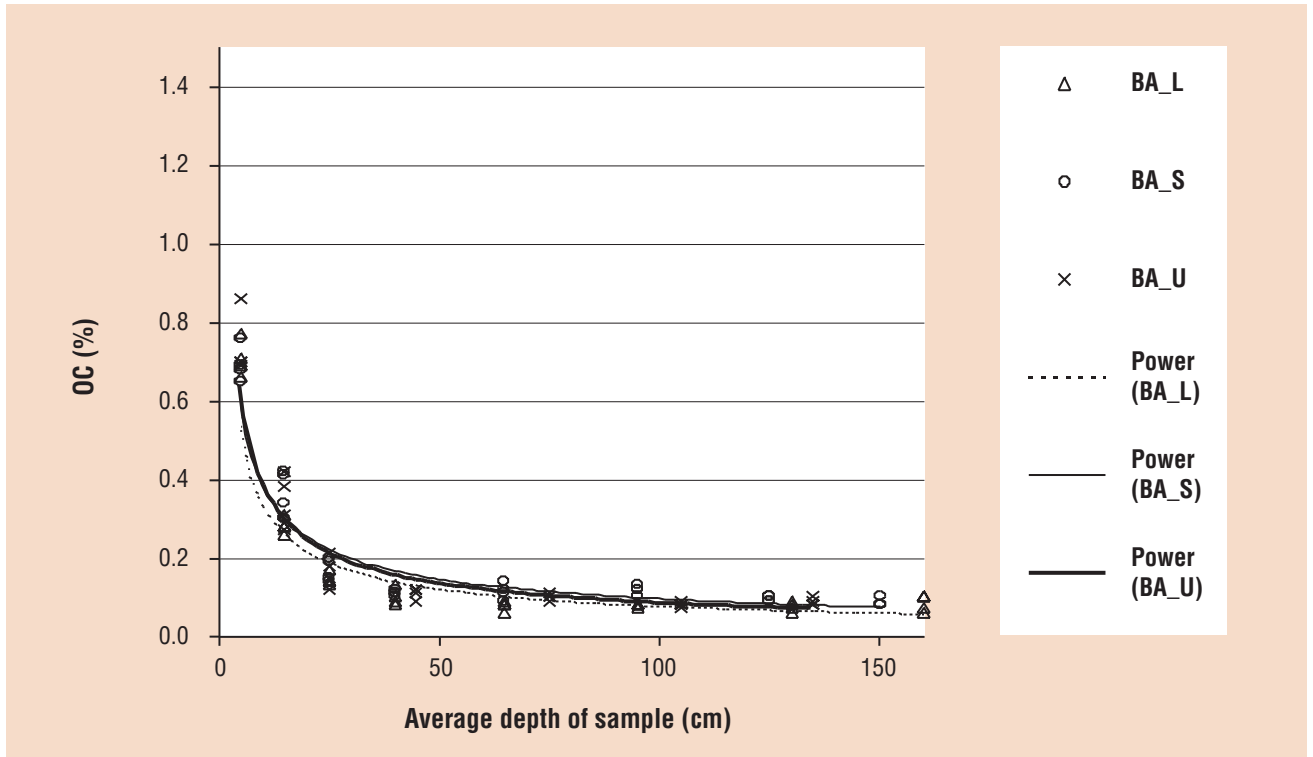
Organic Carbon (following Walkley and Black, %) in Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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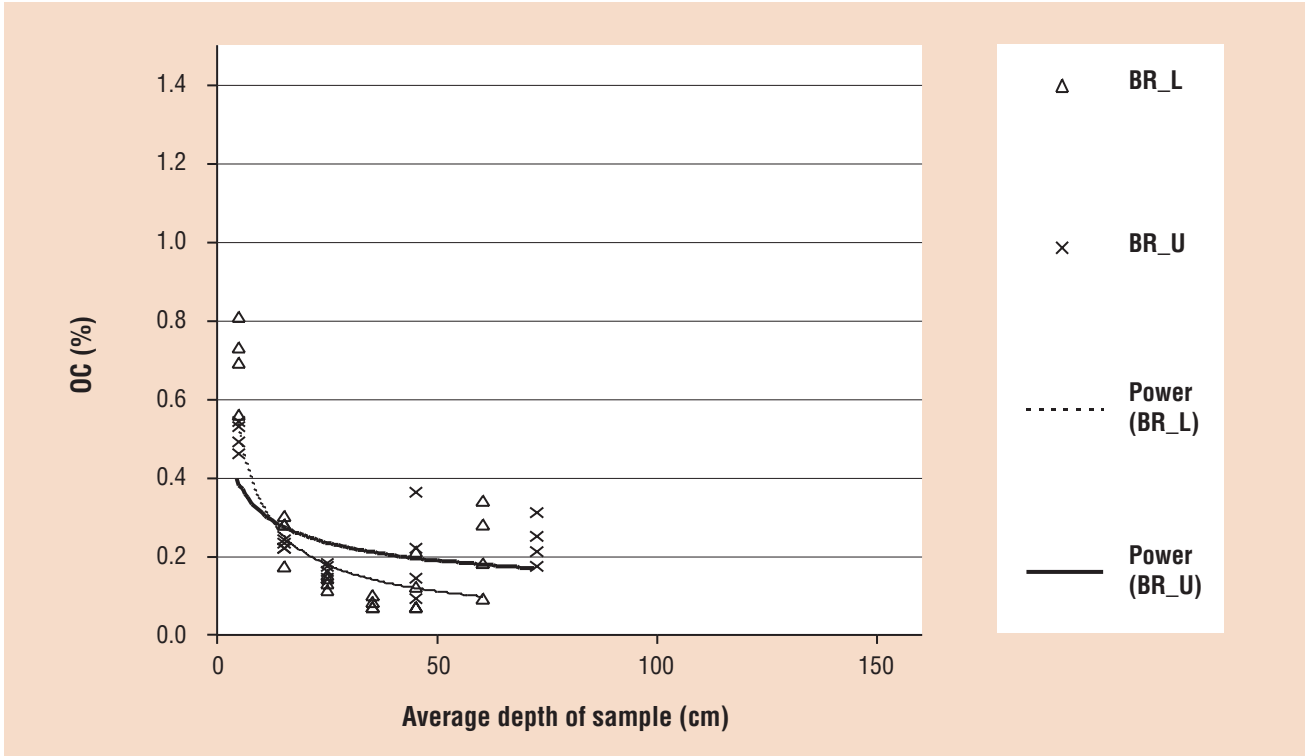
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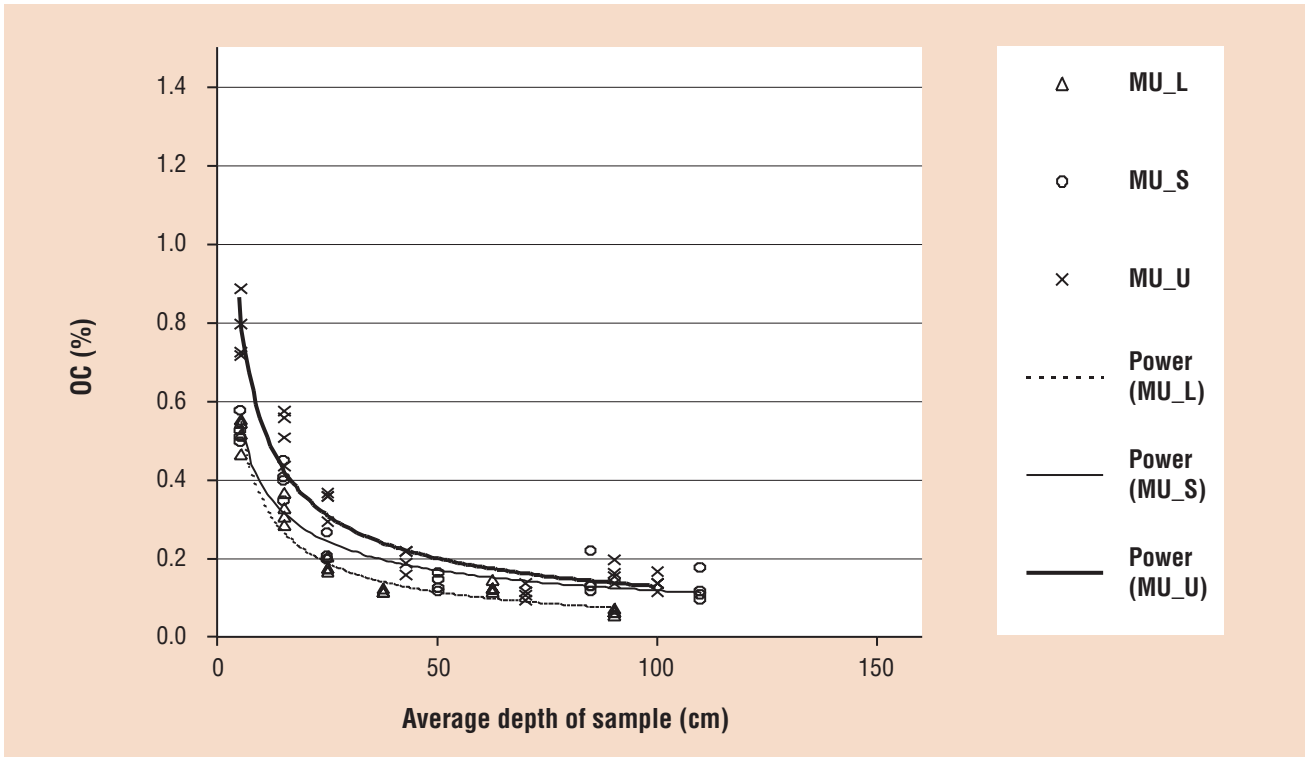
Northampton



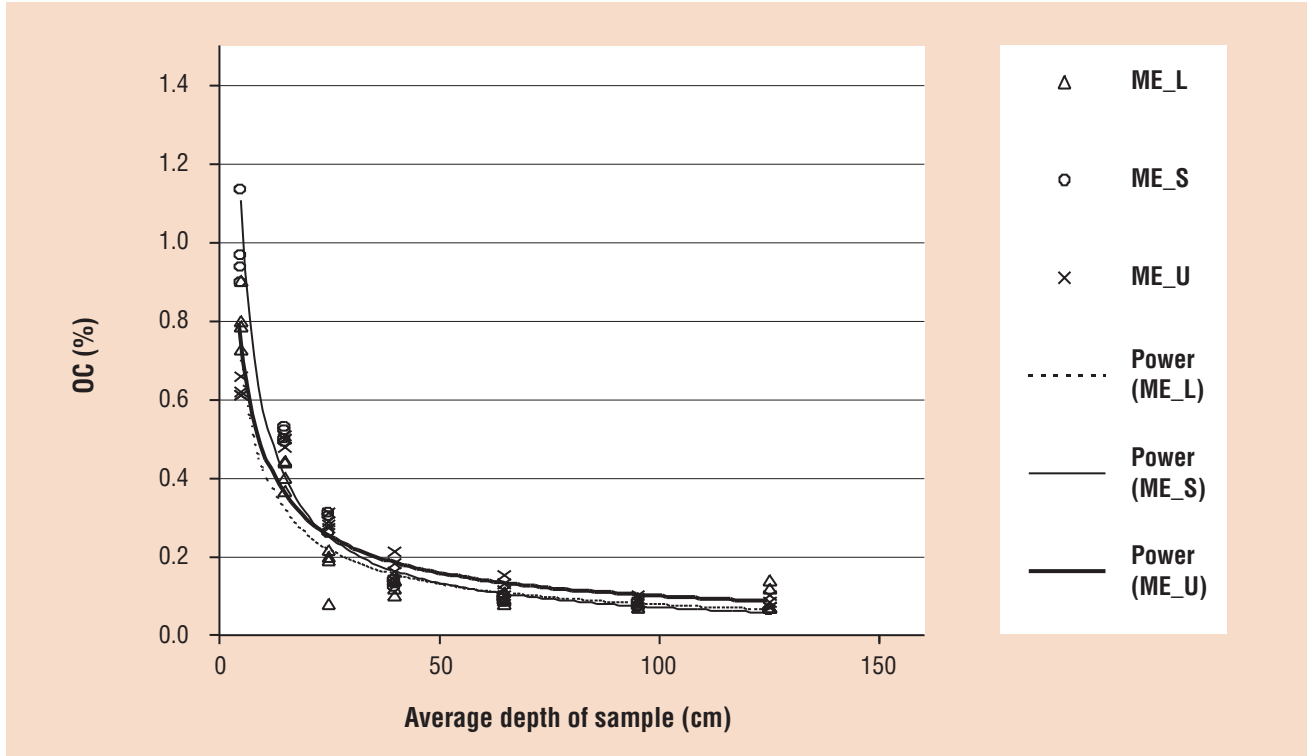
Badgingarra



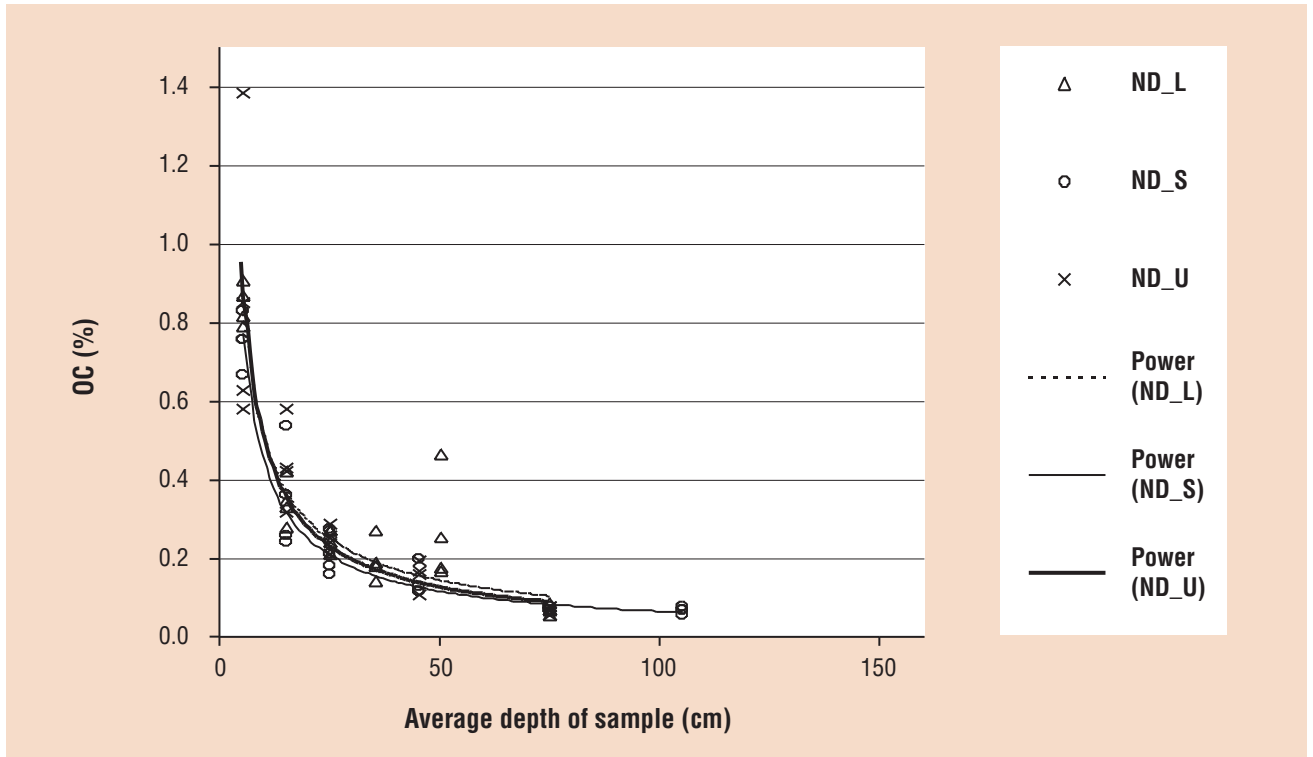
Brookton



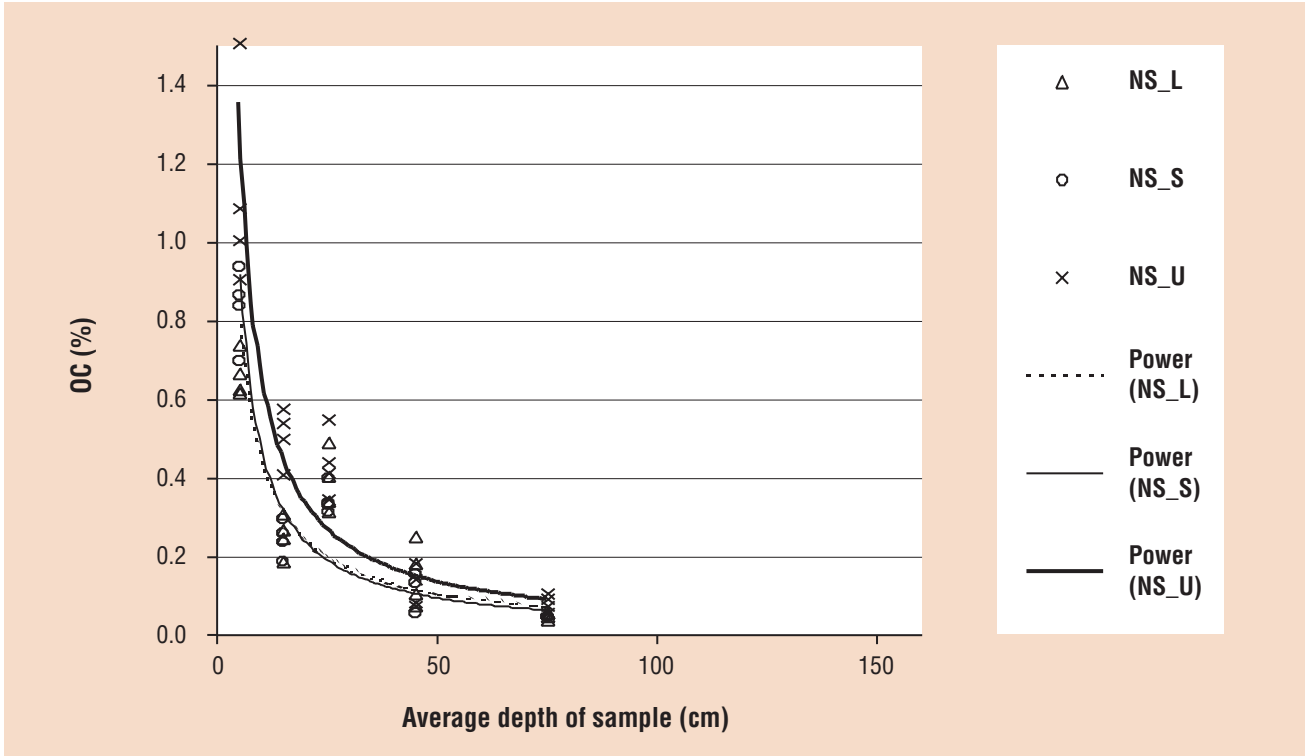
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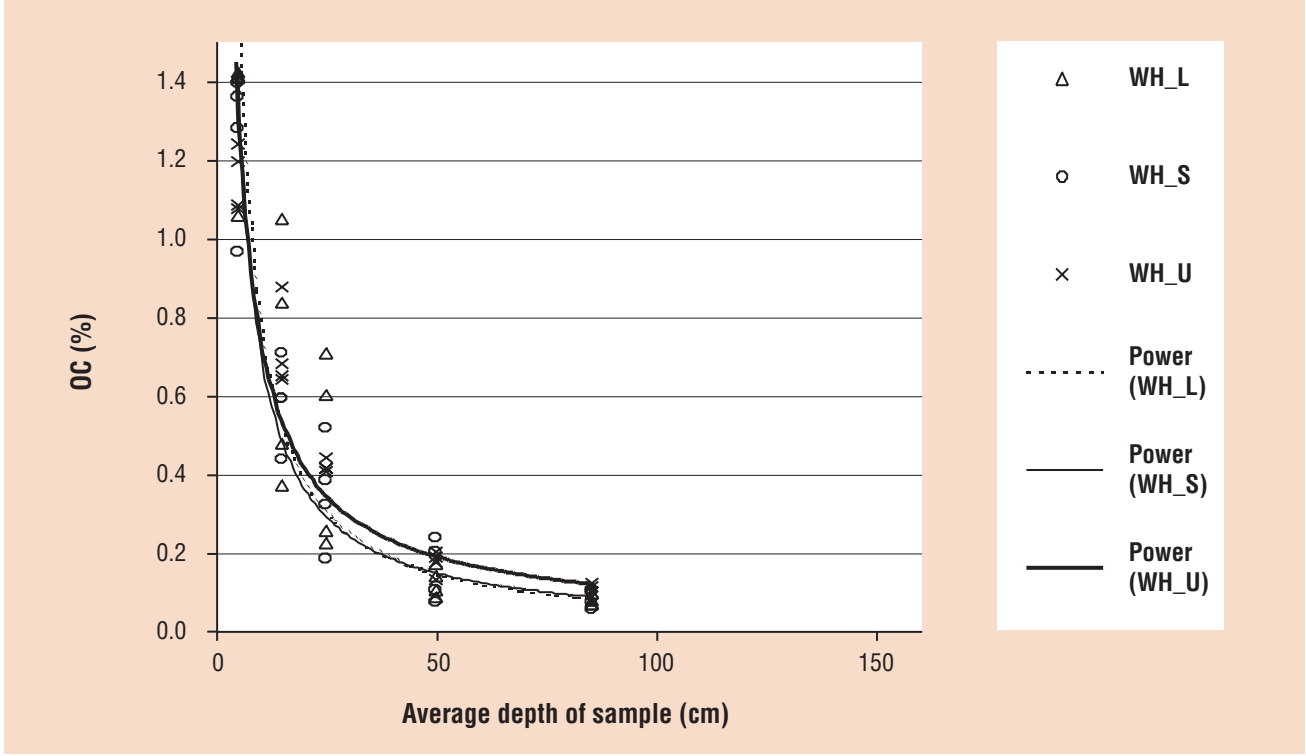
Merredin



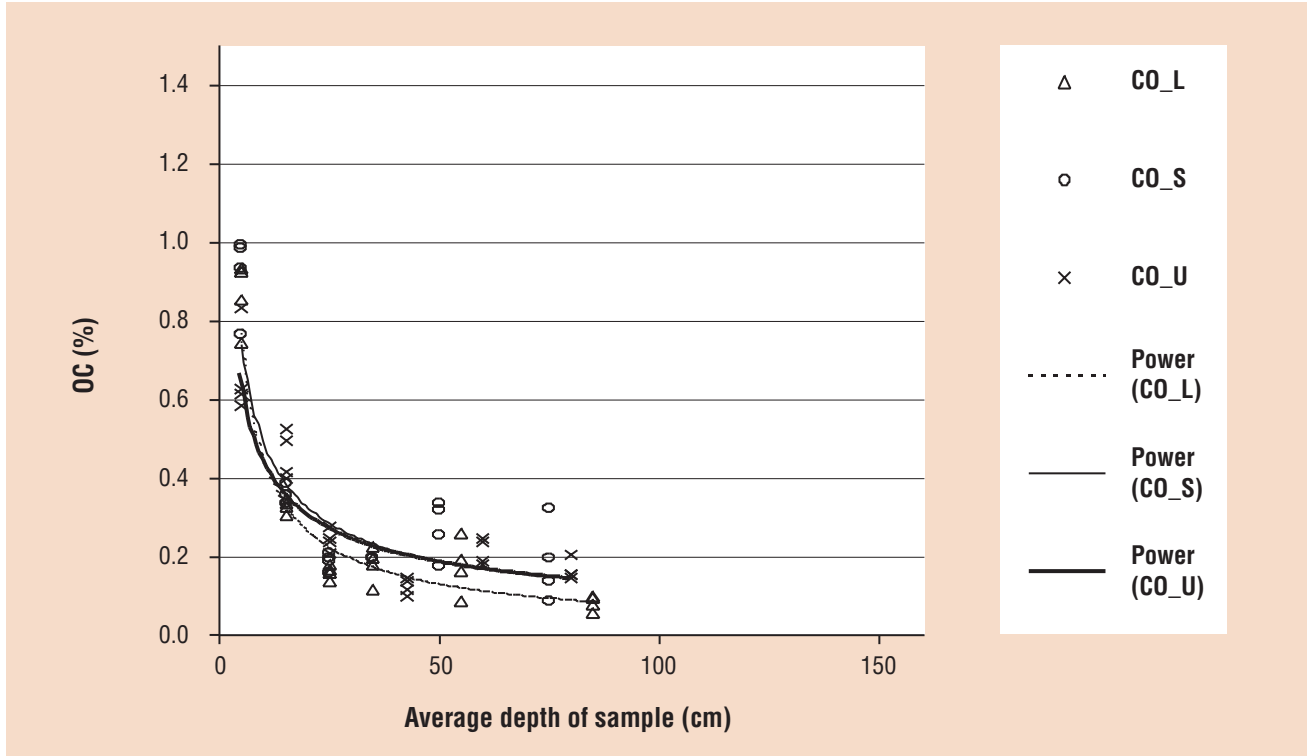
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



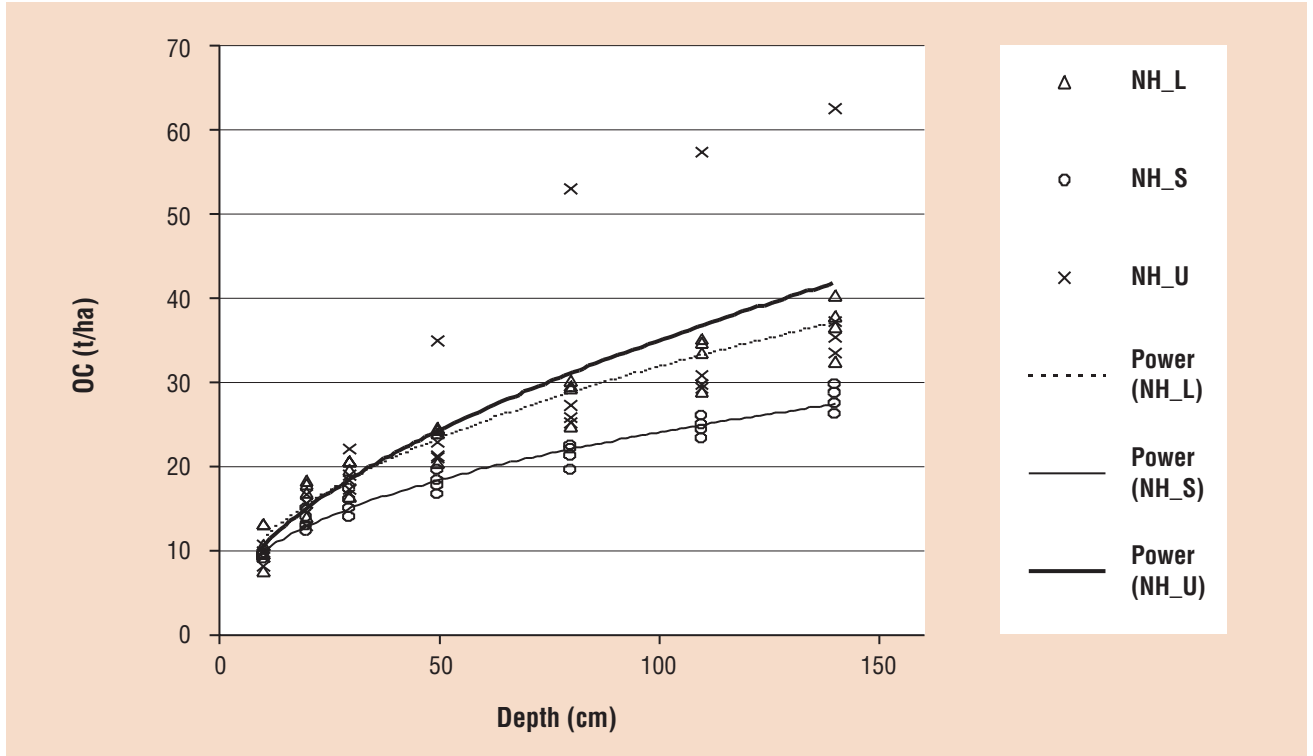
Condingup

APPENDIX 7

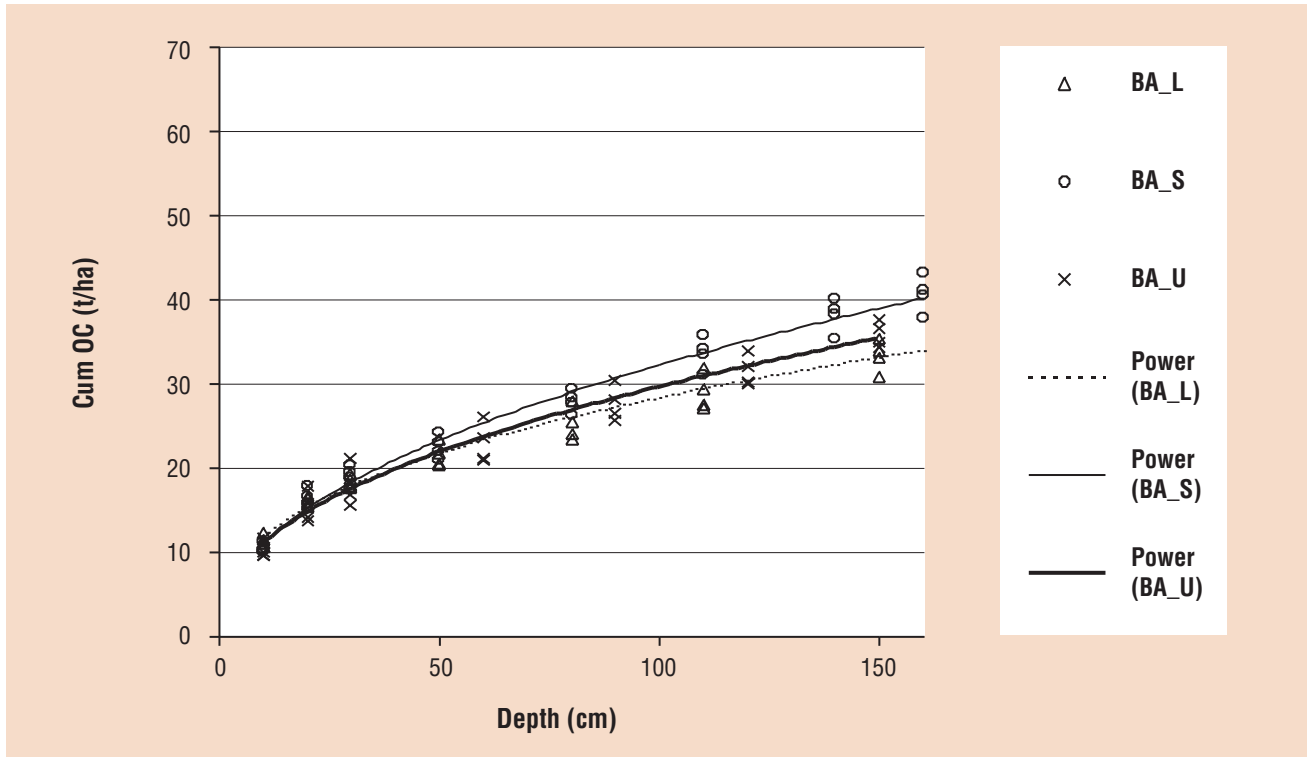
Cumulative Organic Carbon (W & B, as t/ha) in Fine Earth Fraction by Mid Sample Depth

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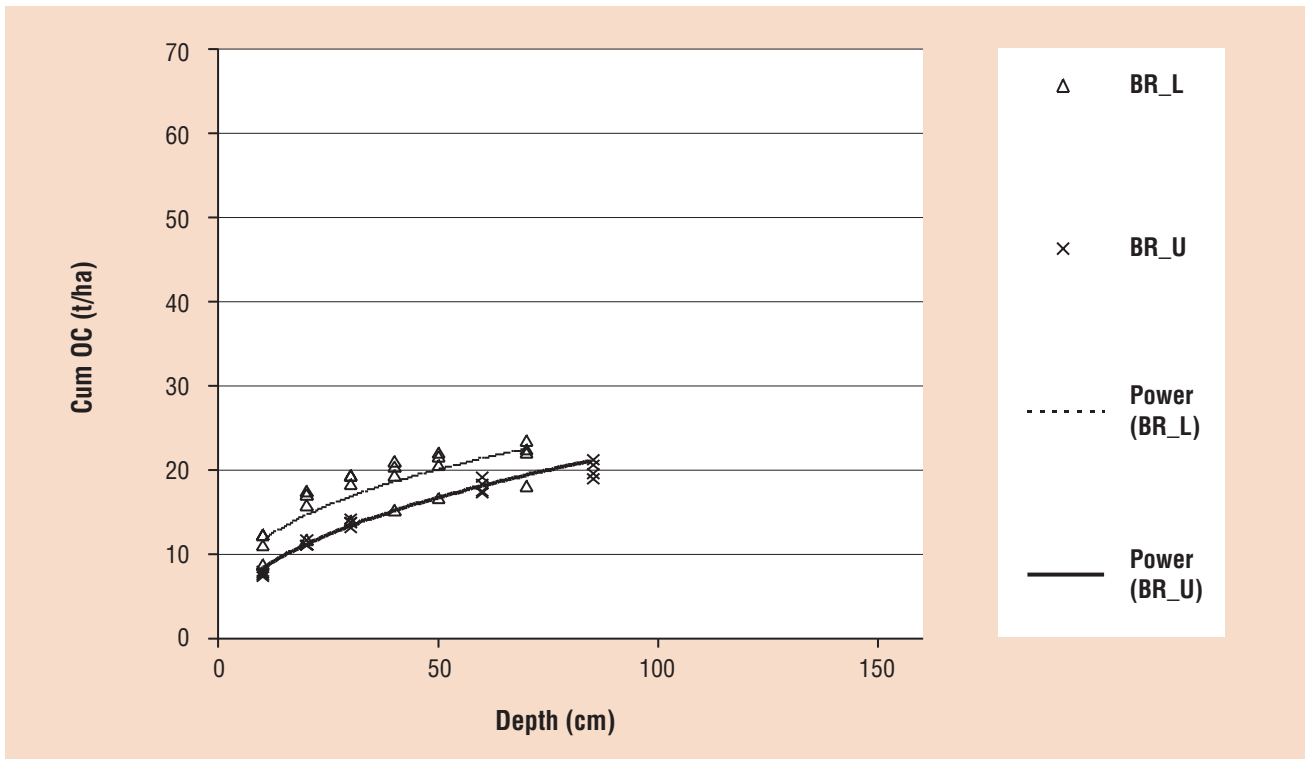
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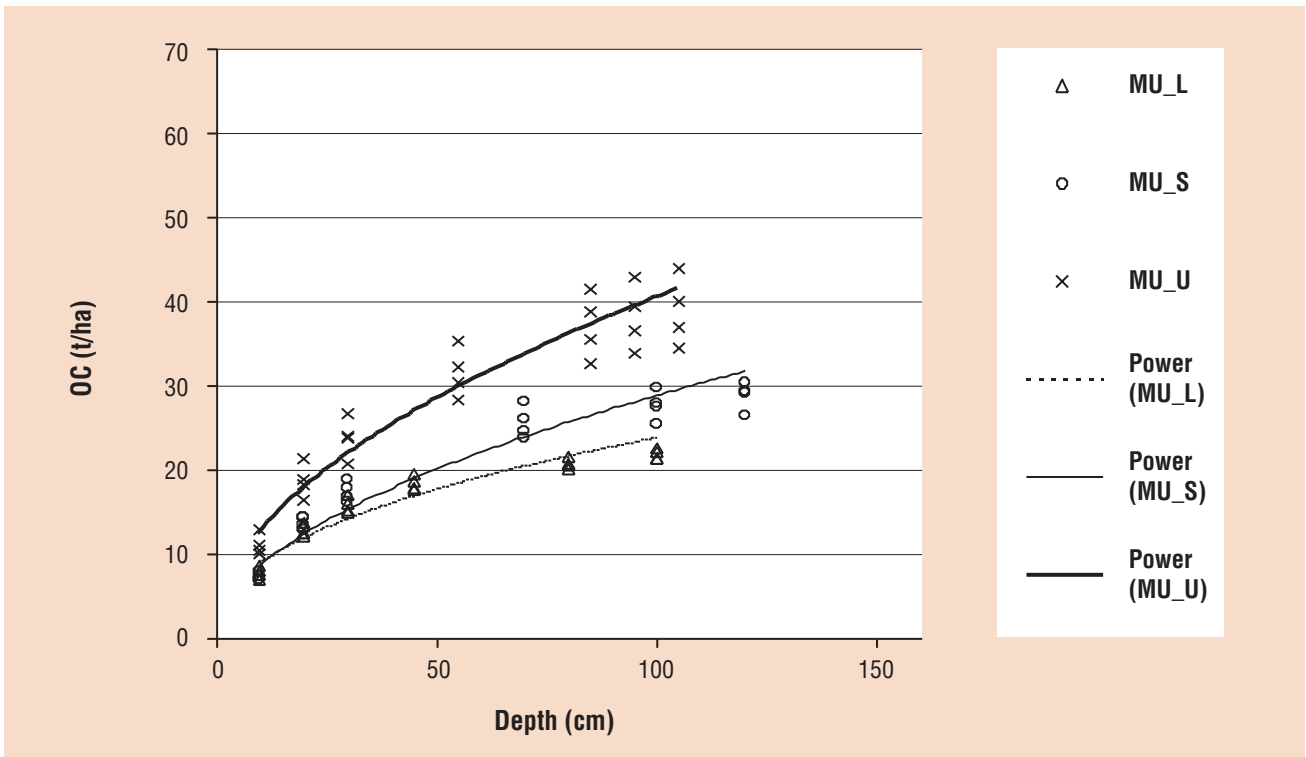
Northampton



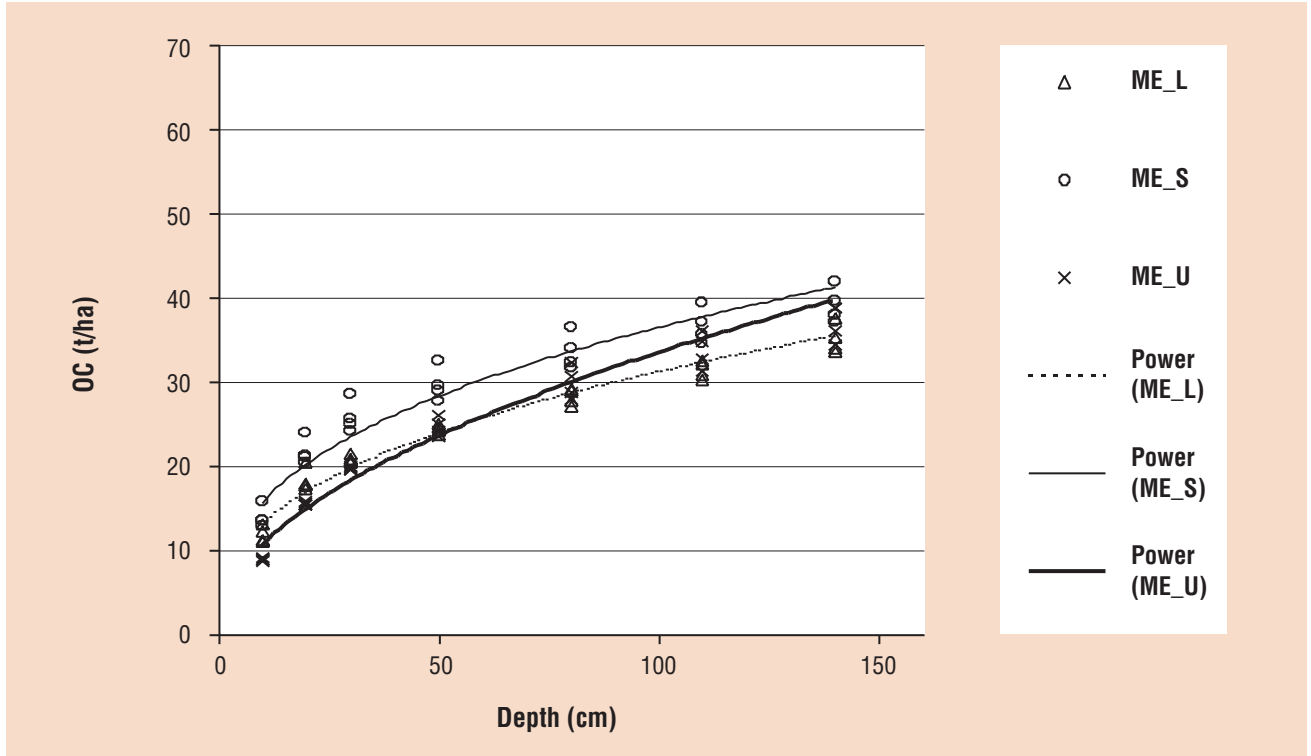
Badgingarra



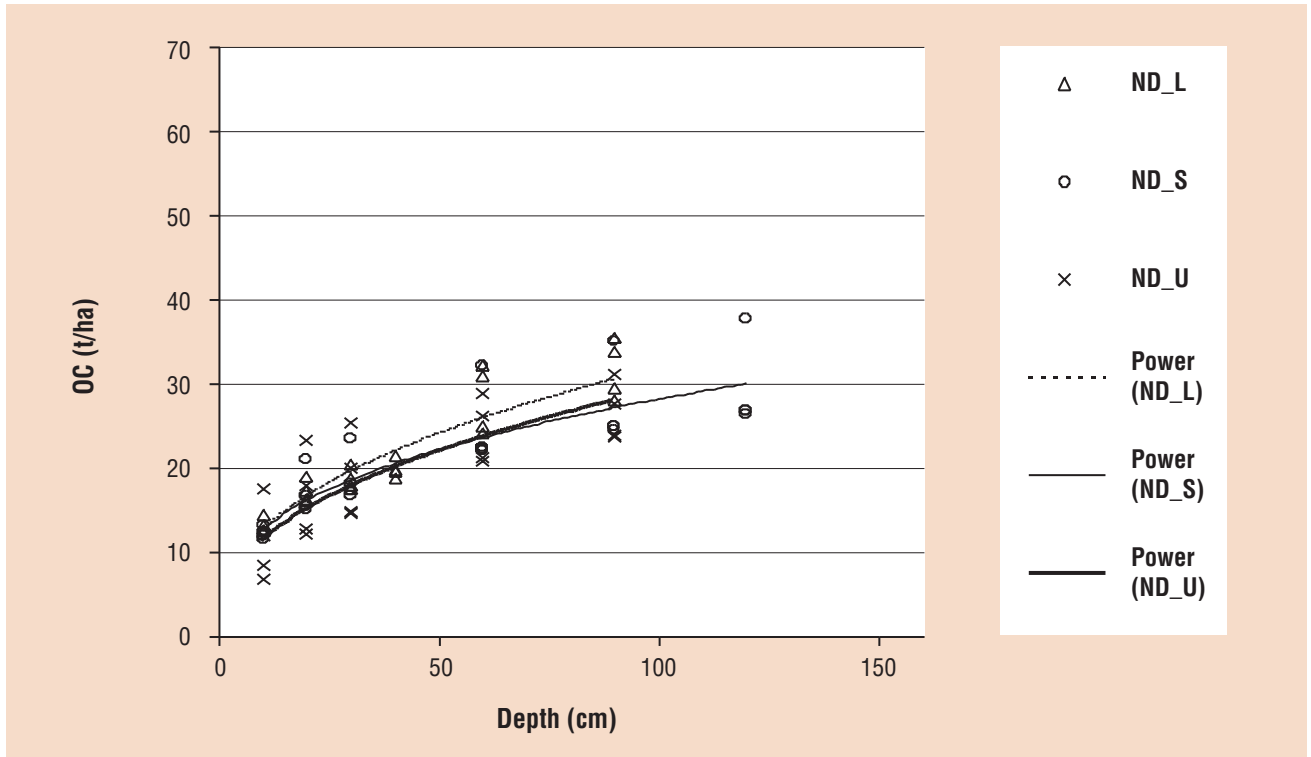
Brookton



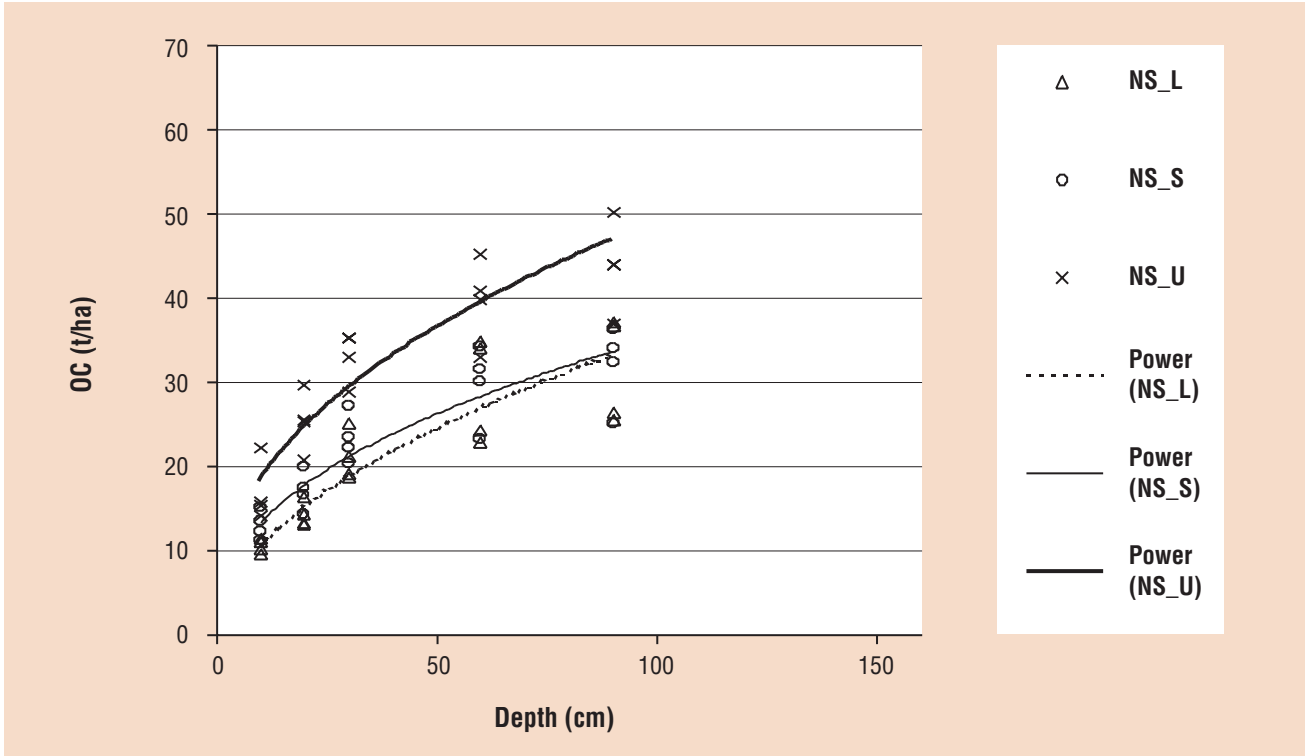
Mullewa



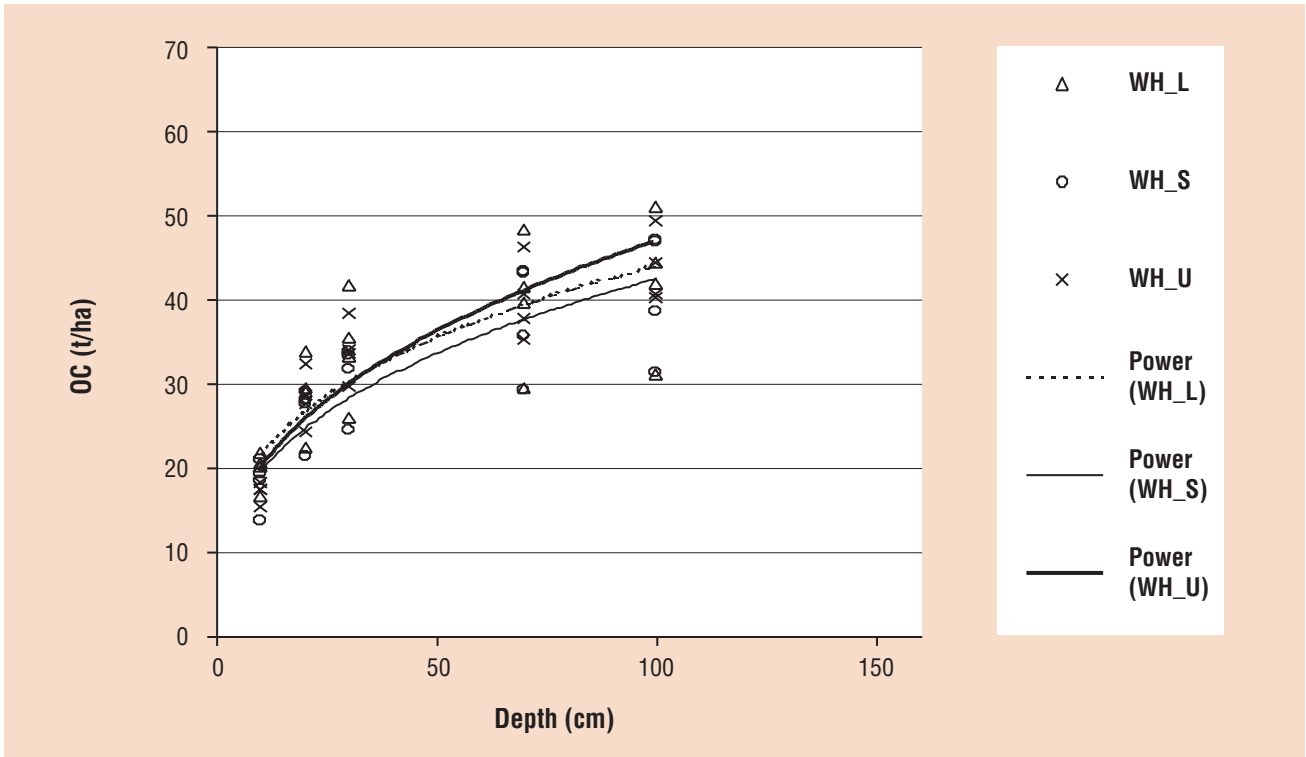
Merredin



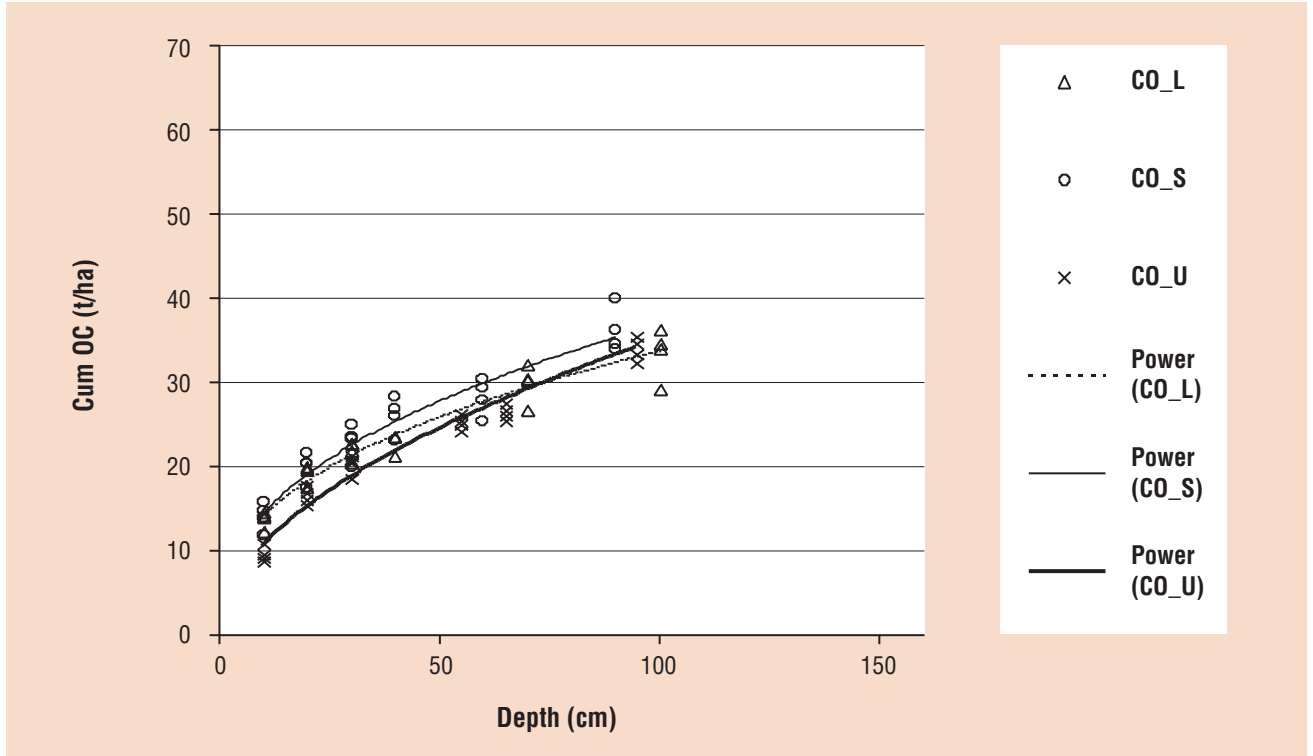
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



Condingup

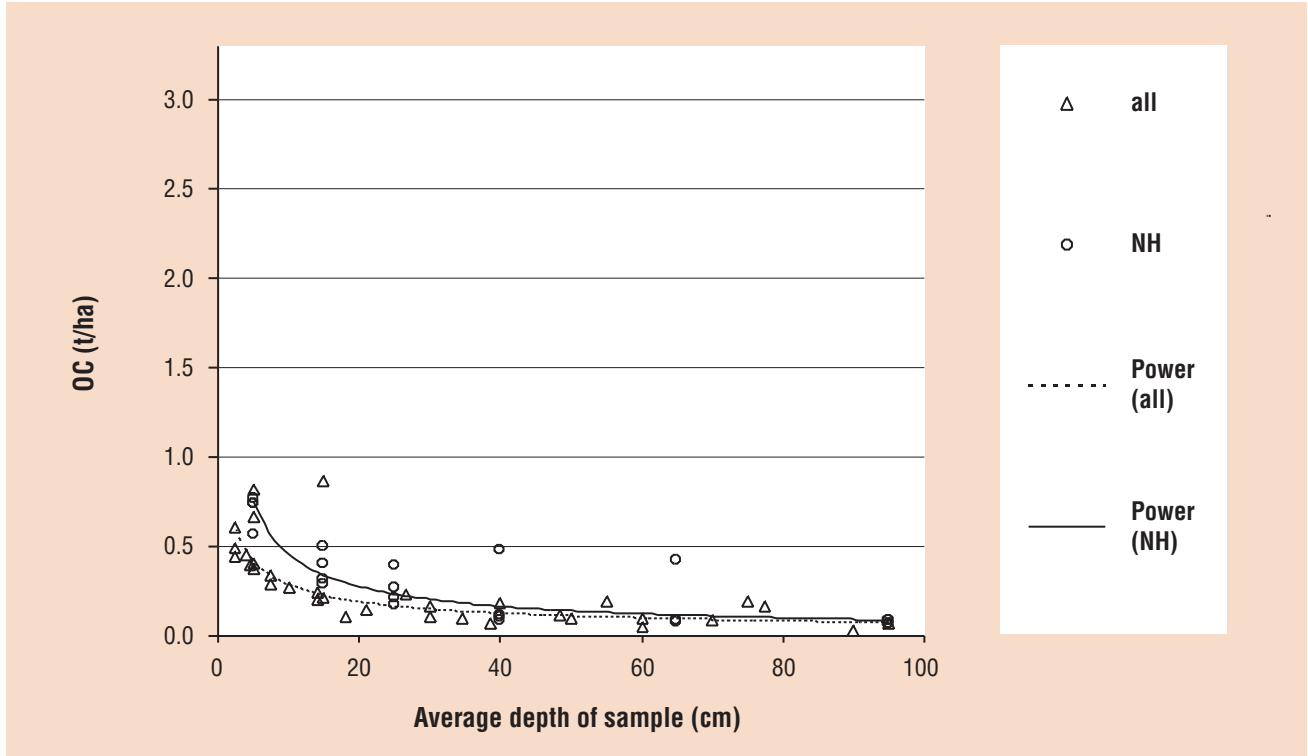
APPENDIX 8

Organic Carbon (W & B) in Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

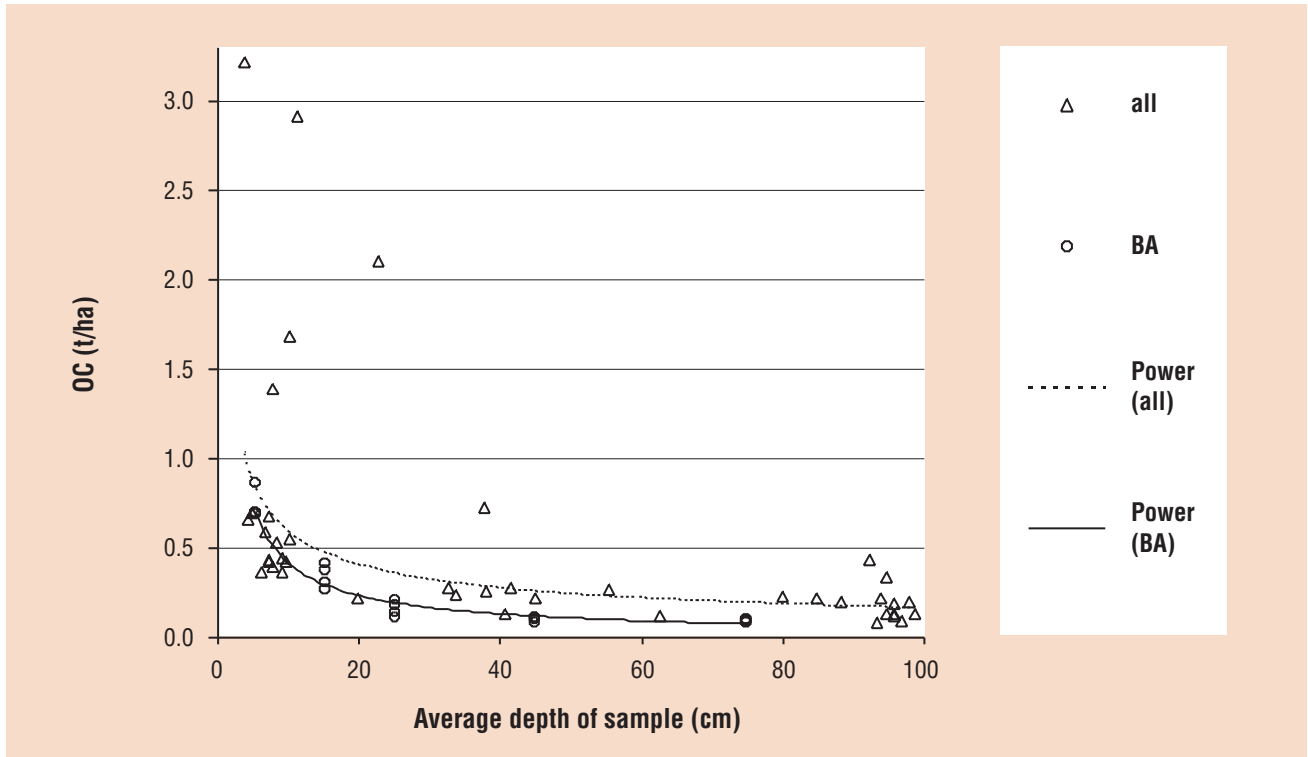
**Paired Sites Uncleared vs Report P7 Soil Data
(Griffin and Schoknecht, 2000)**

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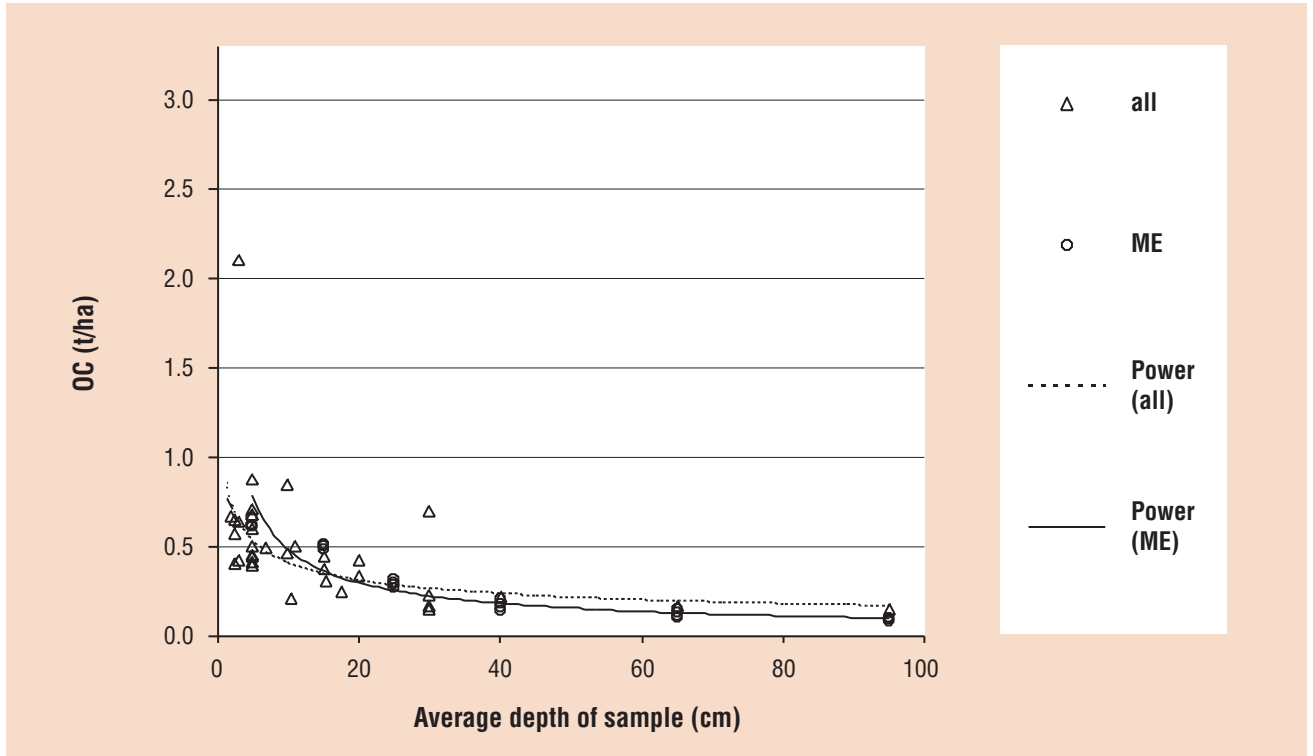
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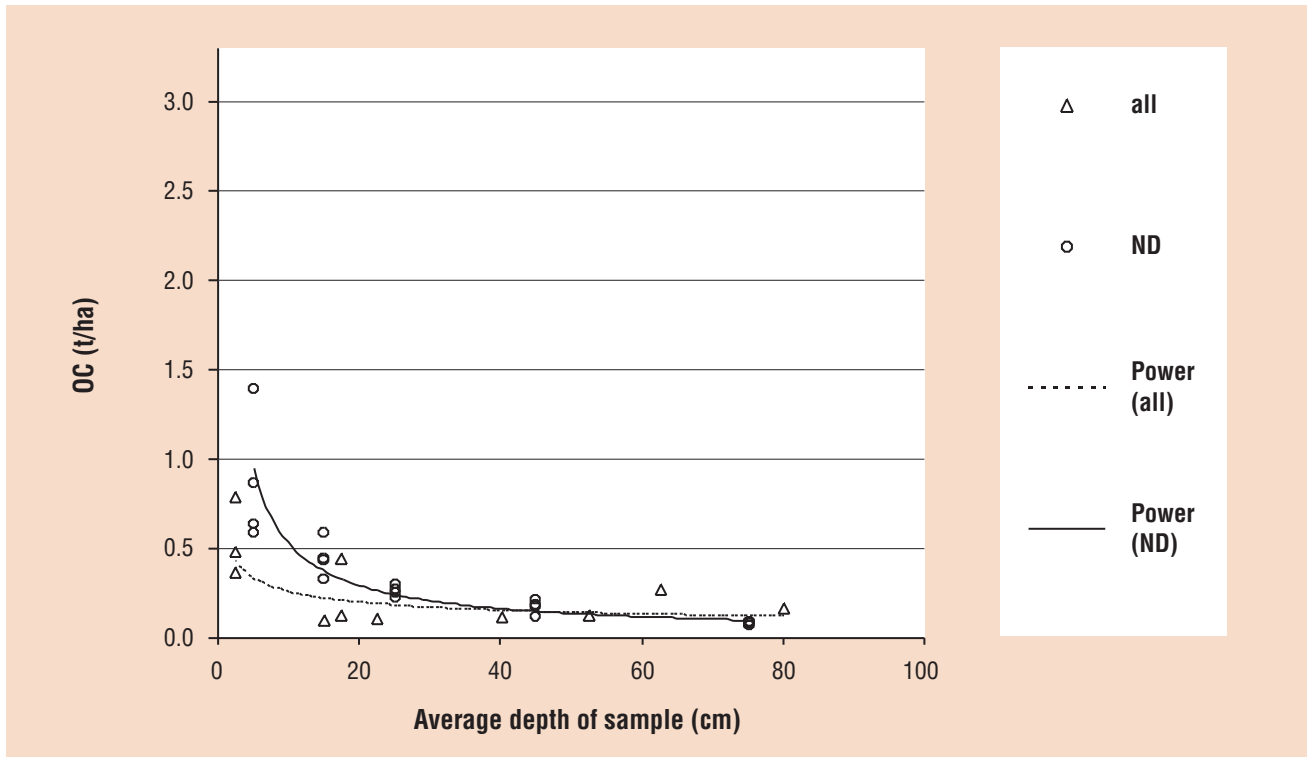
Northampton



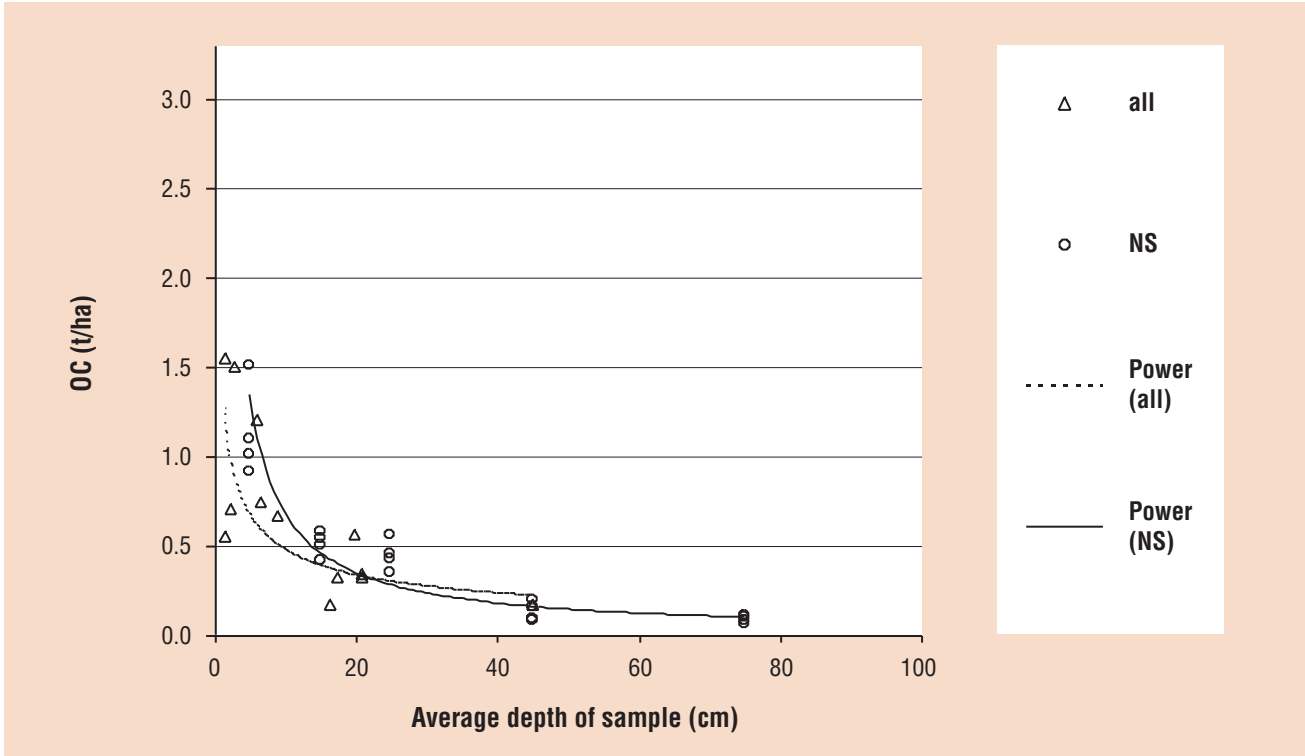
Badgingarra



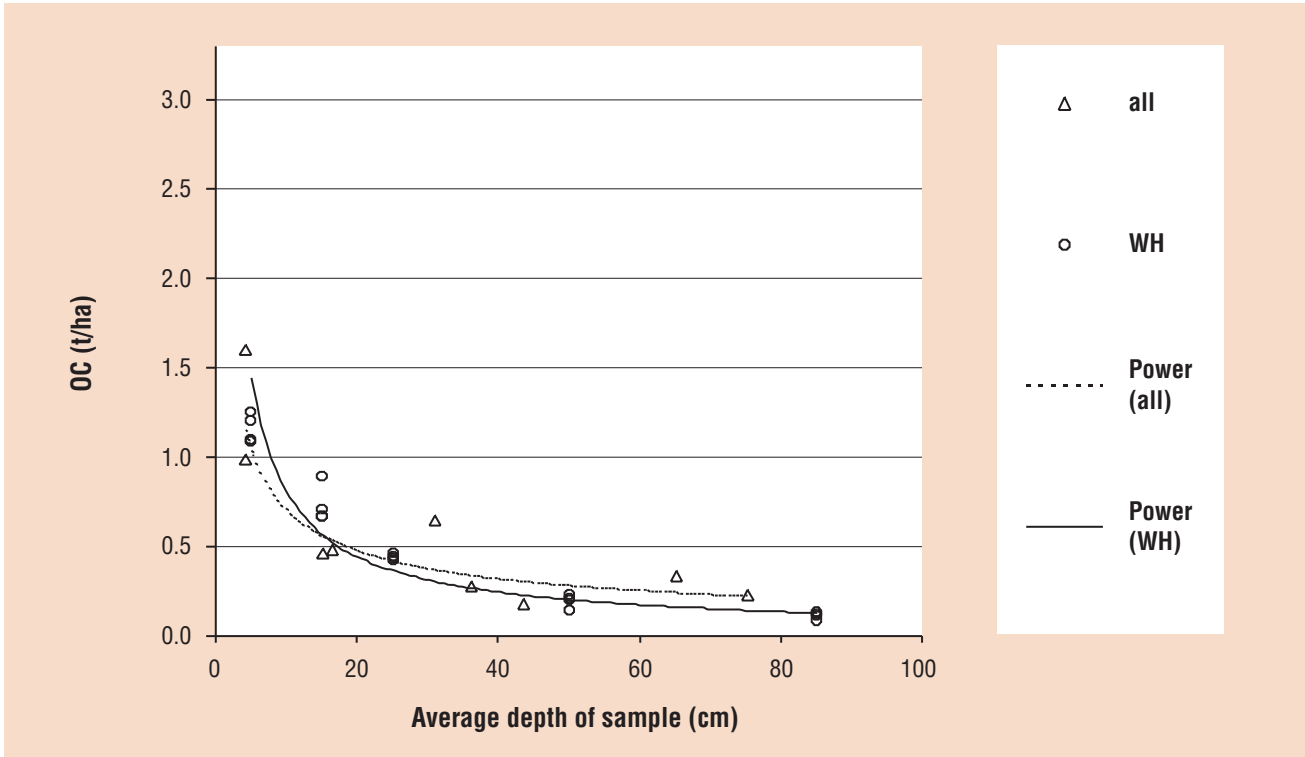
Merredin



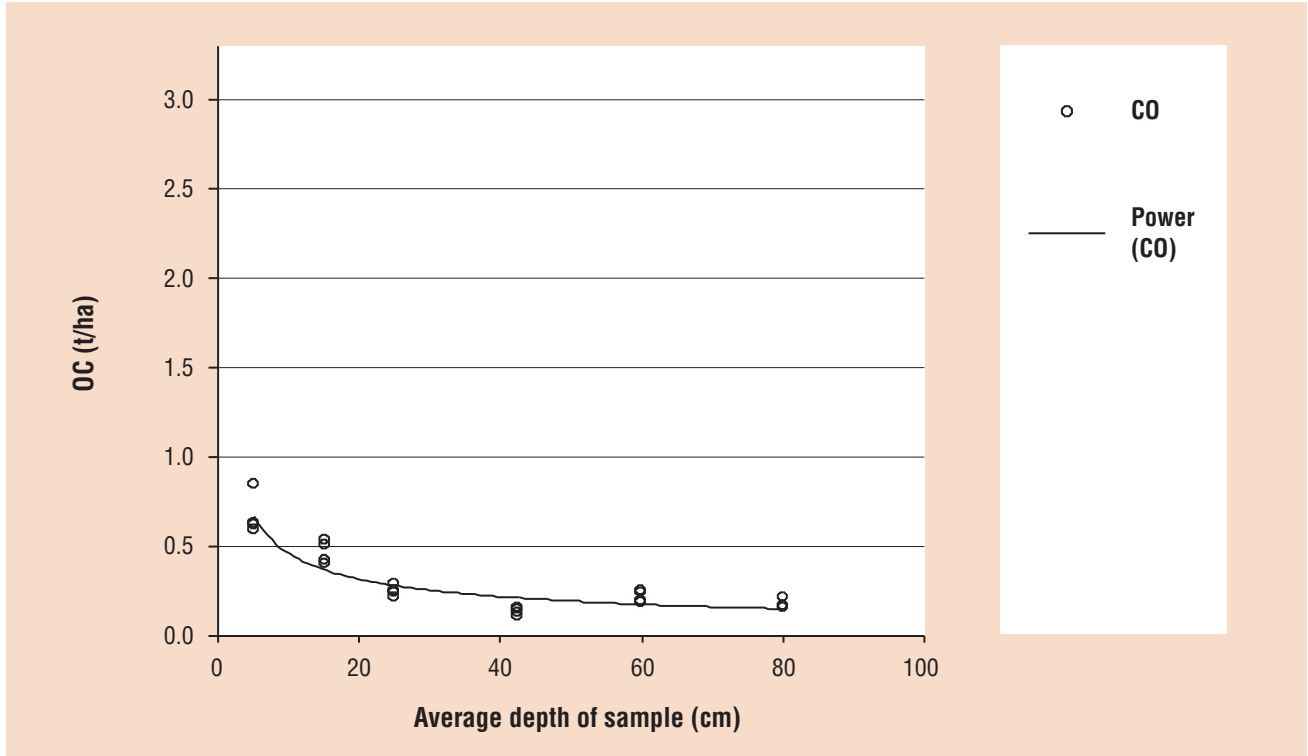
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



Condingup

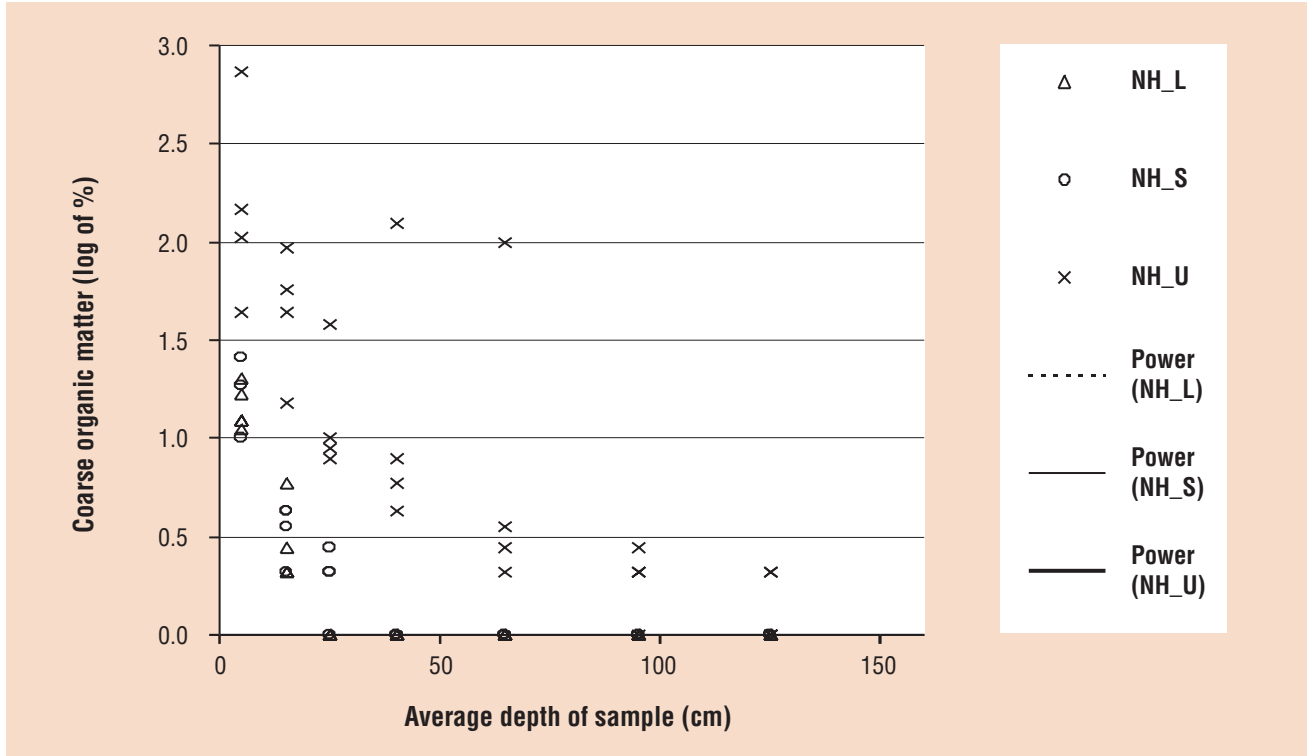
APPENDIX 9

Coarse Organic Matter (wt %) of Whole Soil by Mid Sample Depth

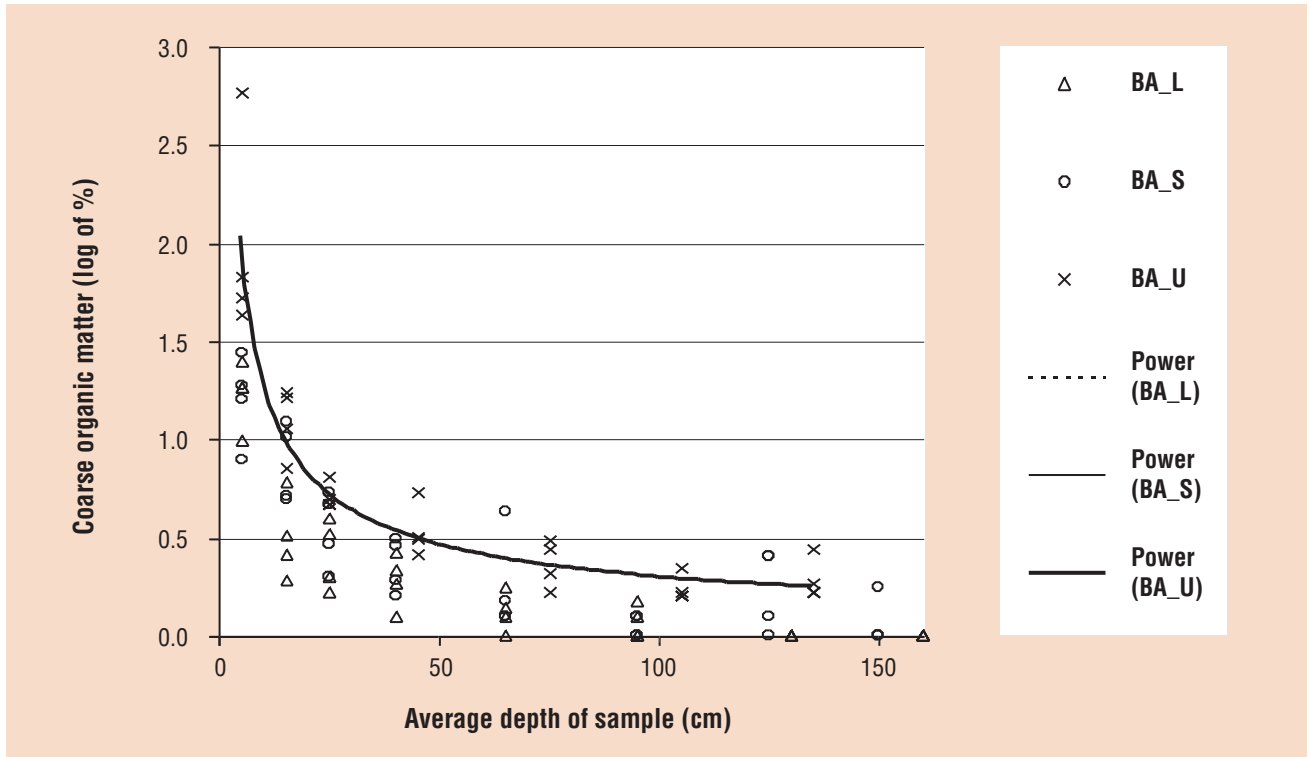
**Plots expressed as ln (wt %), e.g. ln (1.0%) = 1.0, ln (2.0 %) = 1.4,
ln (3.0 %) = 1.7, ln (8.0 %) = 2.8**

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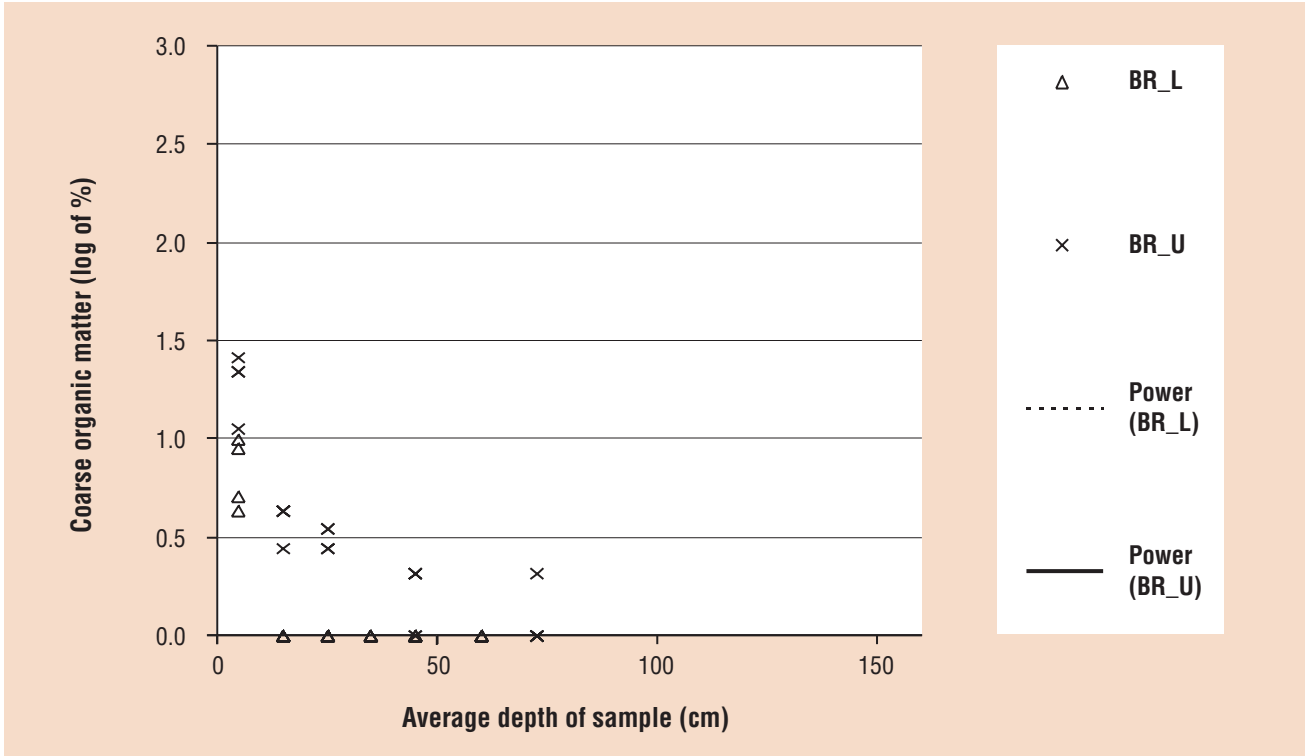
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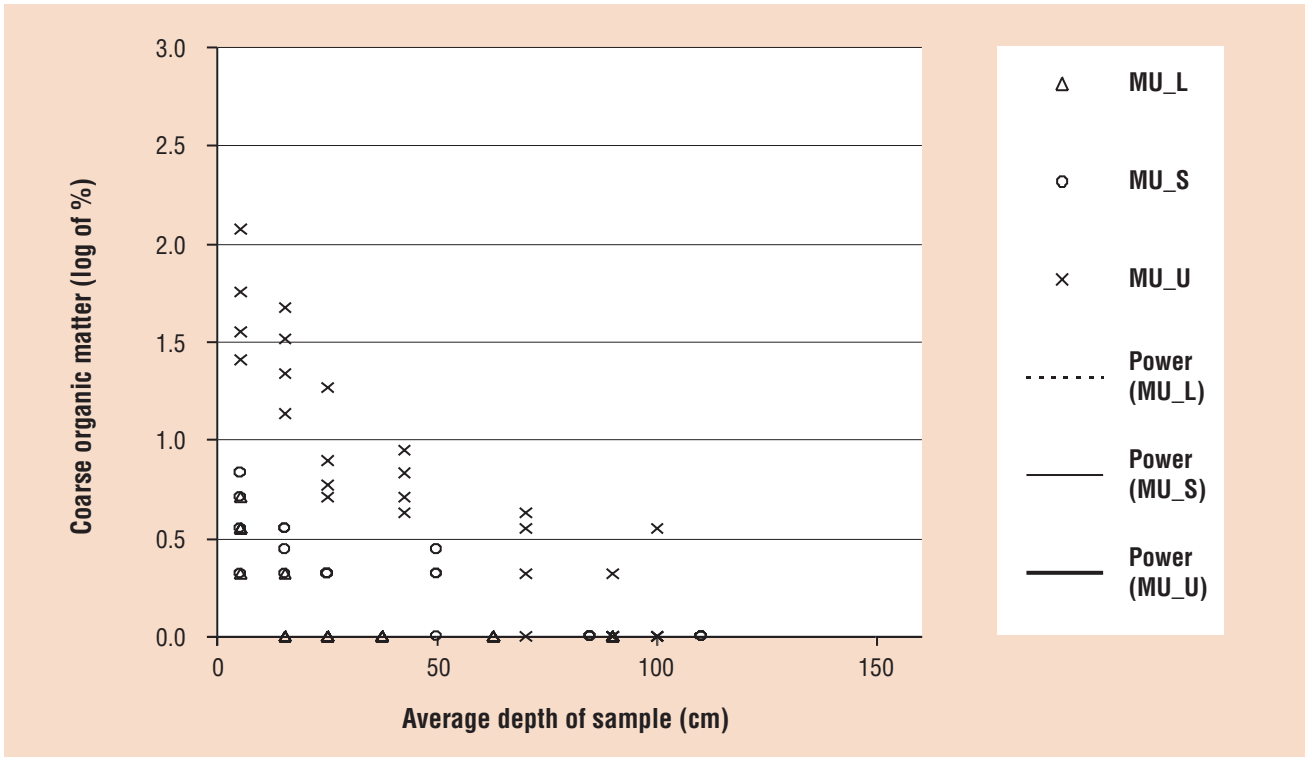
Northampton



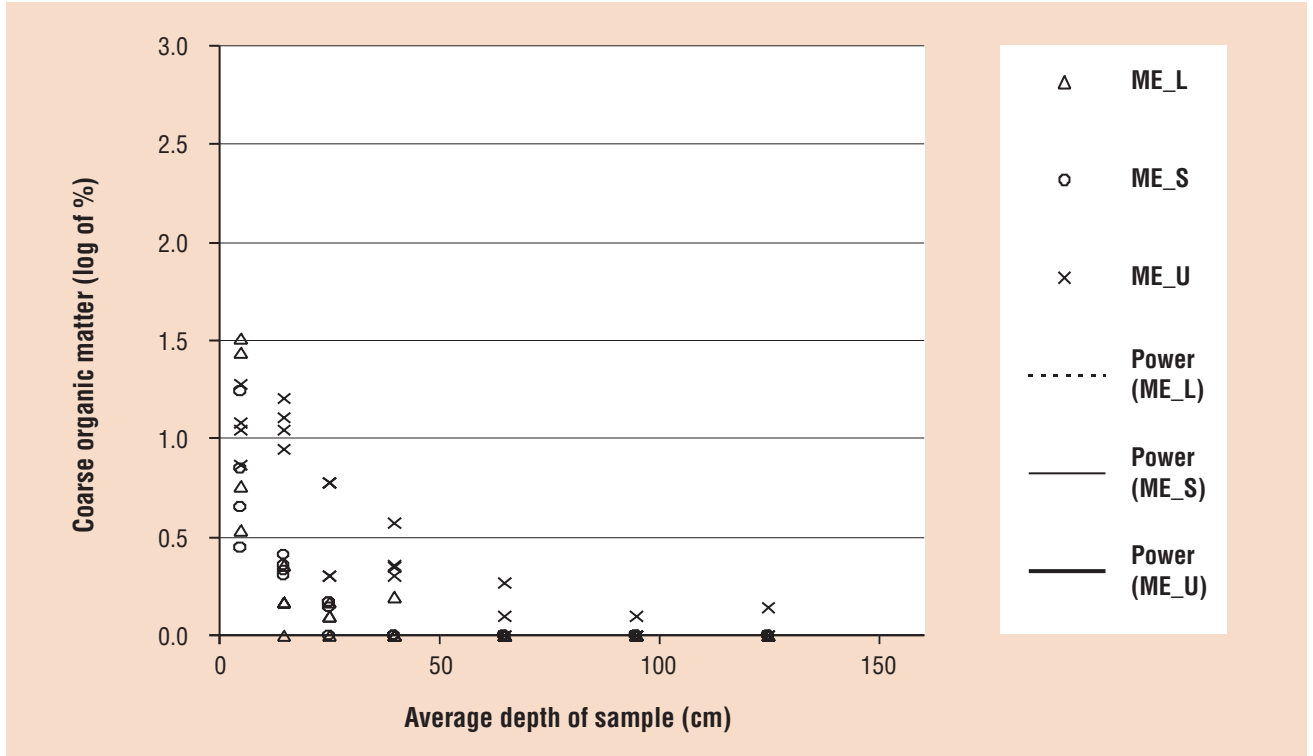
Badgingarra



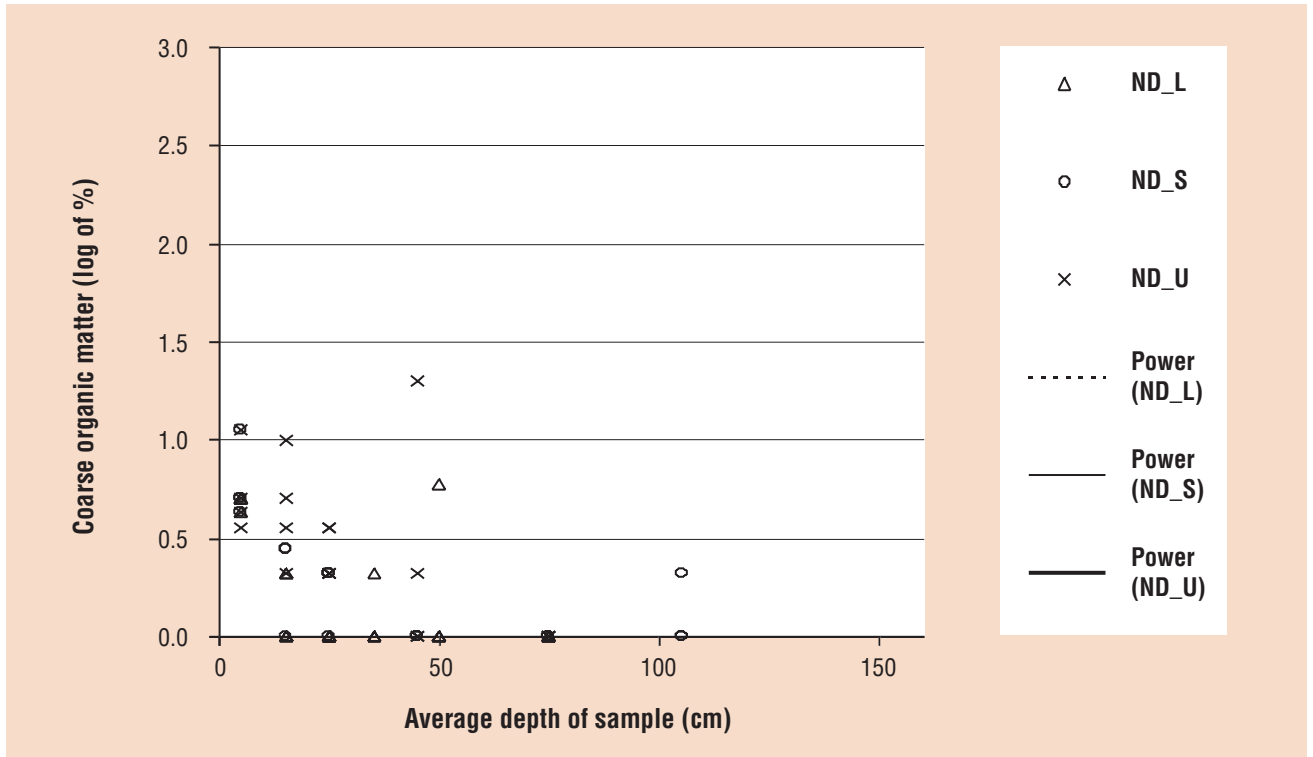
Brookton



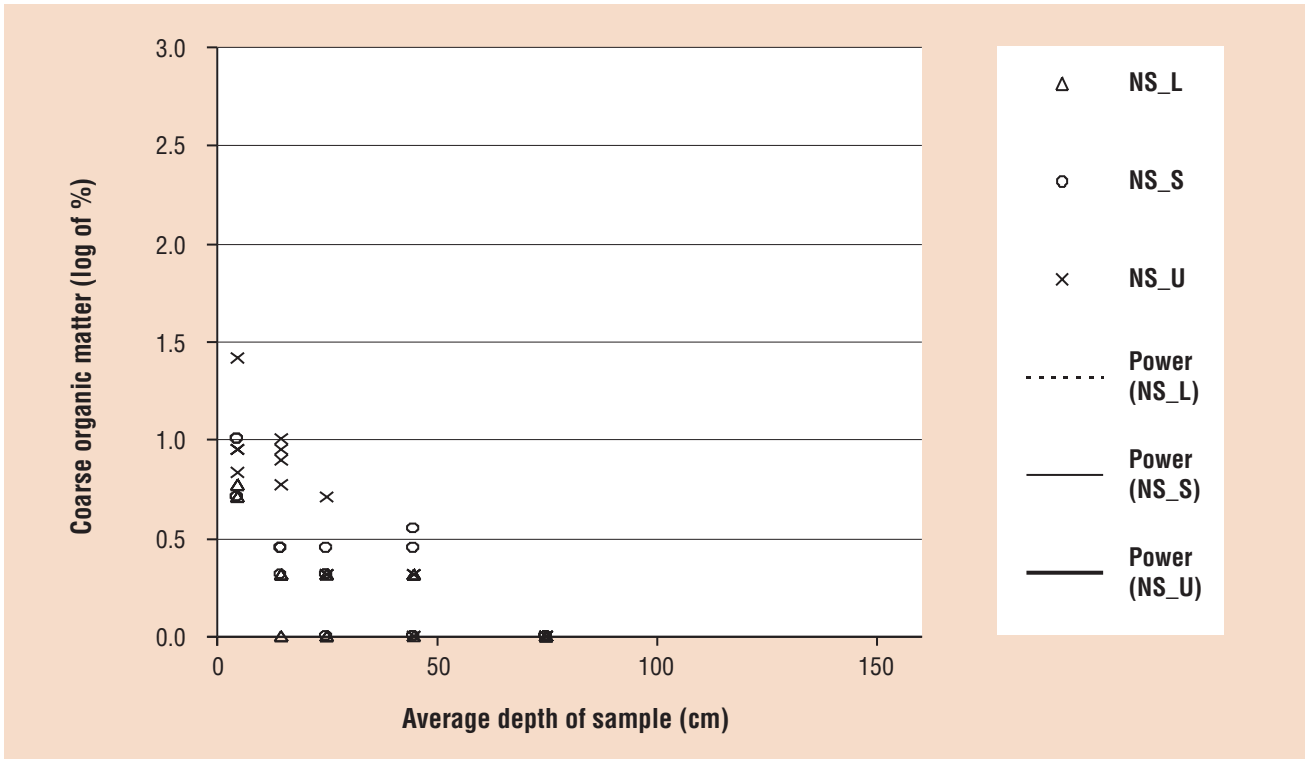
Mullewa



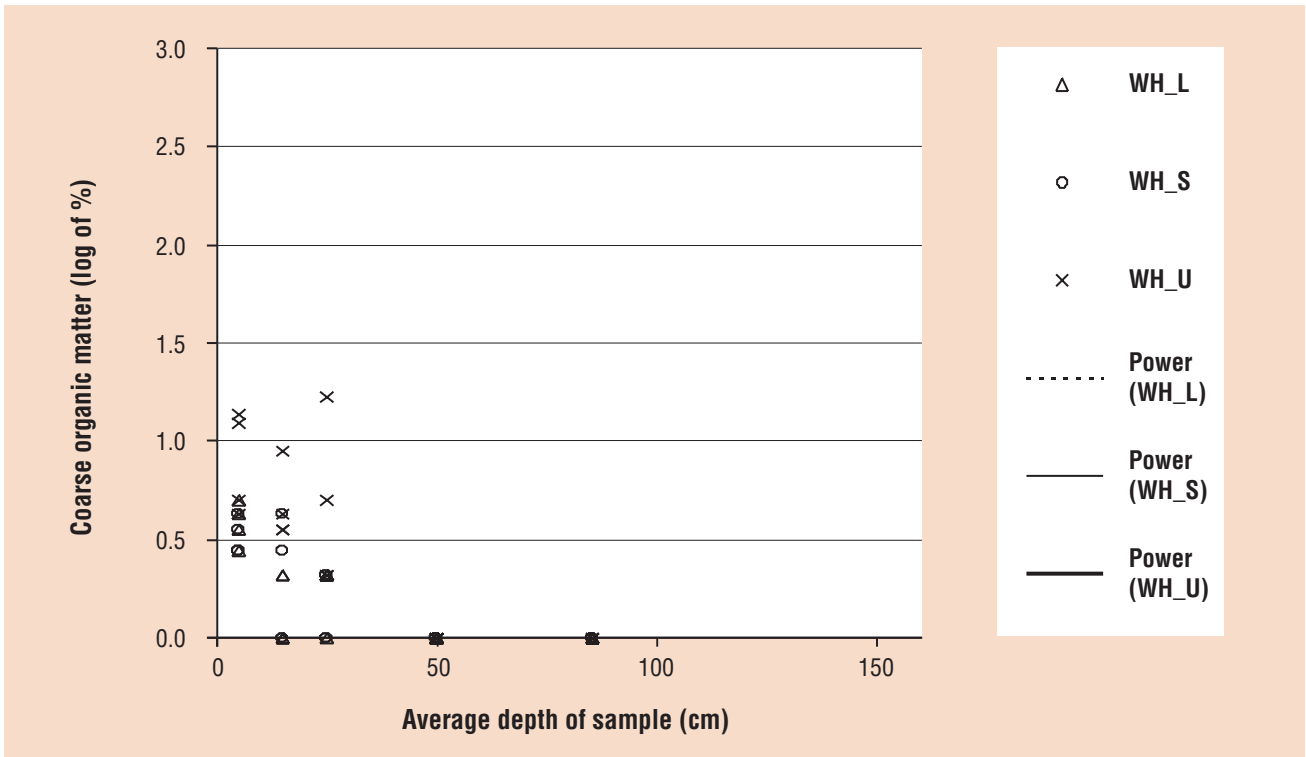
Merredin



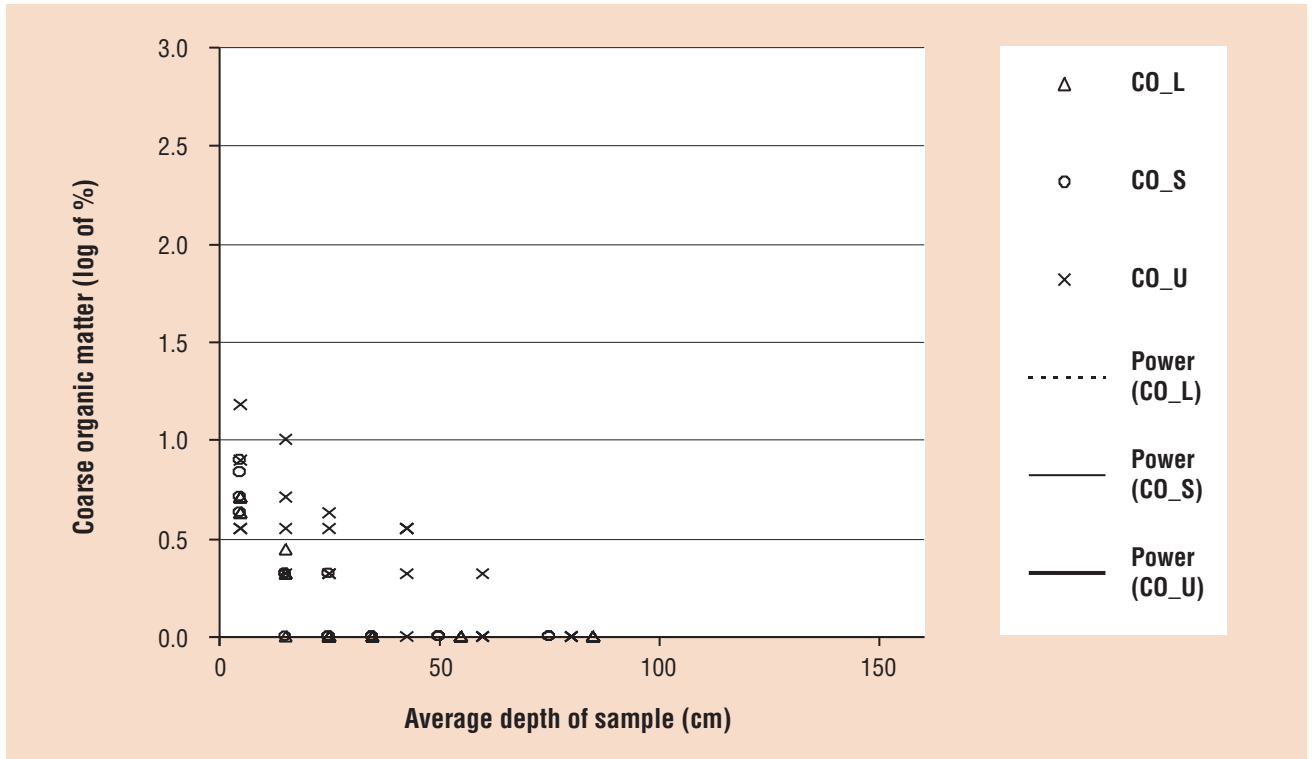
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



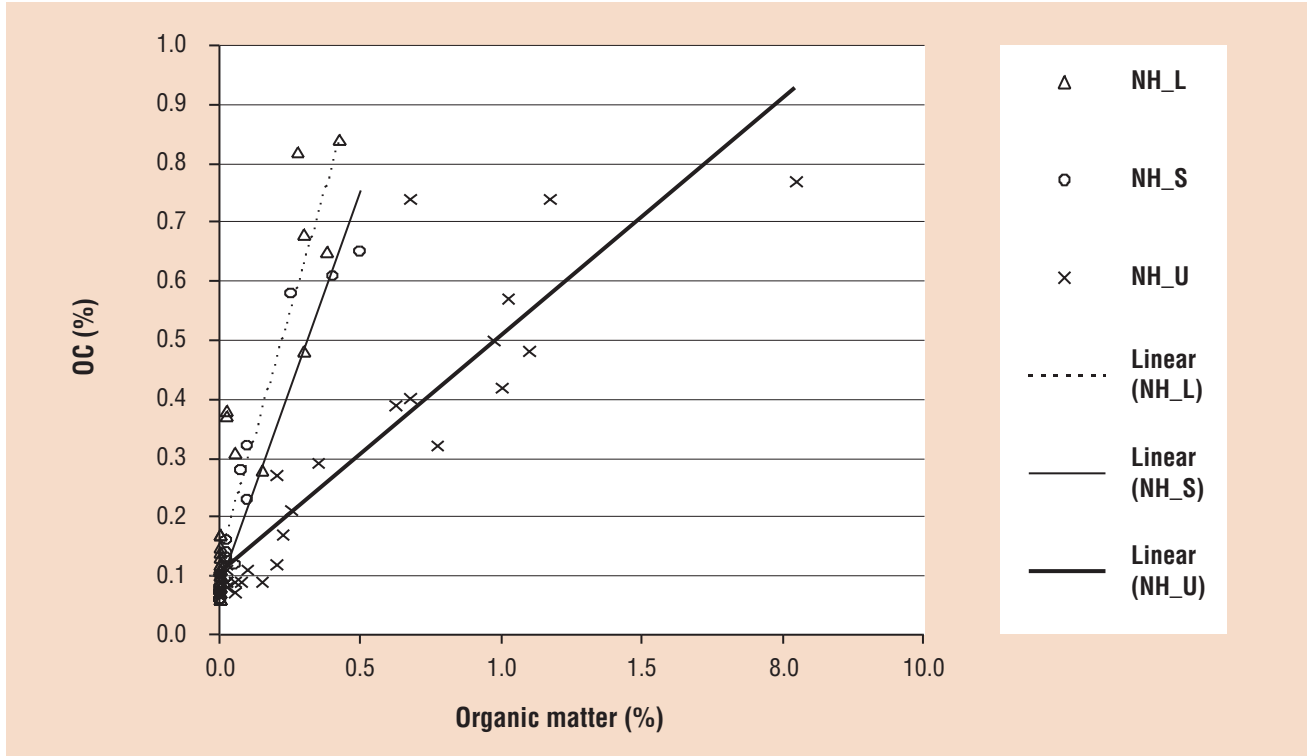
Condingup

APPENDIX 10

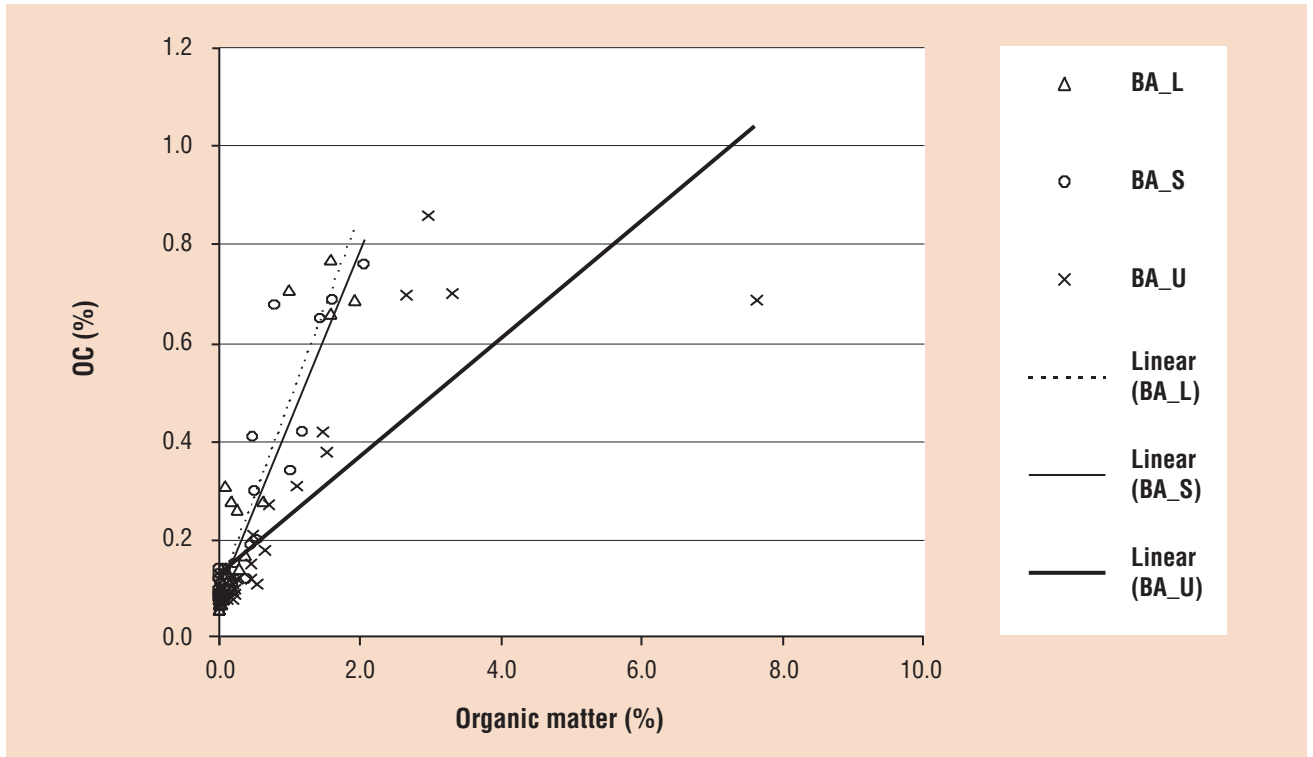
Organic Carbon (W&B%) of Fine Earth Fraction by % Coarse Organic Matter of Whole Soil

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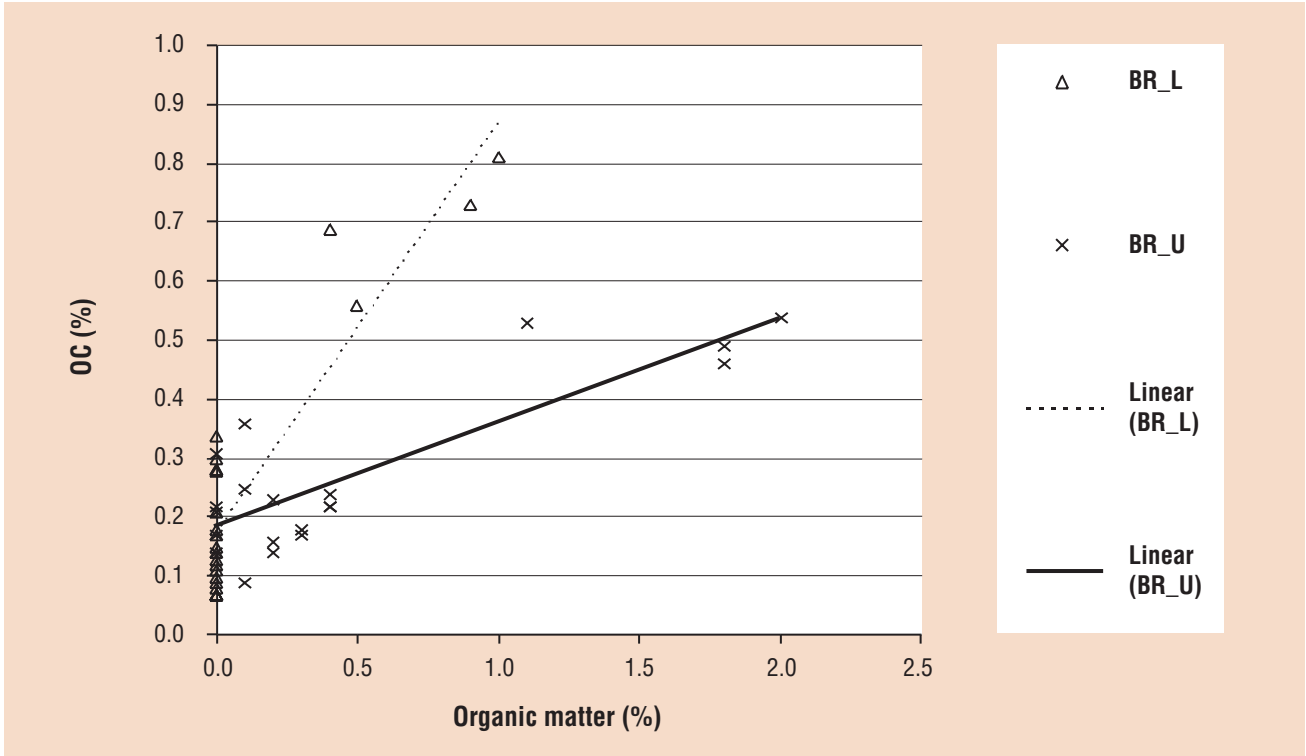
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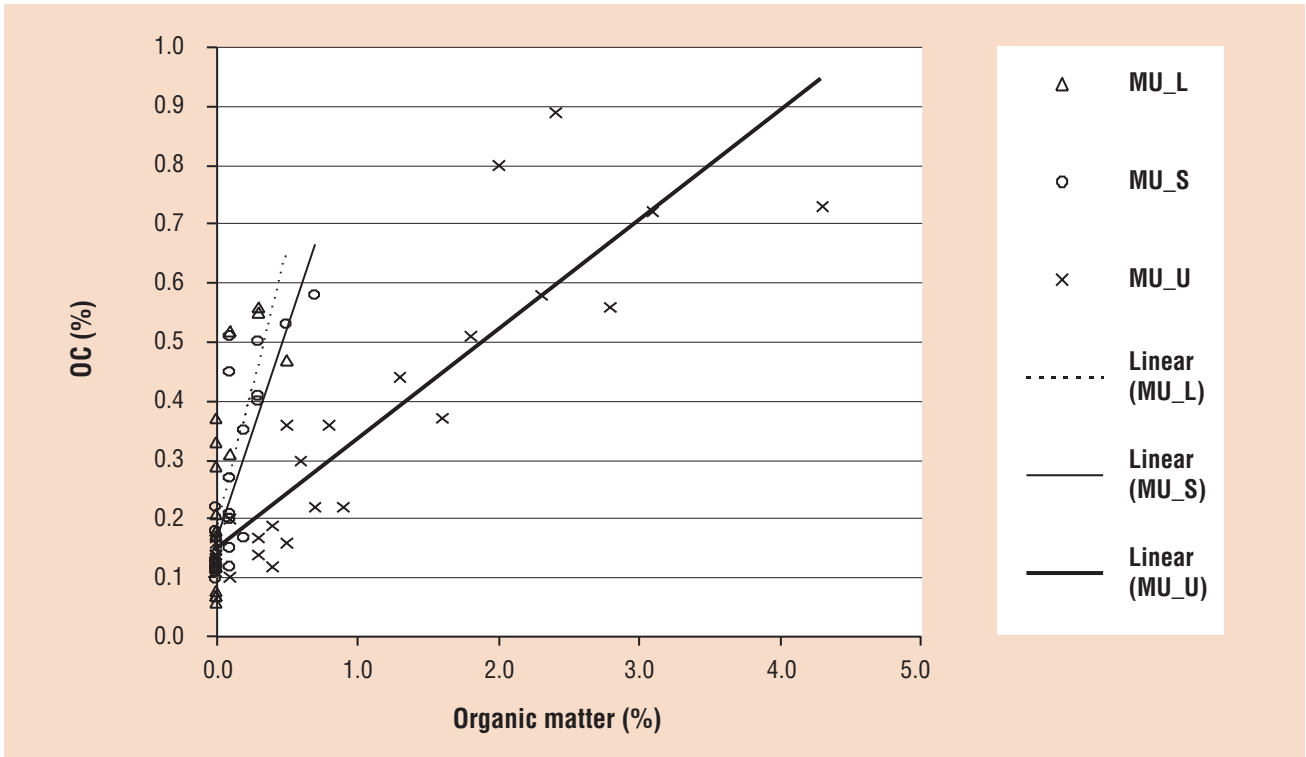
Northampton



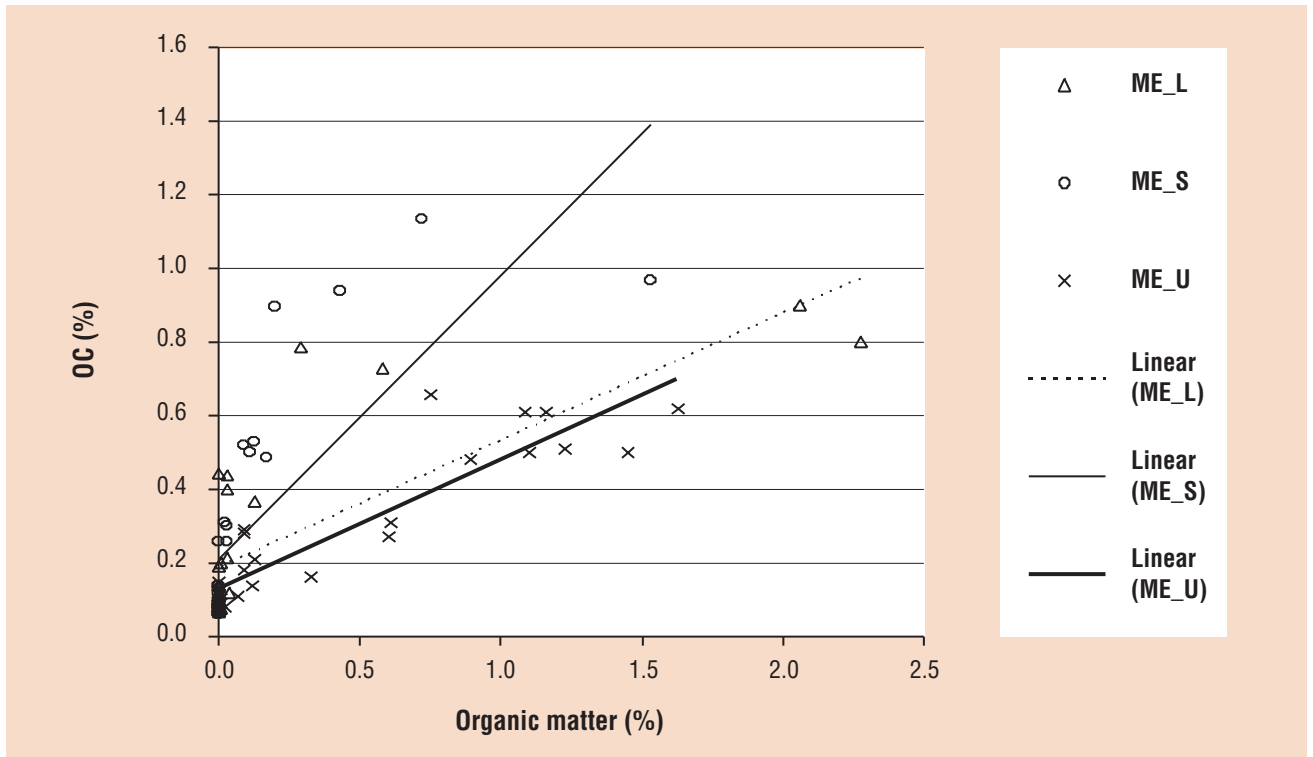
Badgingarra



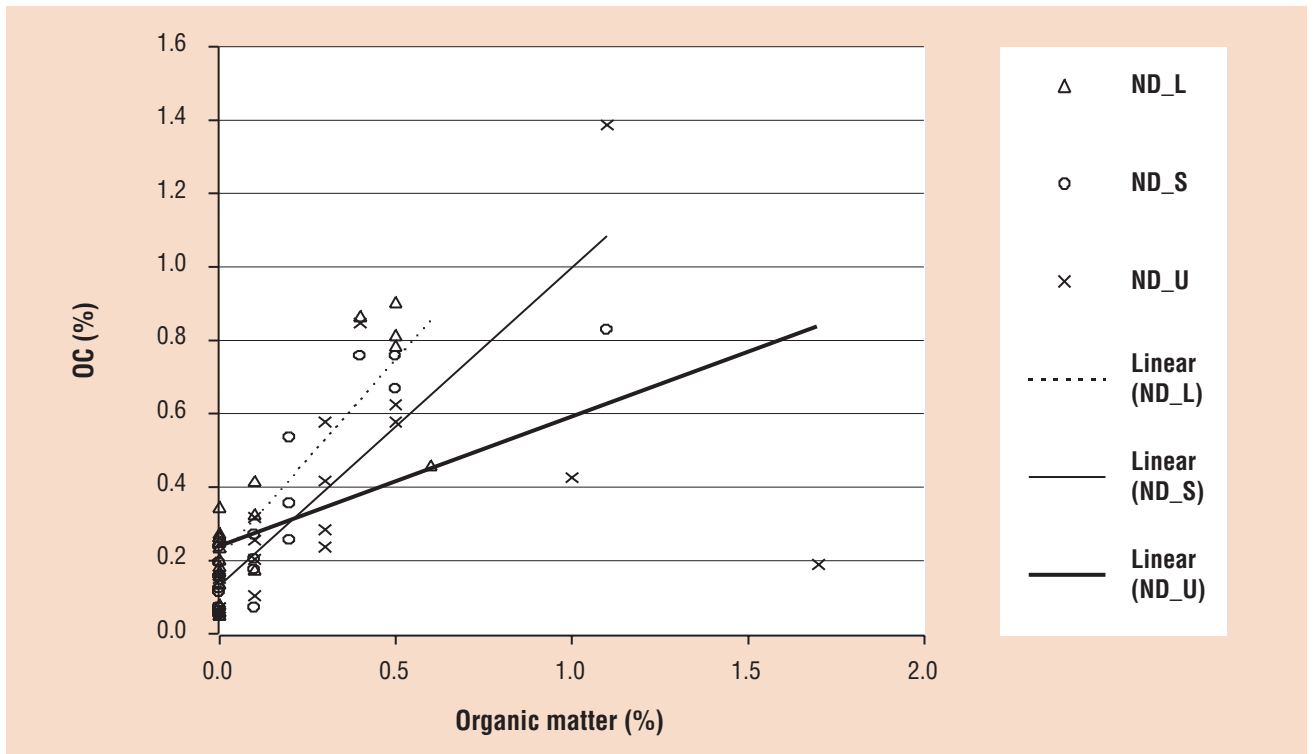
Brookton



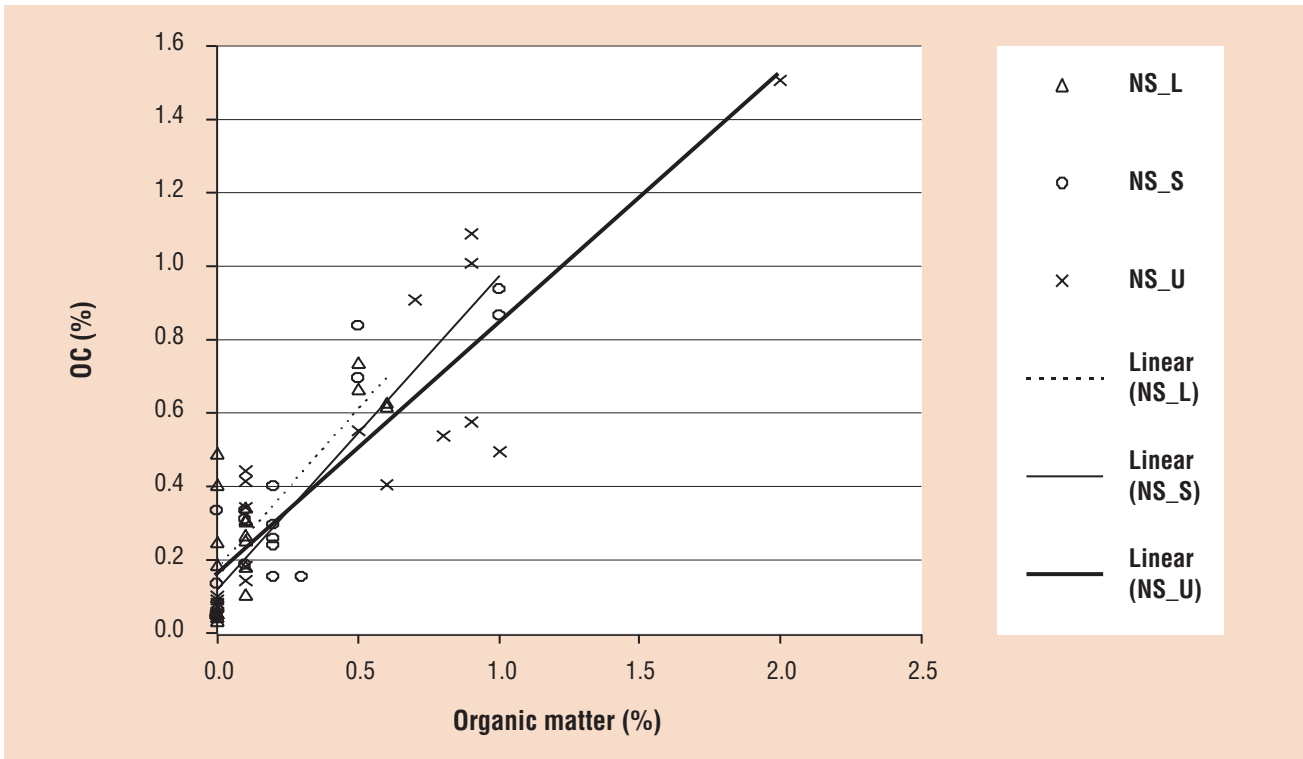
Mullewa



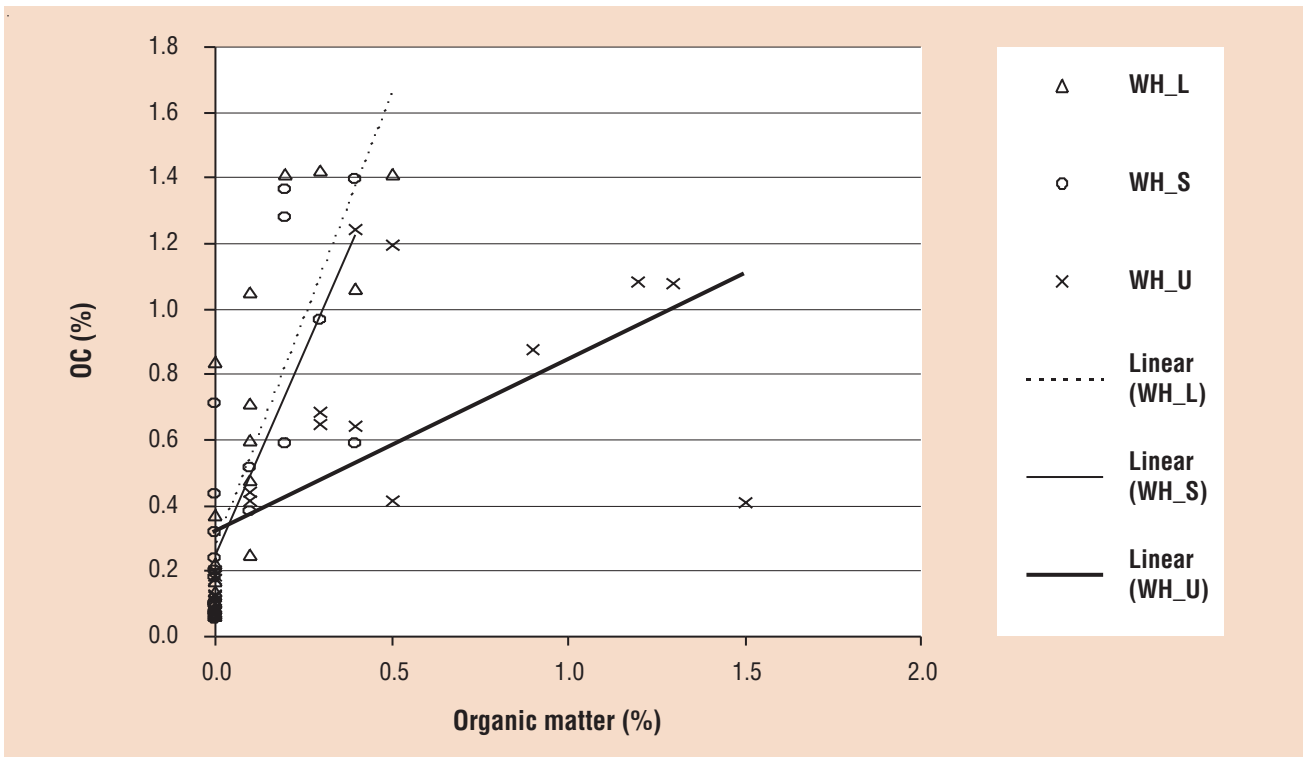
Merredin



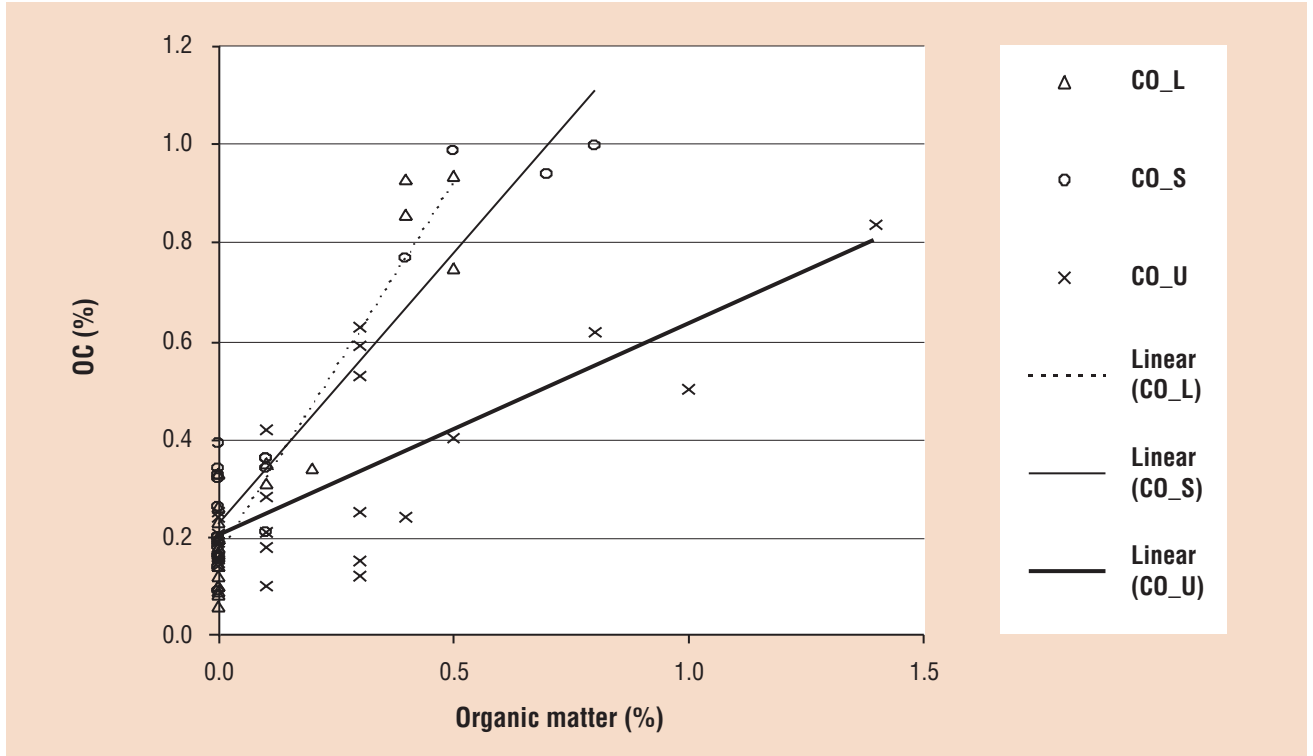
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



Condingup

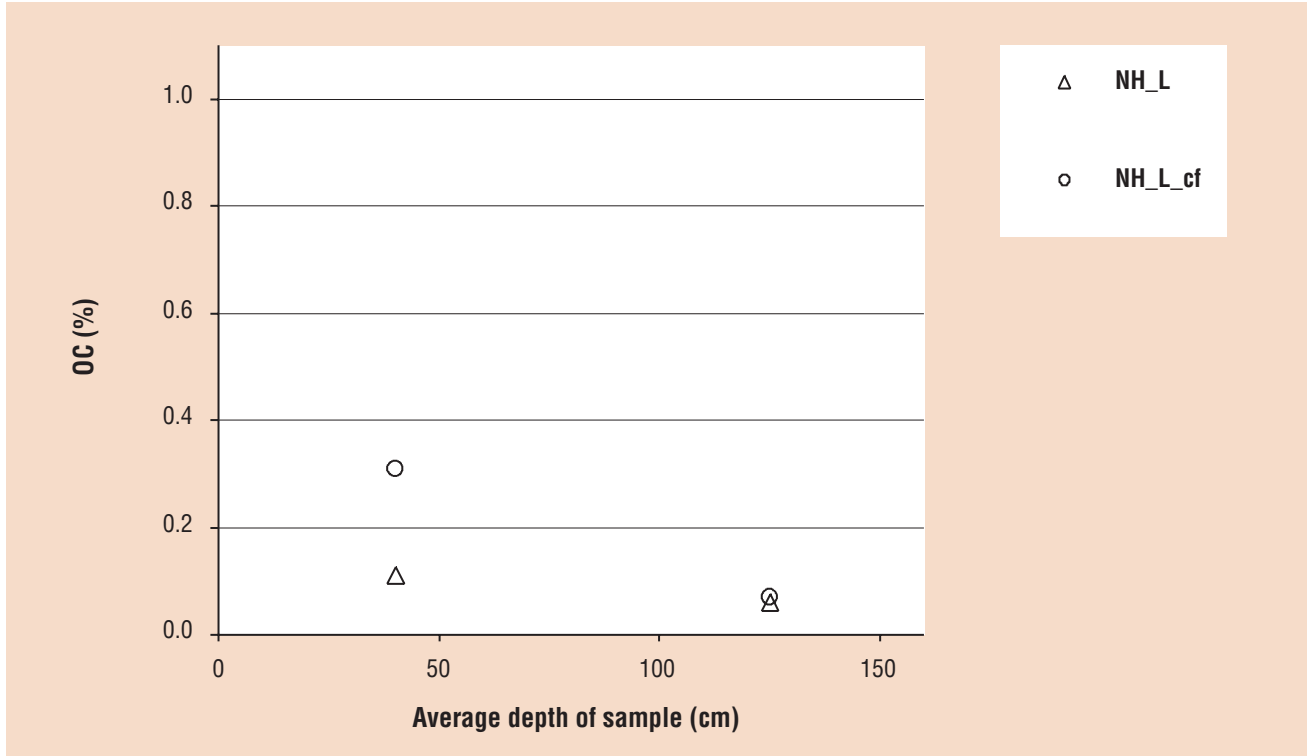
APPENDIX 11

Organic Carbon (W & B, %) of Coarse Fragments by Mid Sample Depth, Compared to Organic Carbon (W & B, %) of Fine Earth Fraction

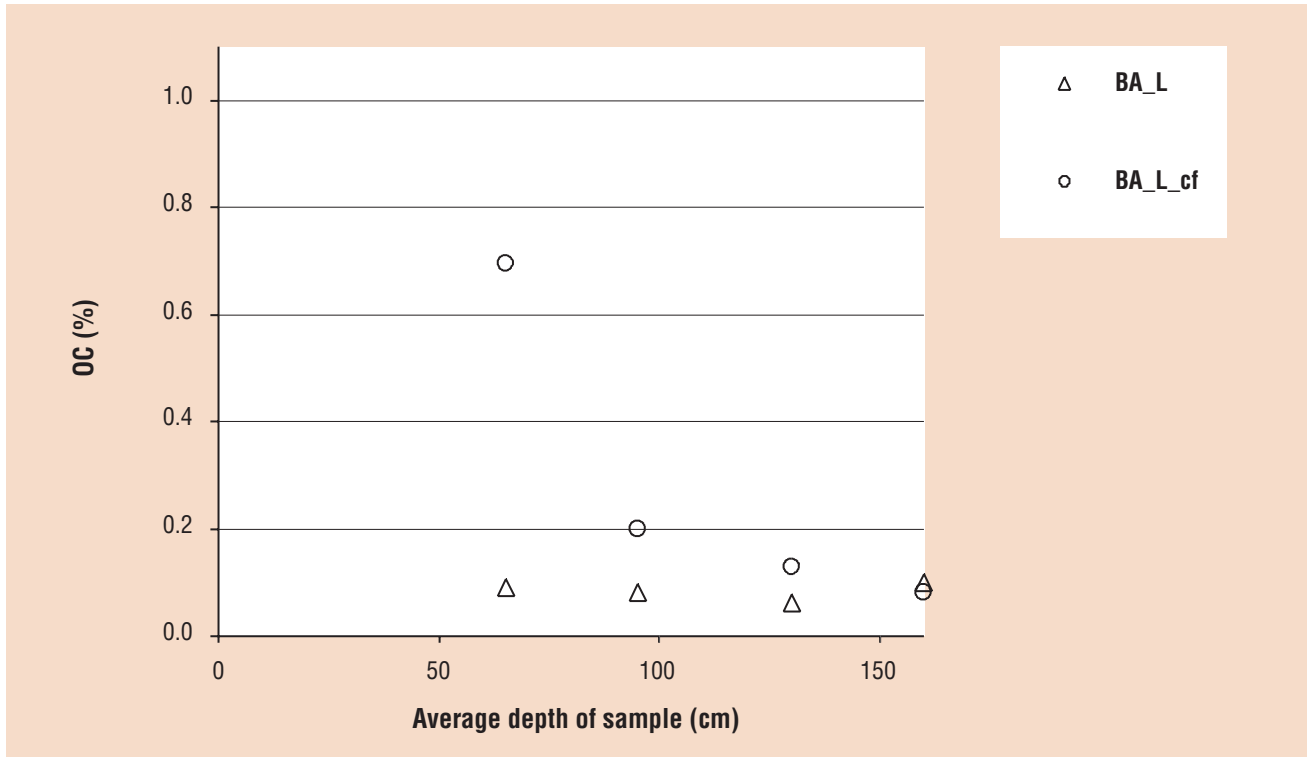
**Series with “cf” suffix are organic carbon data from coarse mineral fragments.
Other series are organic carbon from fine earth fraction.**

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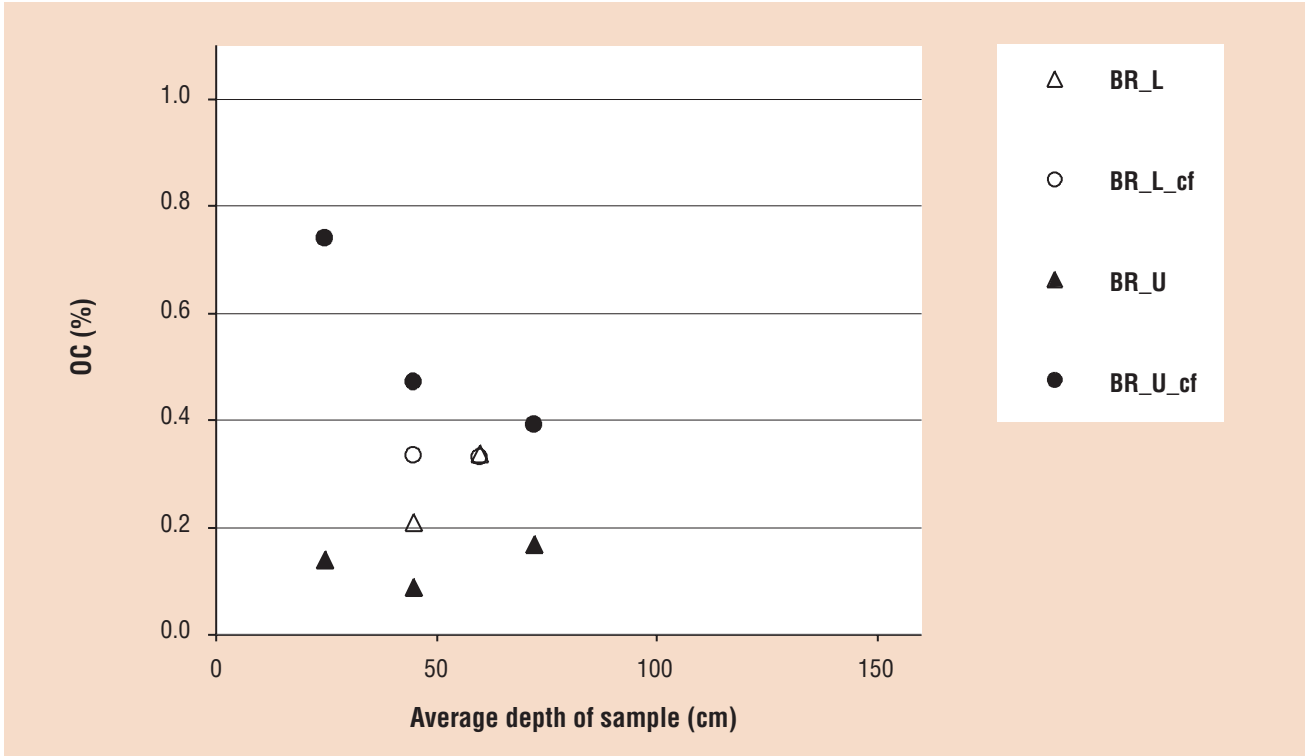
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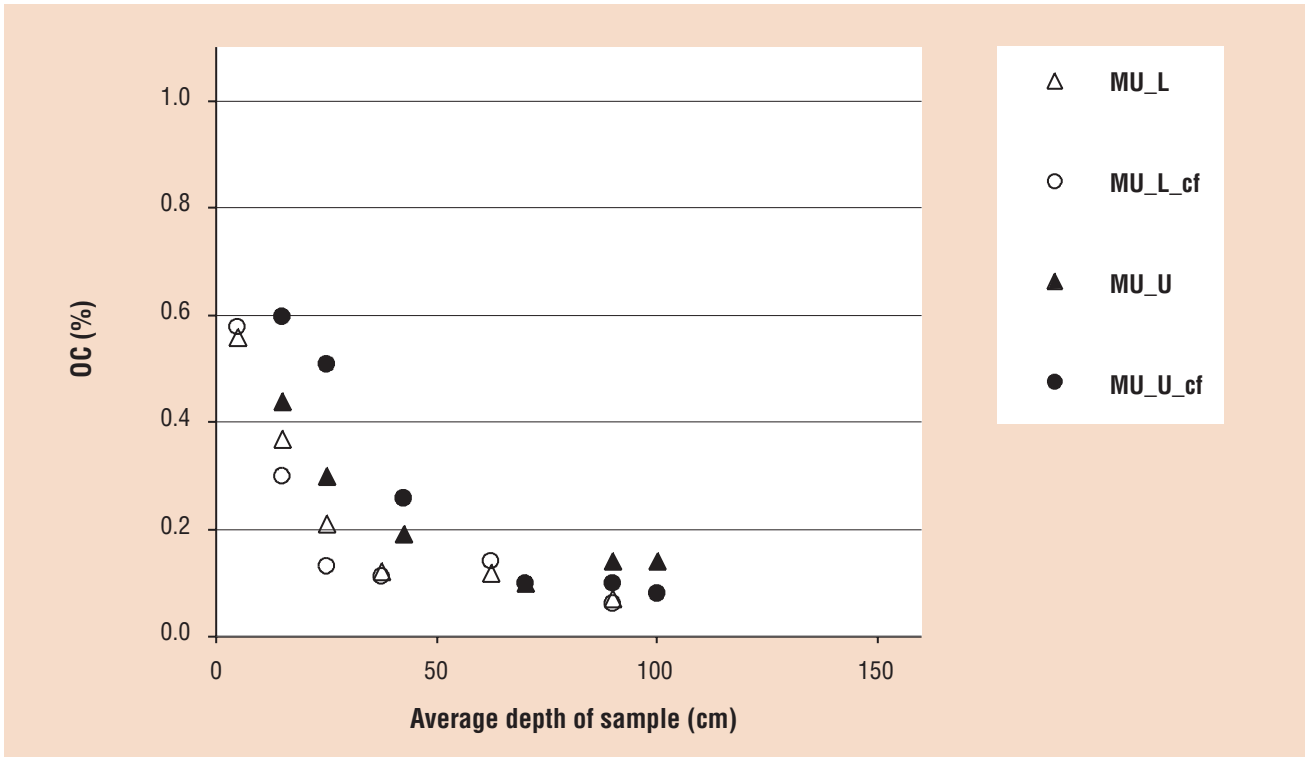
Northampton



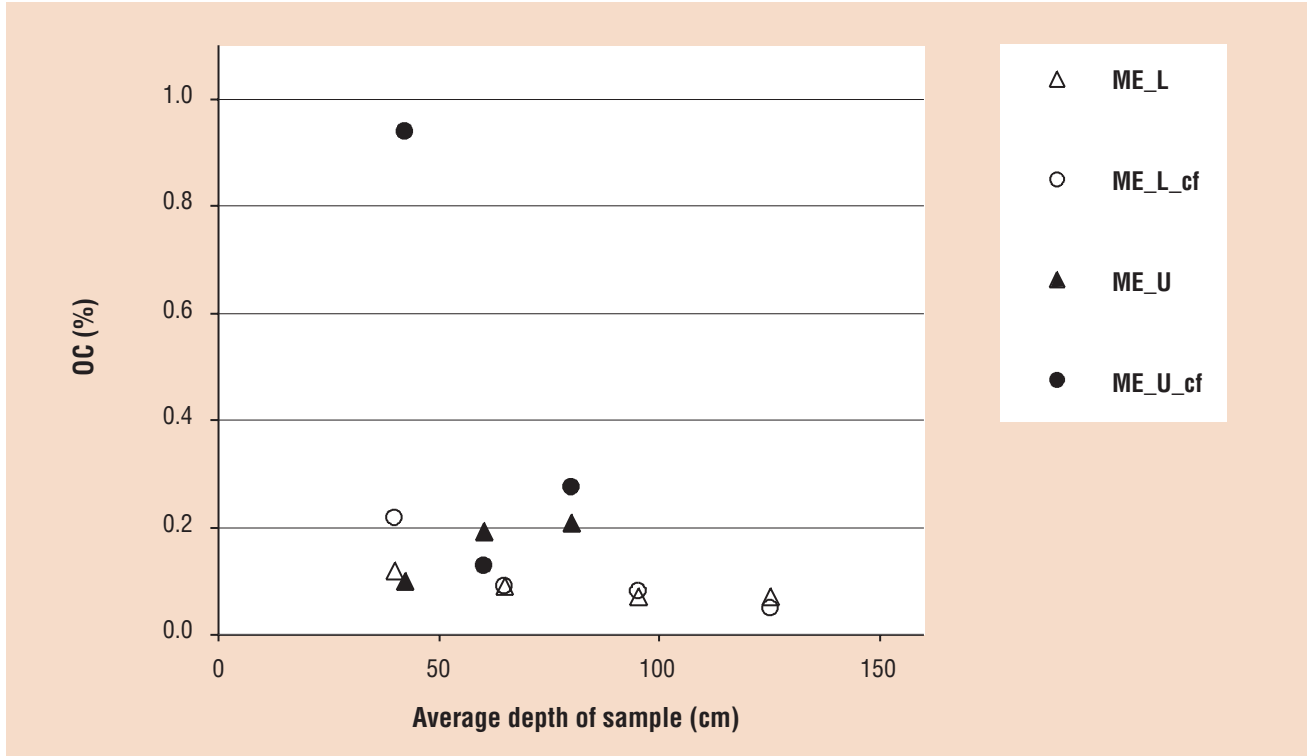
Badgingarra



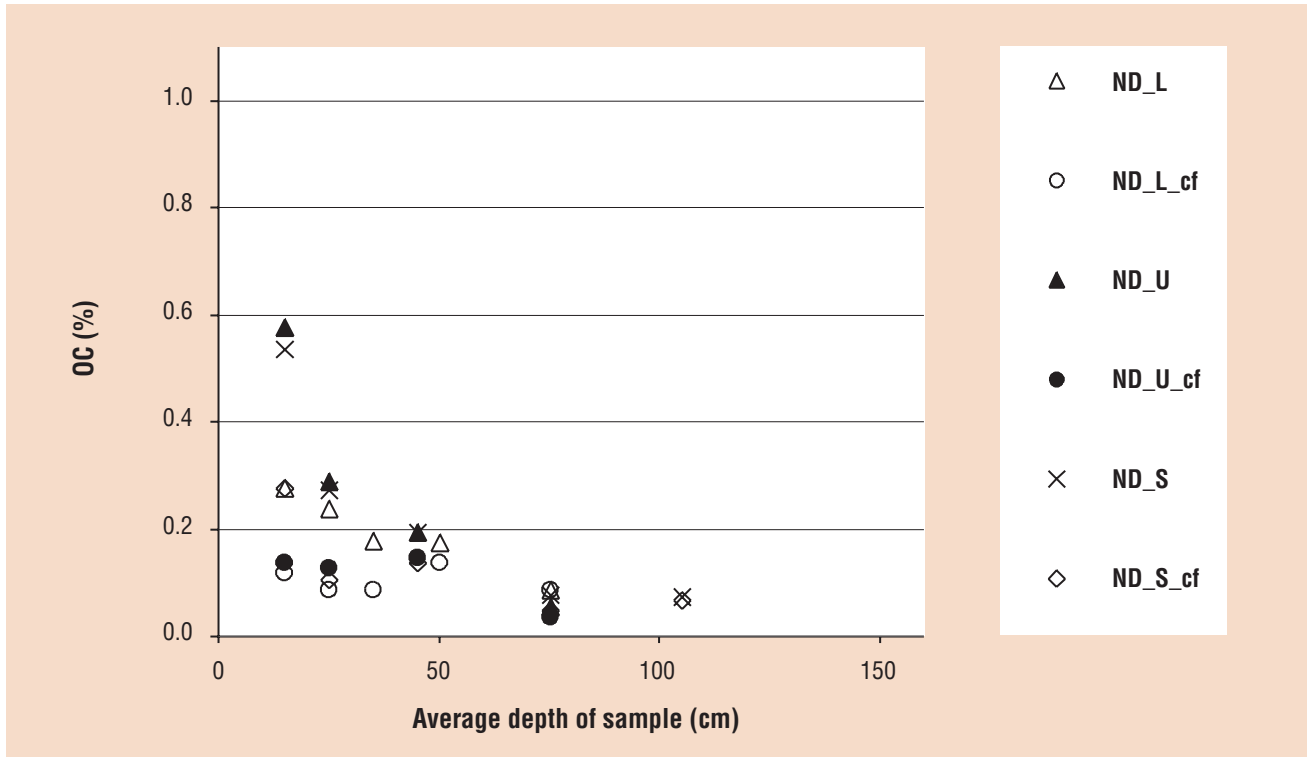
Brookton



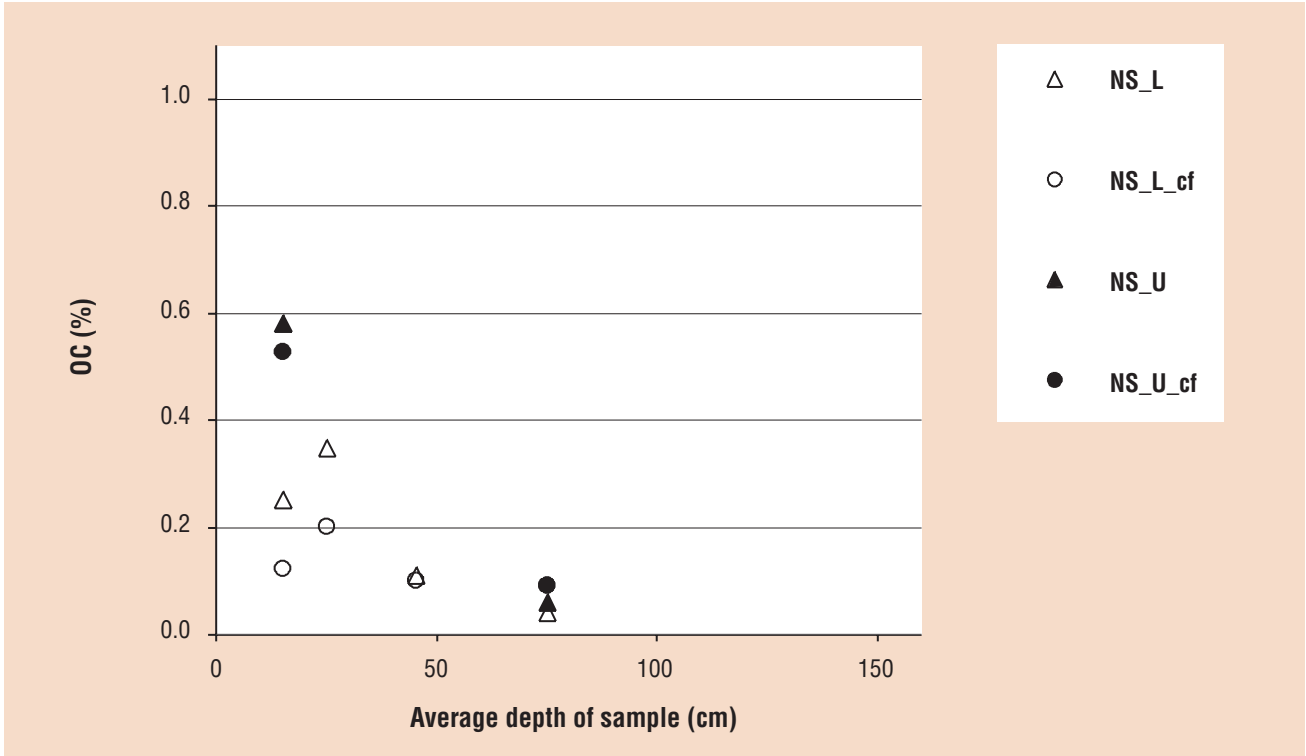
Mullewa



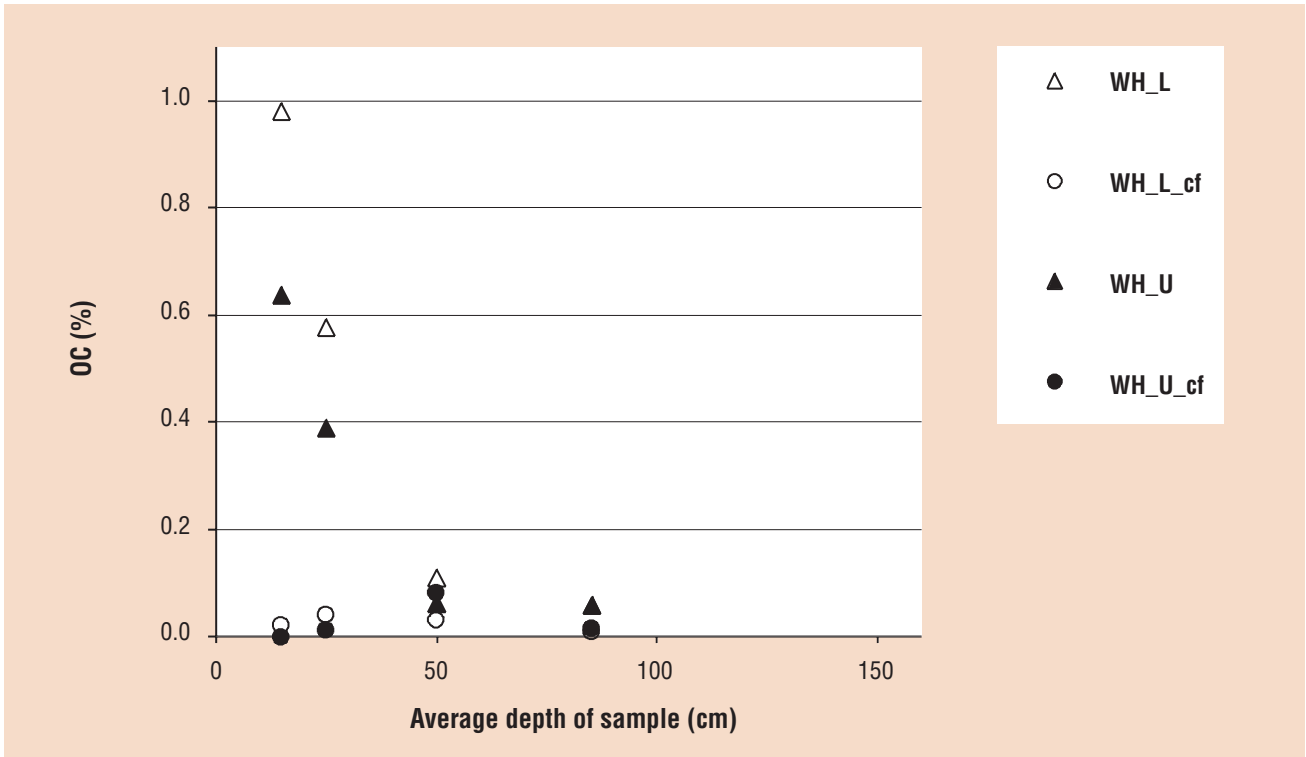
Merredin



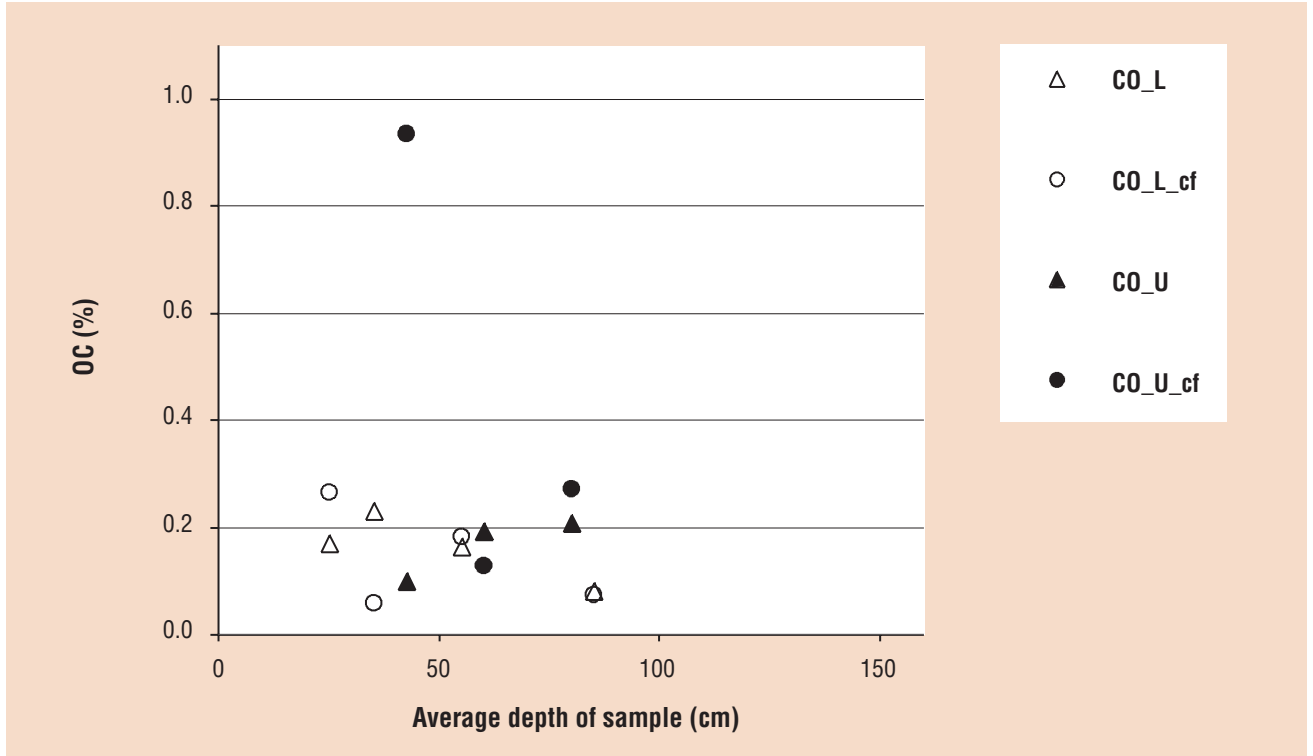
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



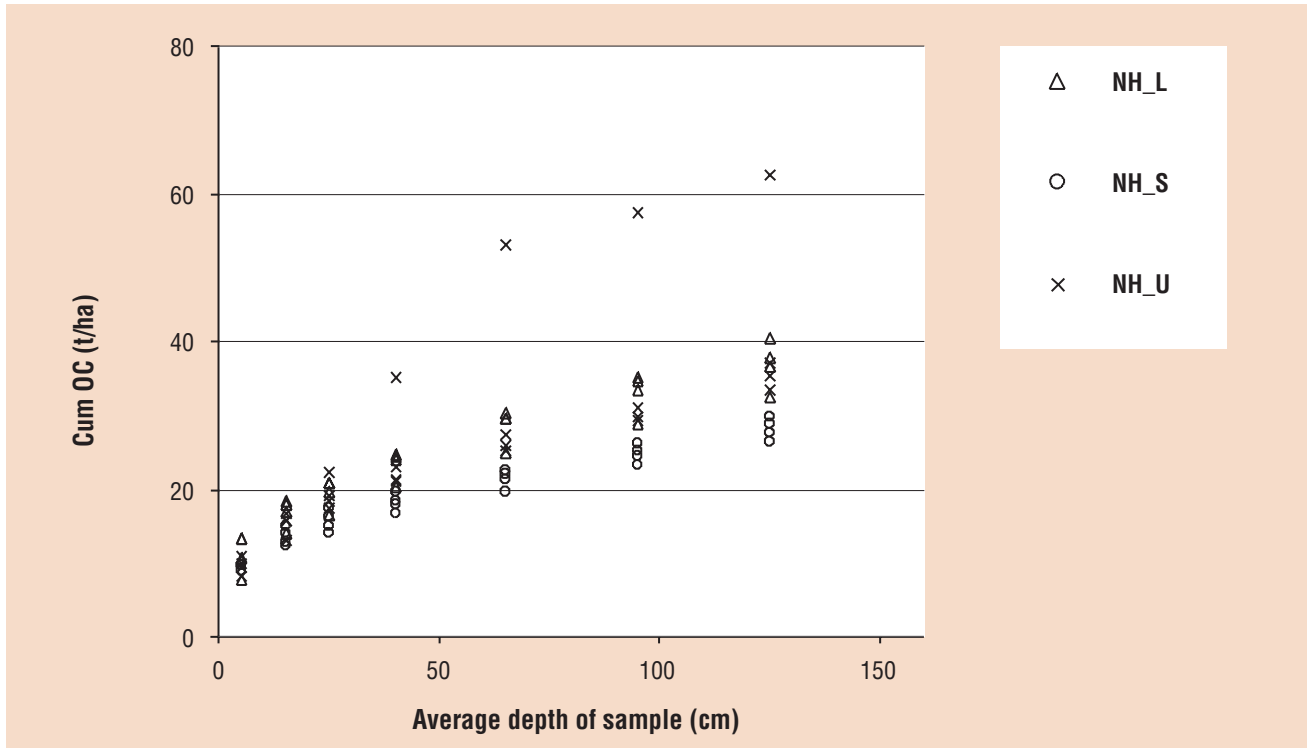
Condingup

APPENDIX 12

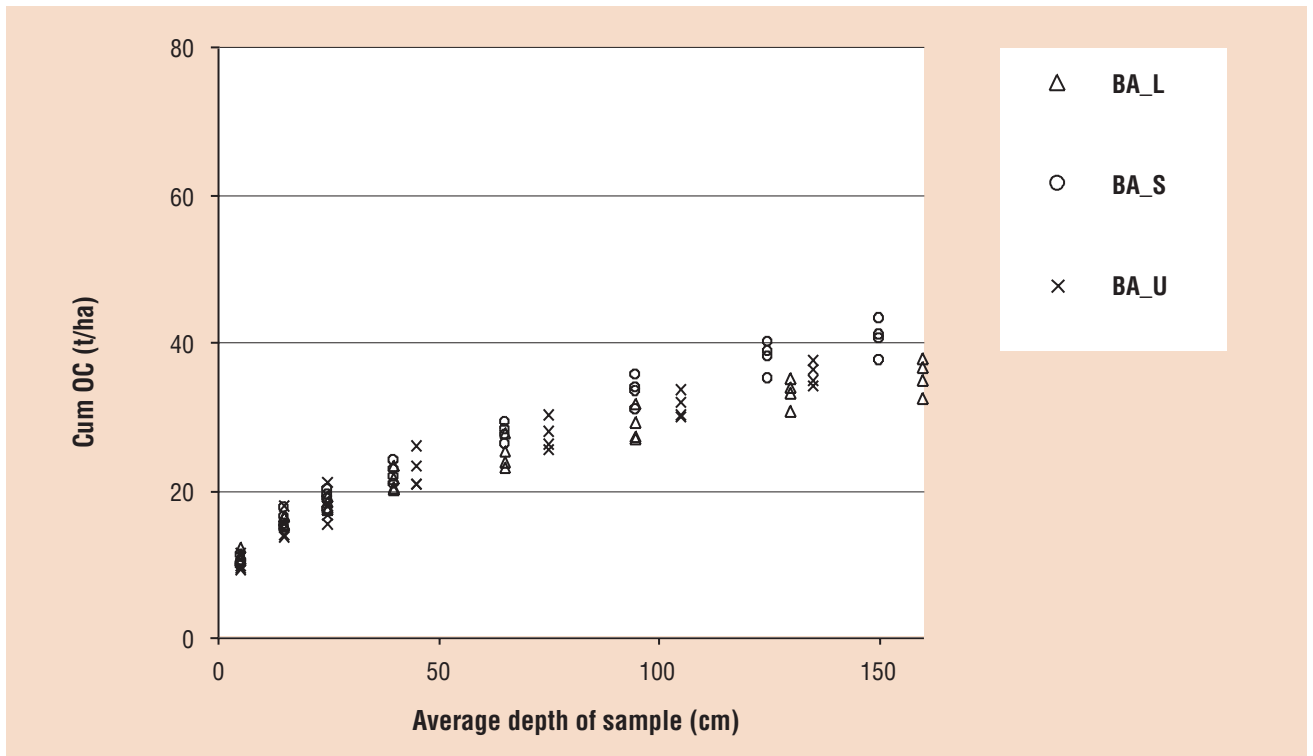
Estimations of Cumulative Whole Soil Organic Carbon (t/ha) by Depth

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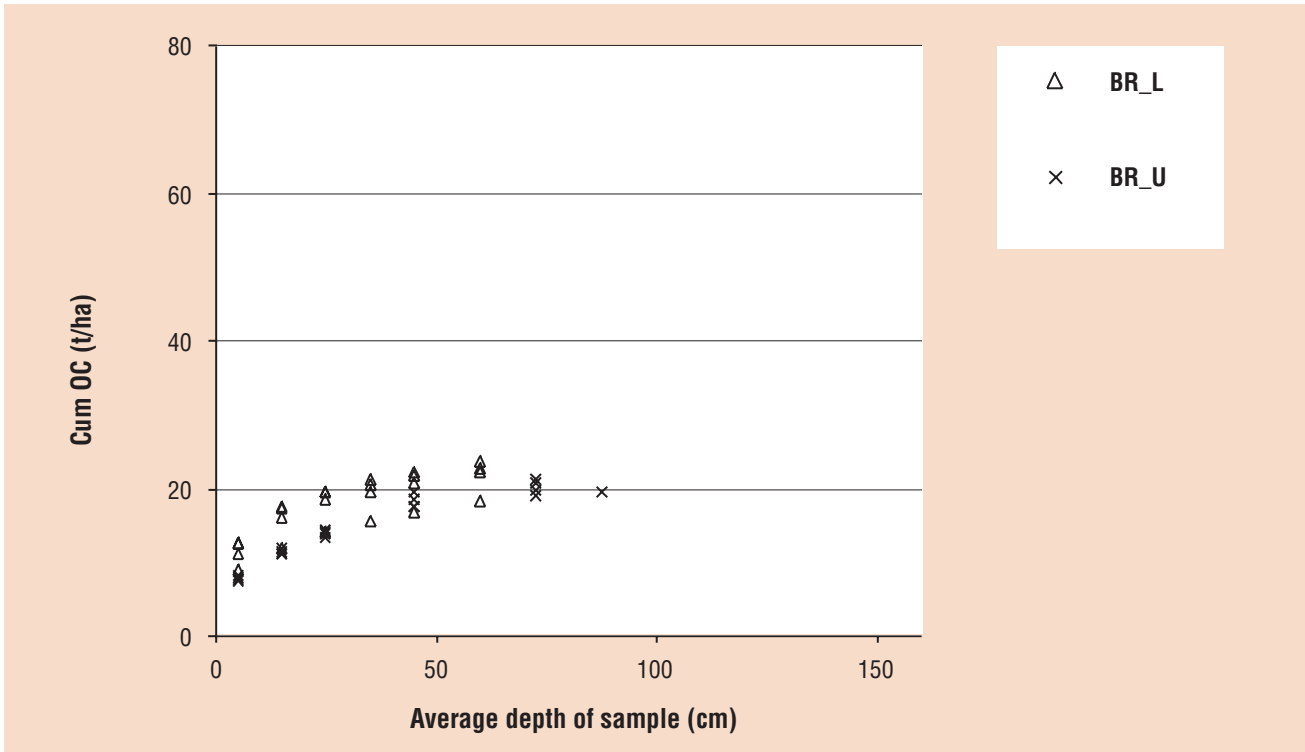
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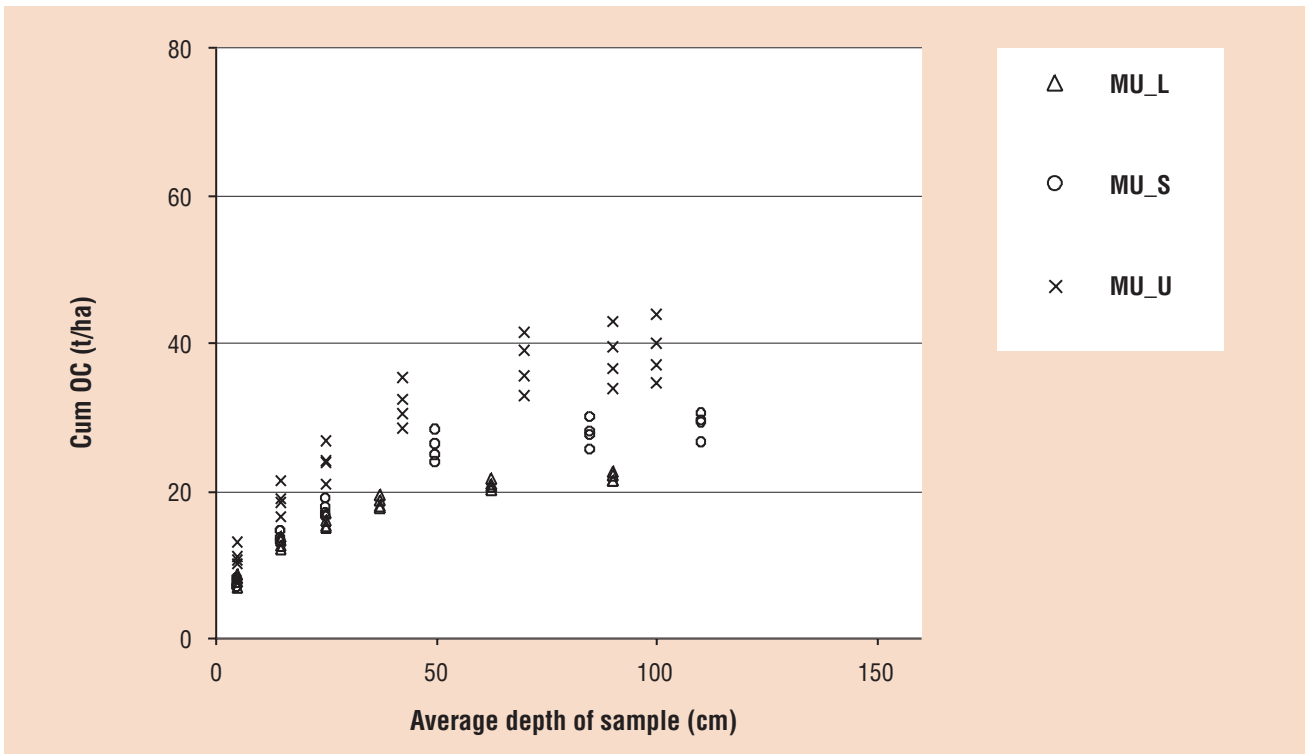
Northampton



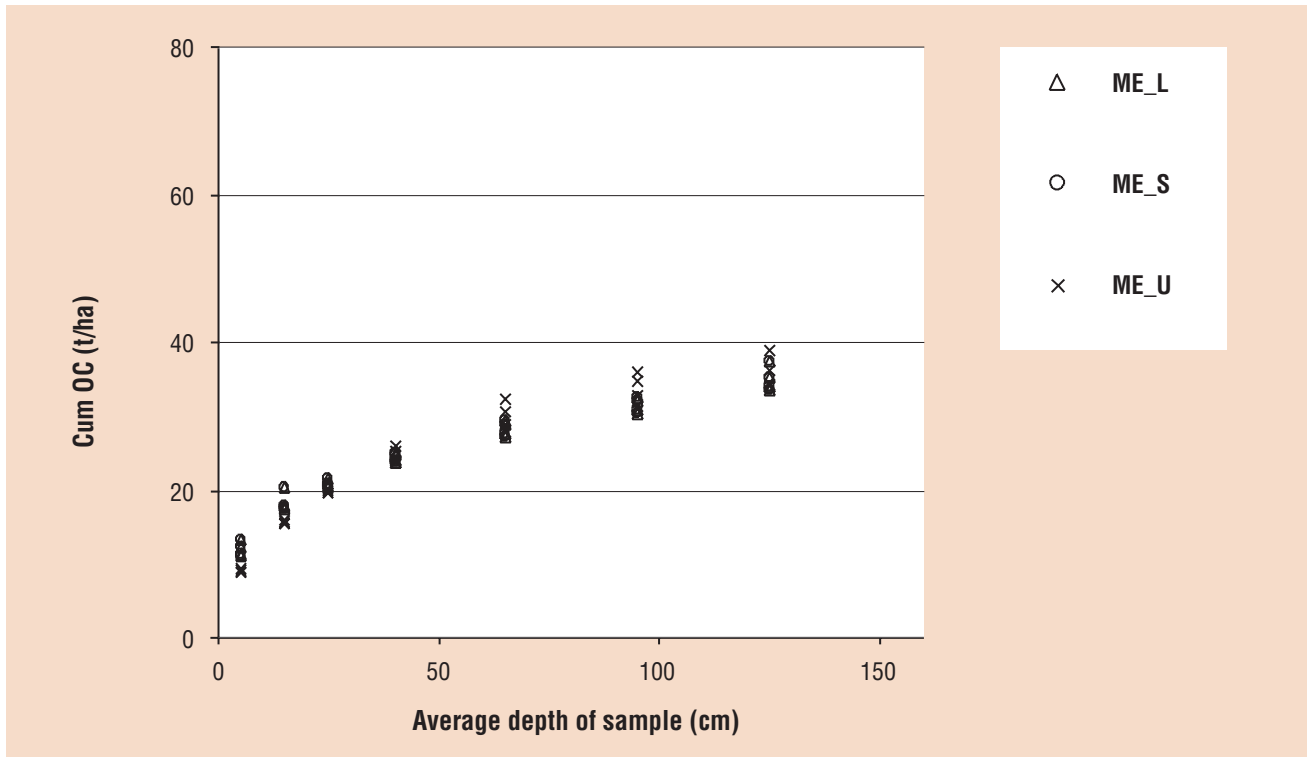
Badgingarra



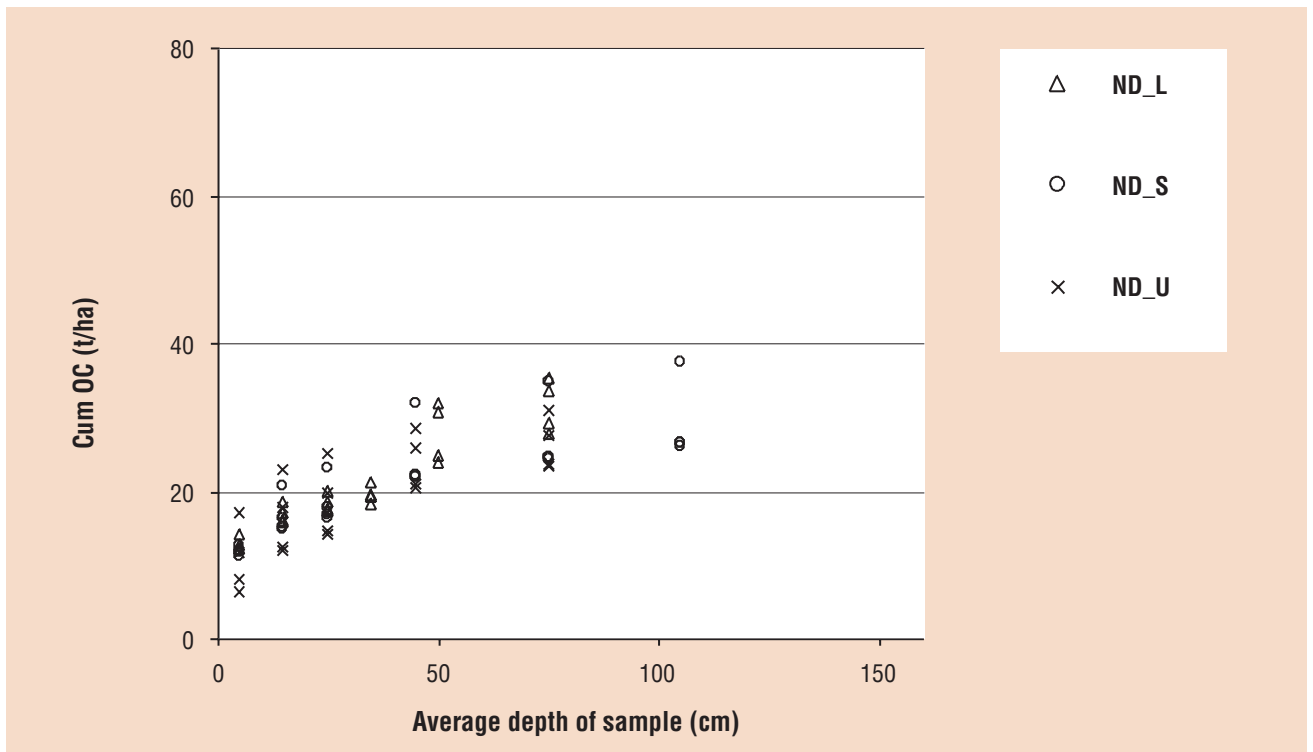
Brookton



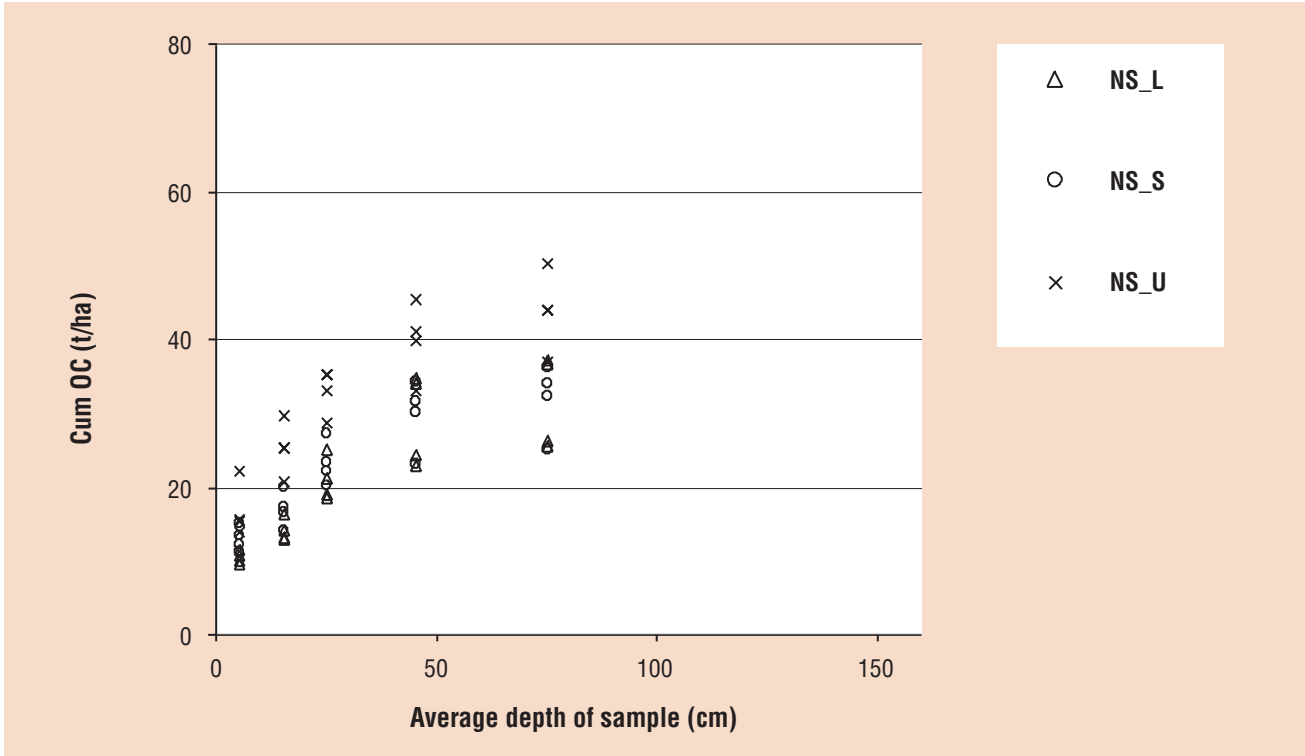
Mullewa



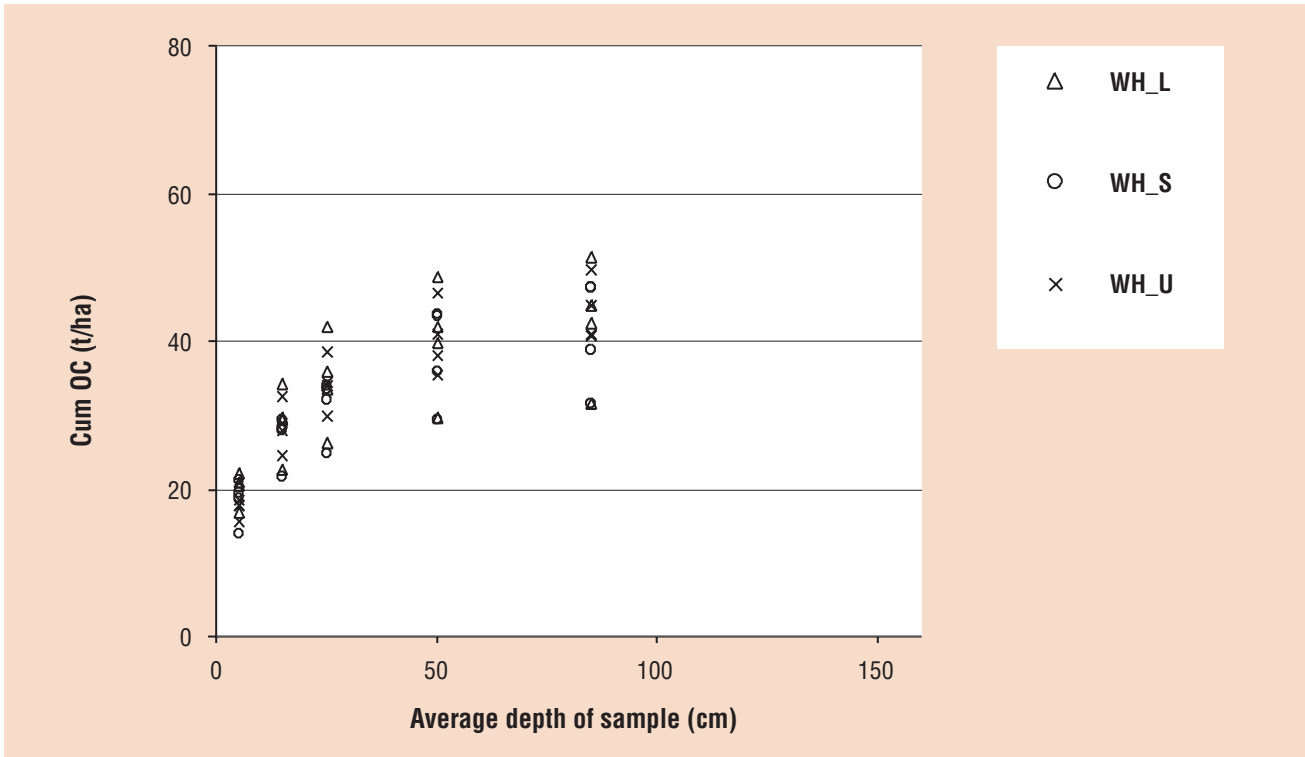
Merredin



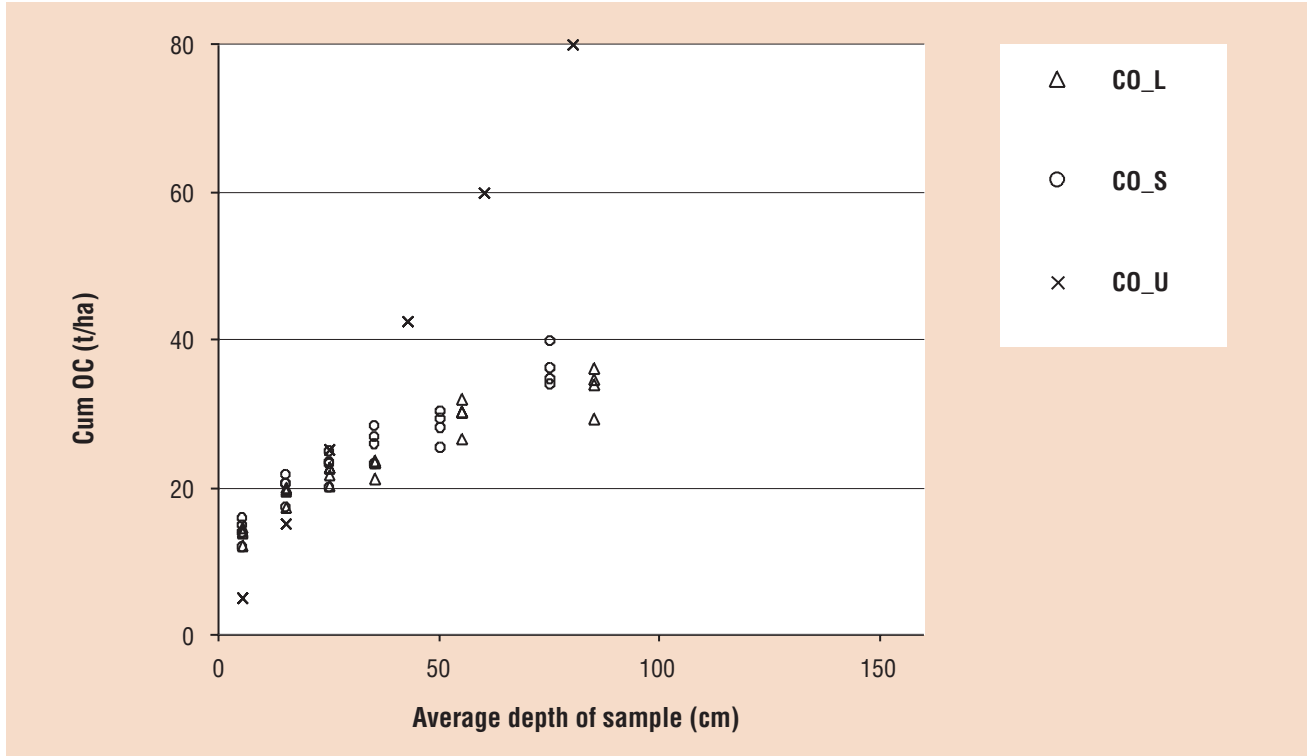
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



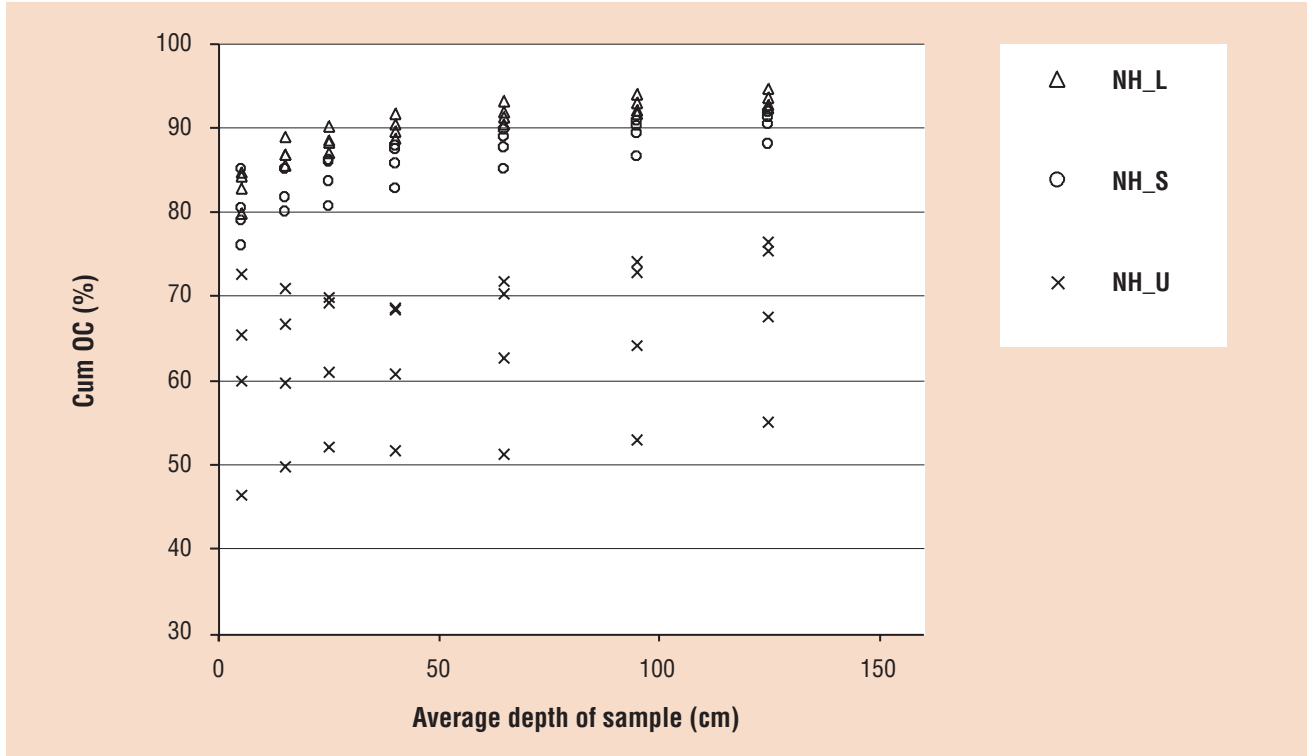
Condingup

APPENDIX 13

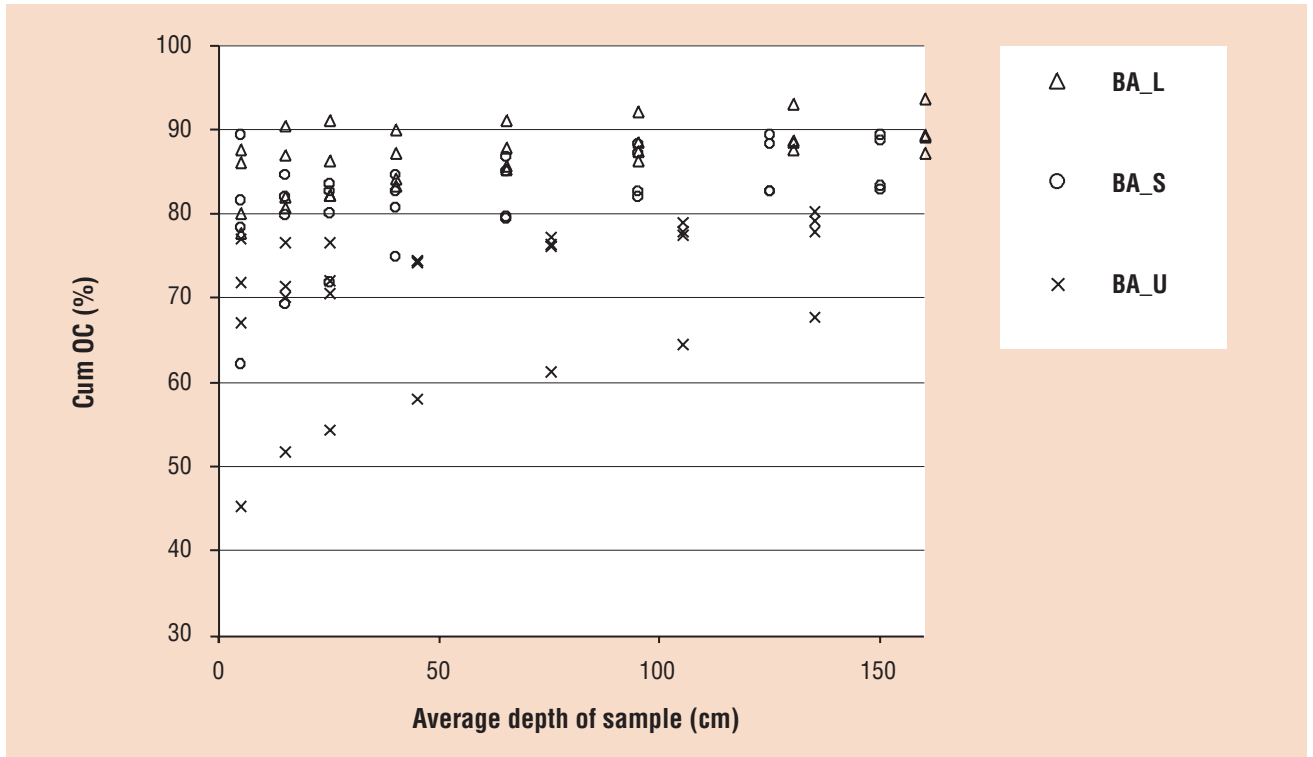
Cumulative Organic Carbon in Fine Earth Fraction as a Percentage of the Estimates of Cumulative Whole Soil Organic Carbon (t/ha) by Mid Sample Depth

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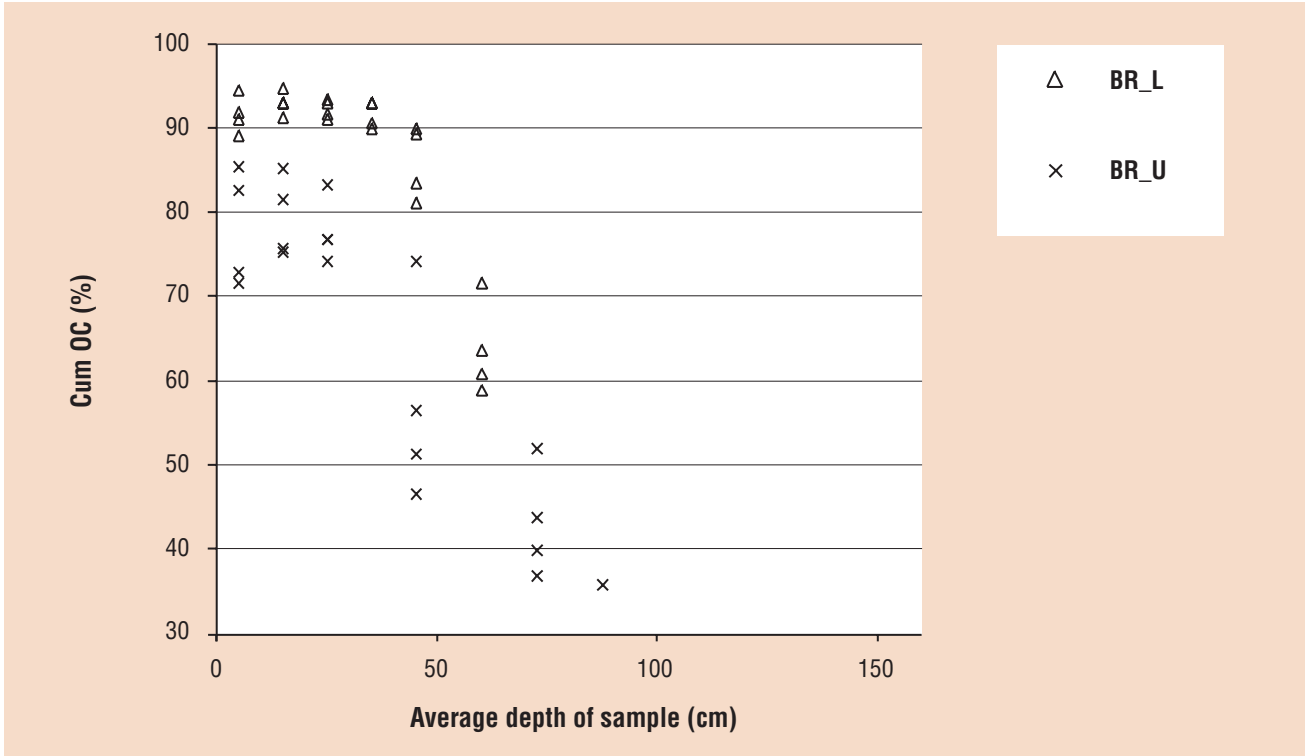
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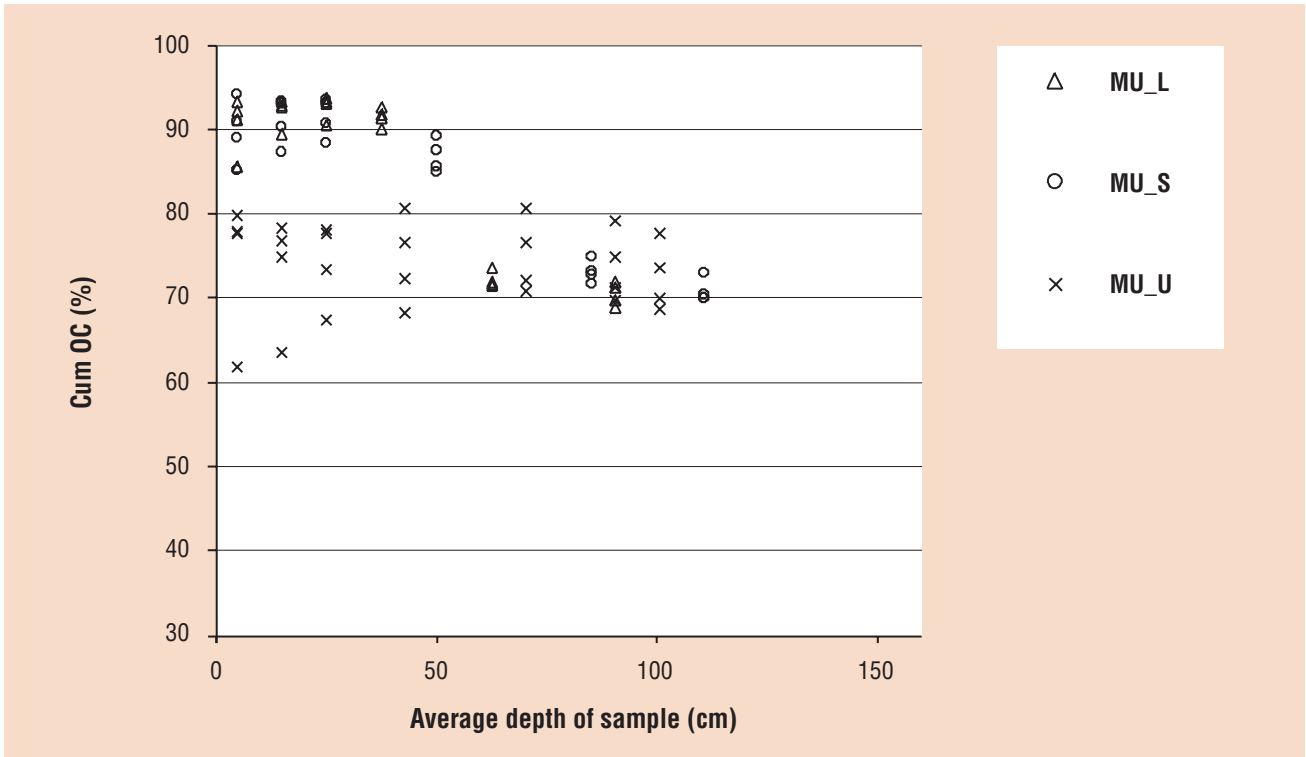
Northampton



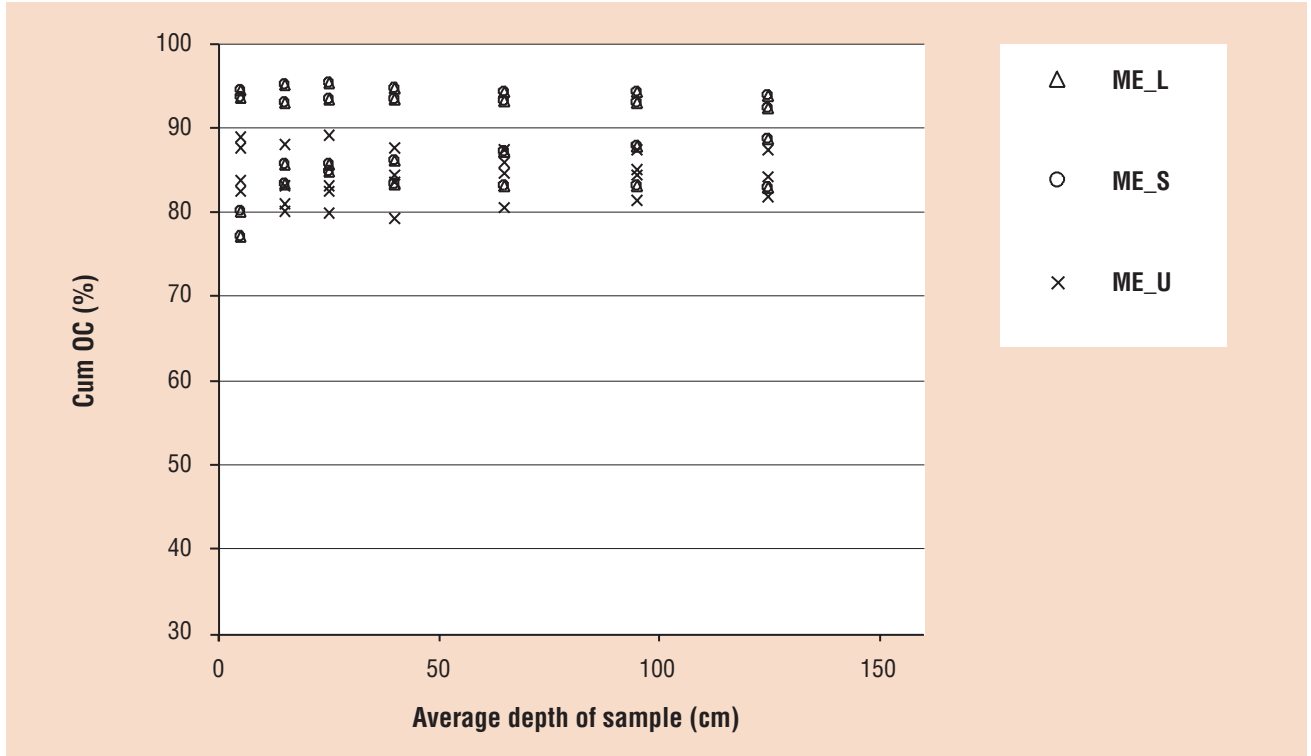
Badgingarra



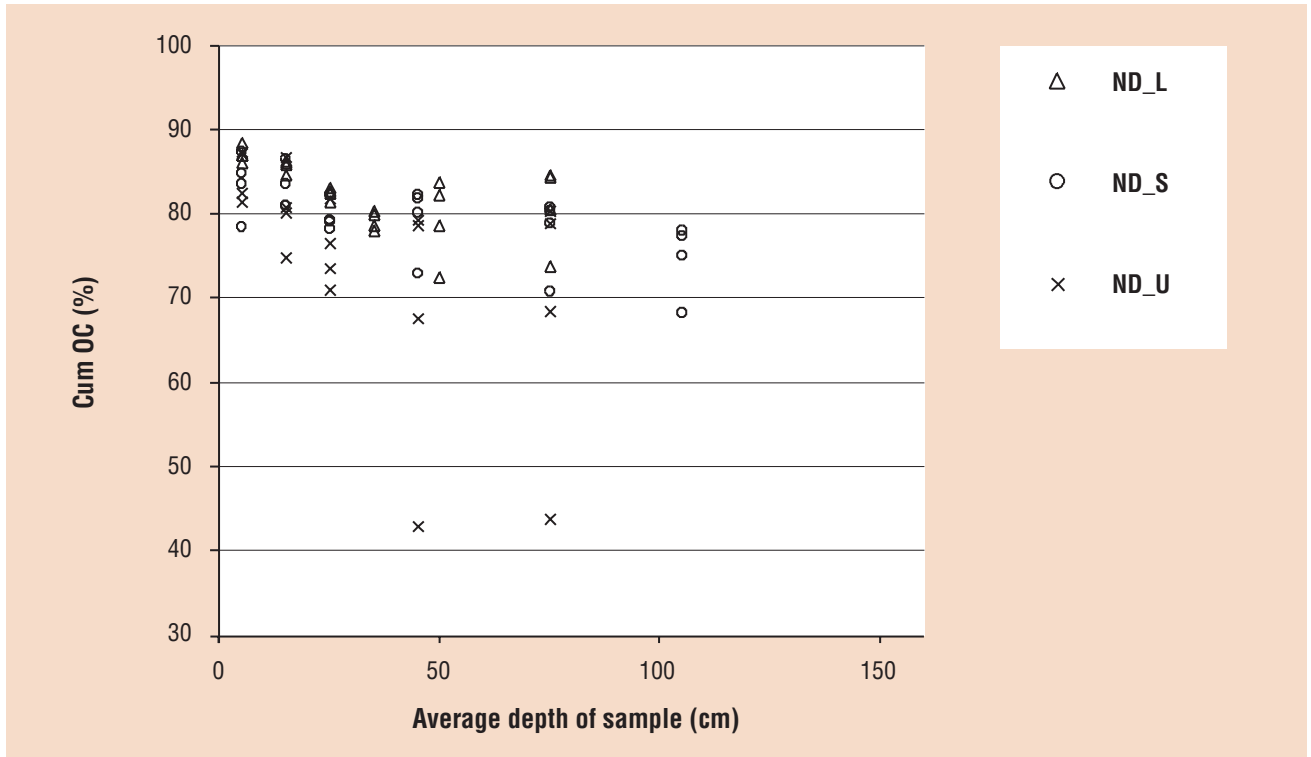
Brookton



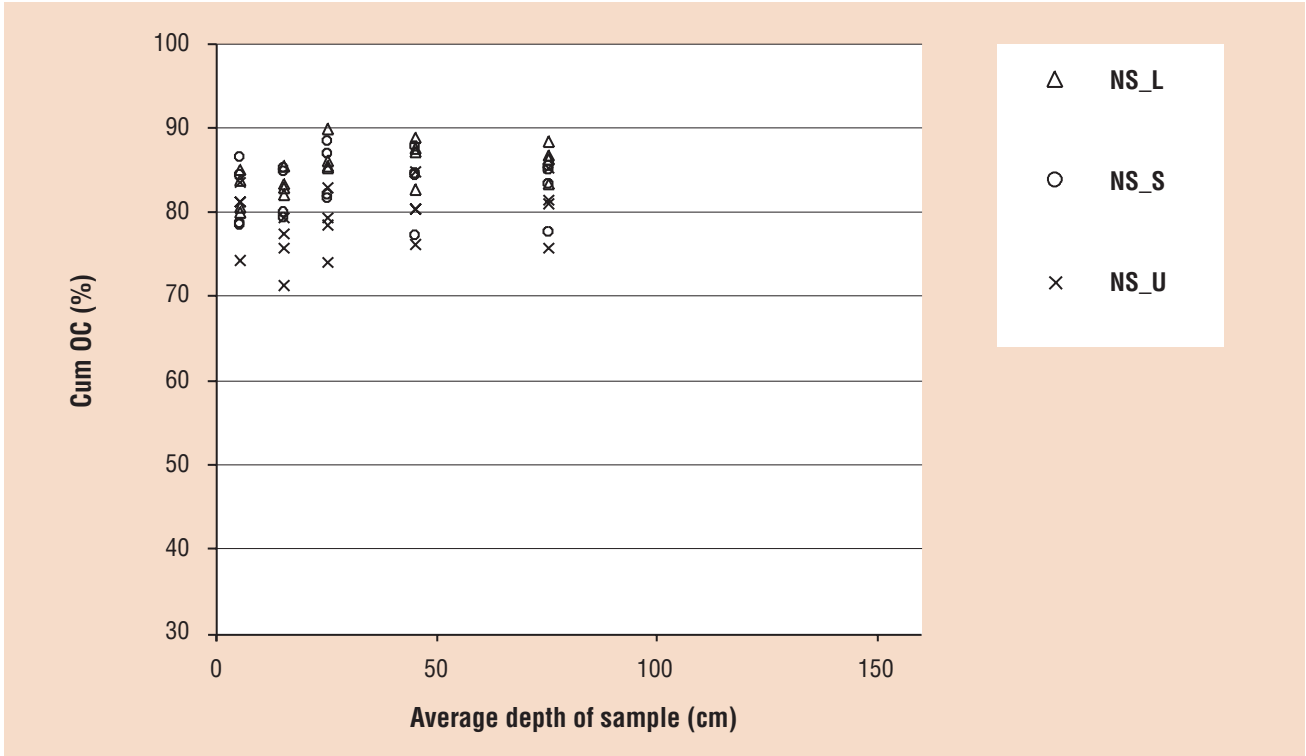
Mullewa



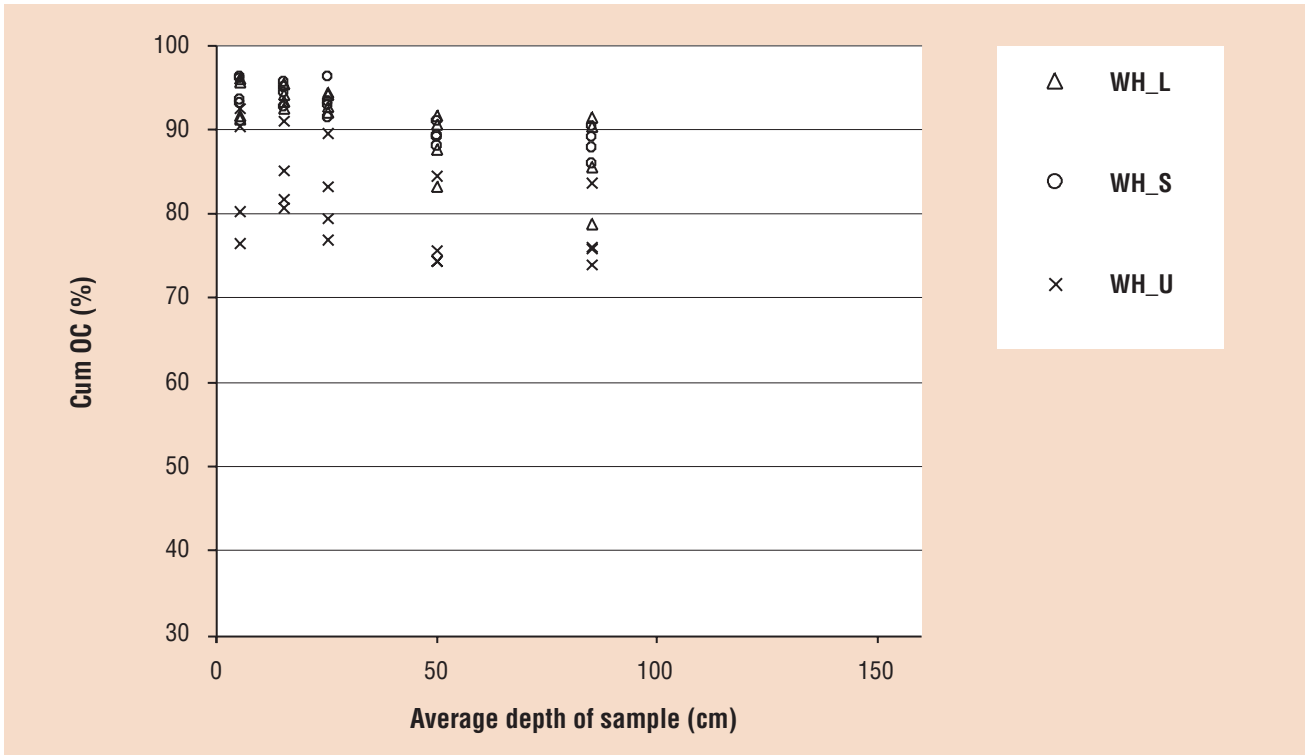
Merredin



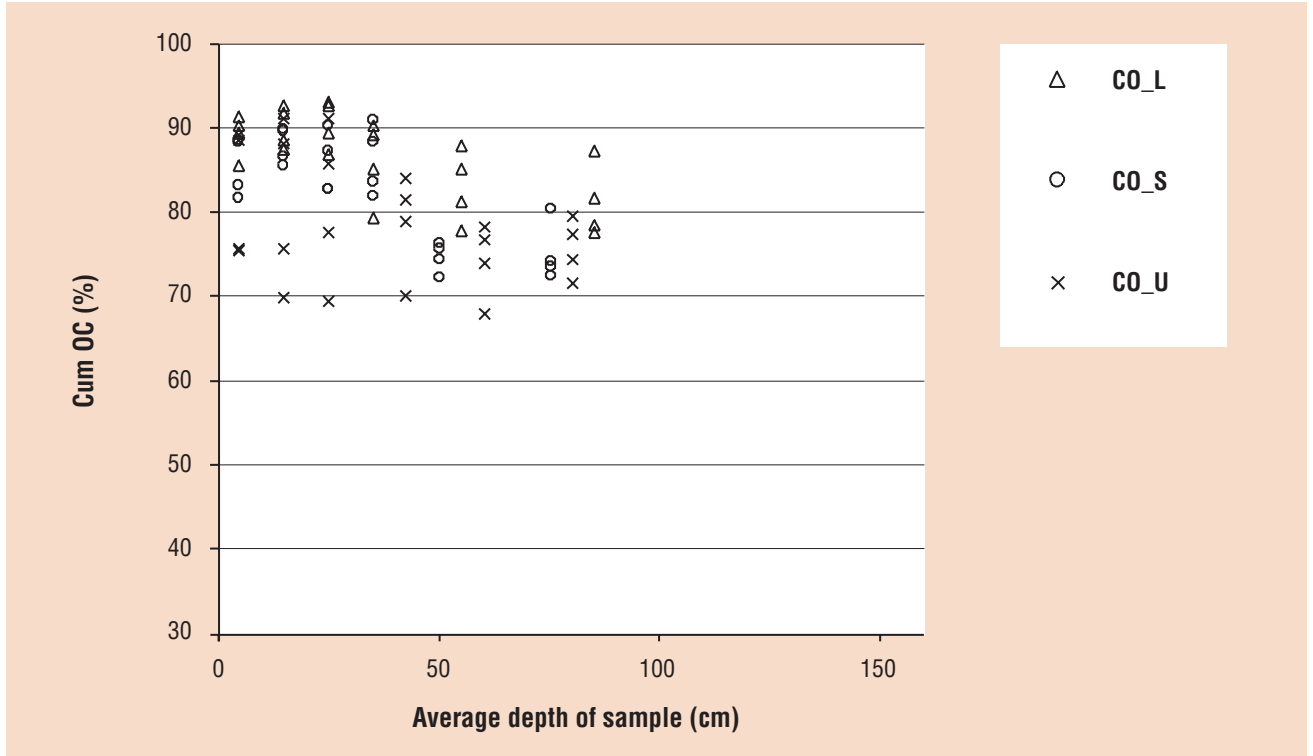
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



Condingup

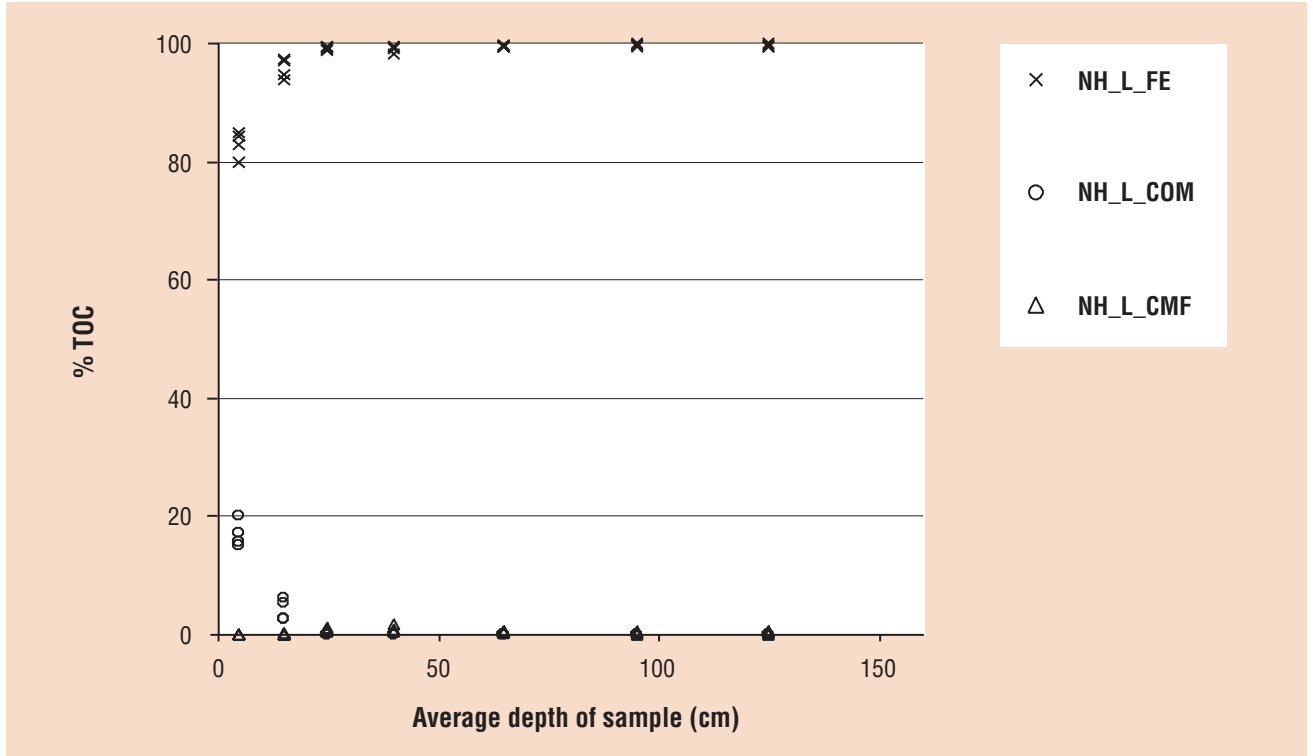
APPENDIX 14

Percentage of Total Organic Carbon in Each Fraction of Each Sample Plotted by Average Sample Depth

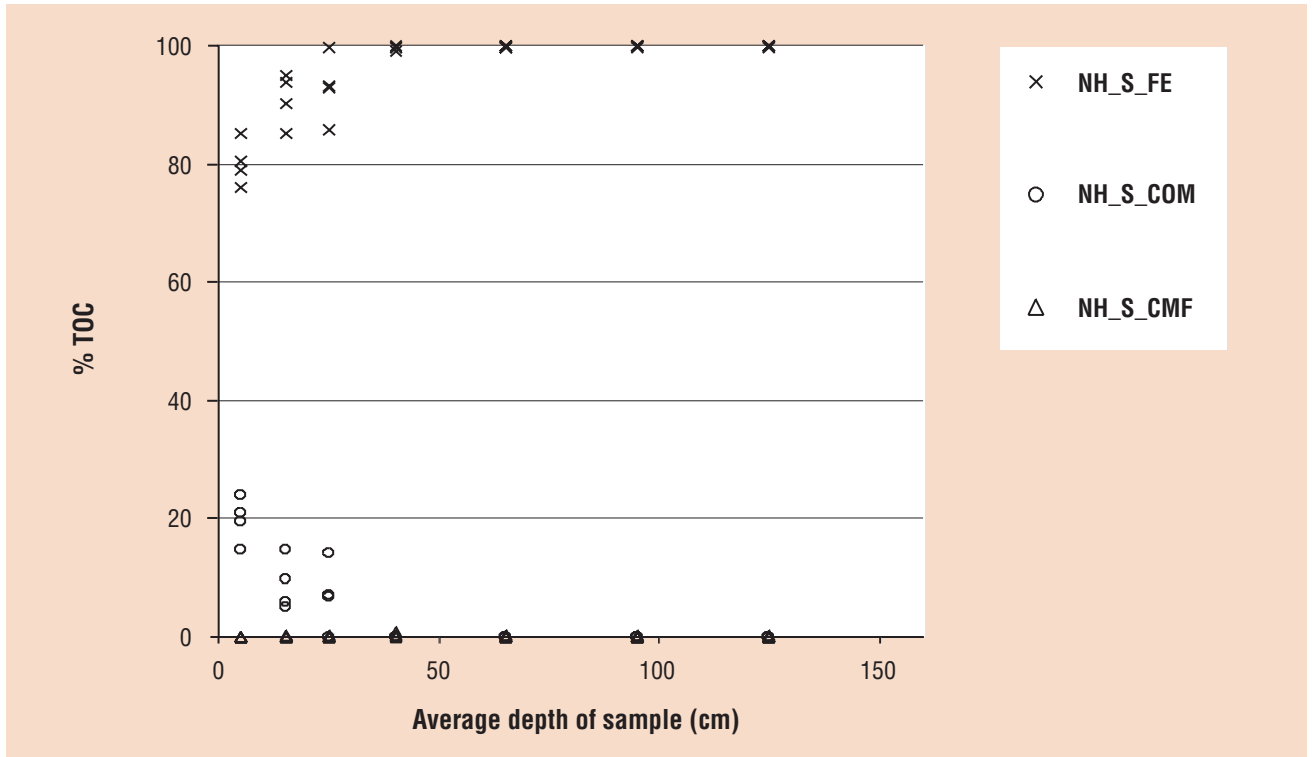
The suffixes – FE, -COM, -CMF denote fine earth, coarse organic matter and coarse mineral fraction respectively.

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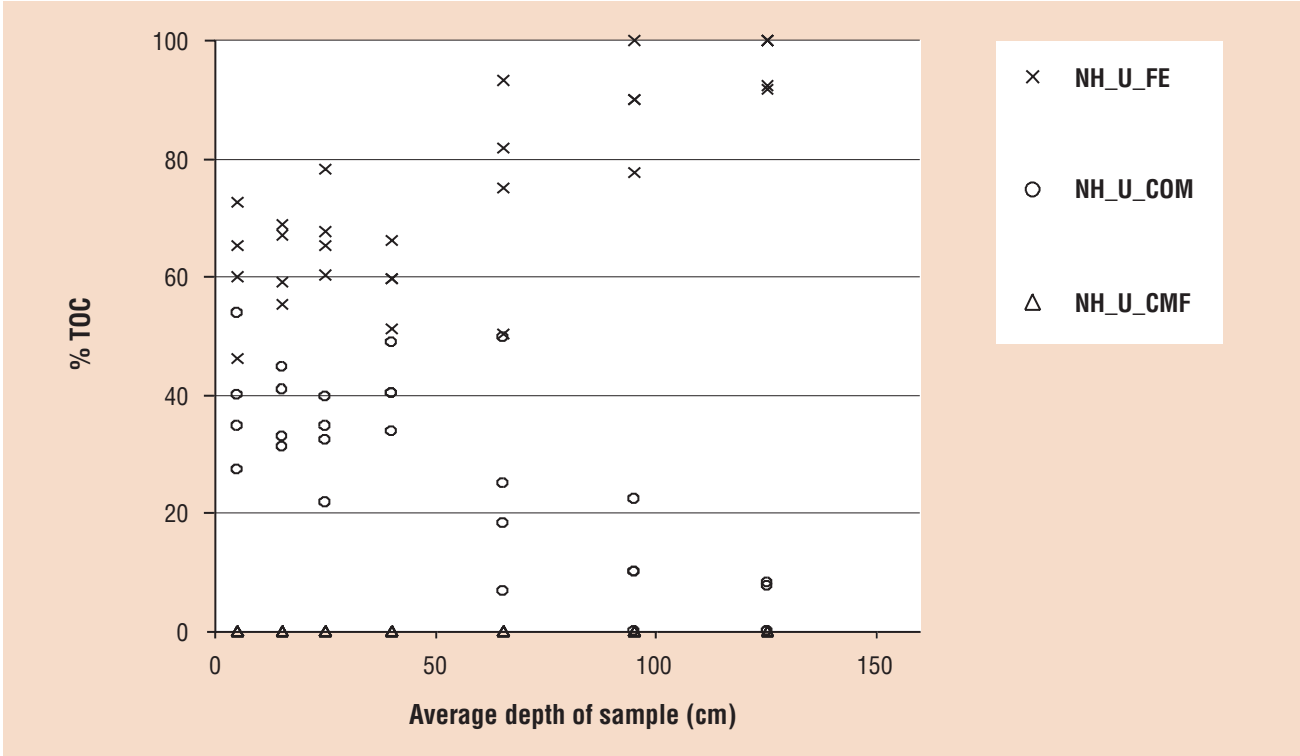
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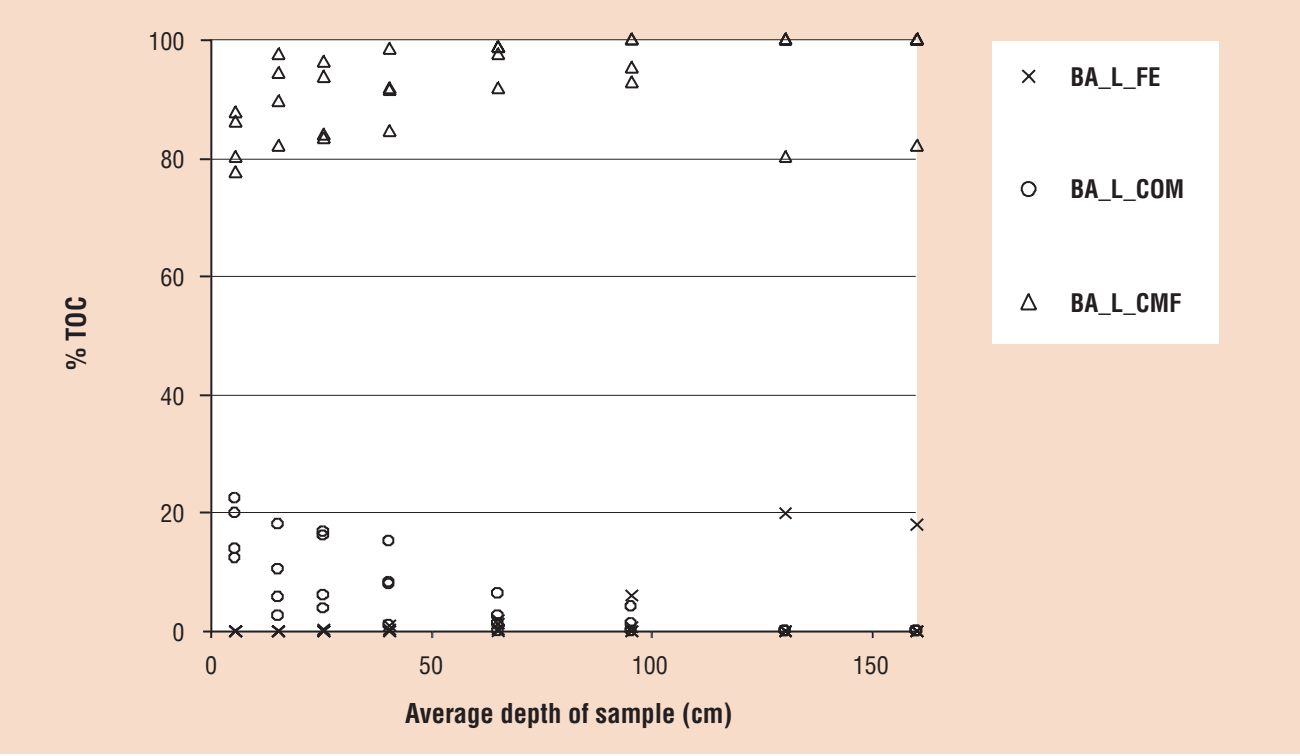
Northampton, long cleared



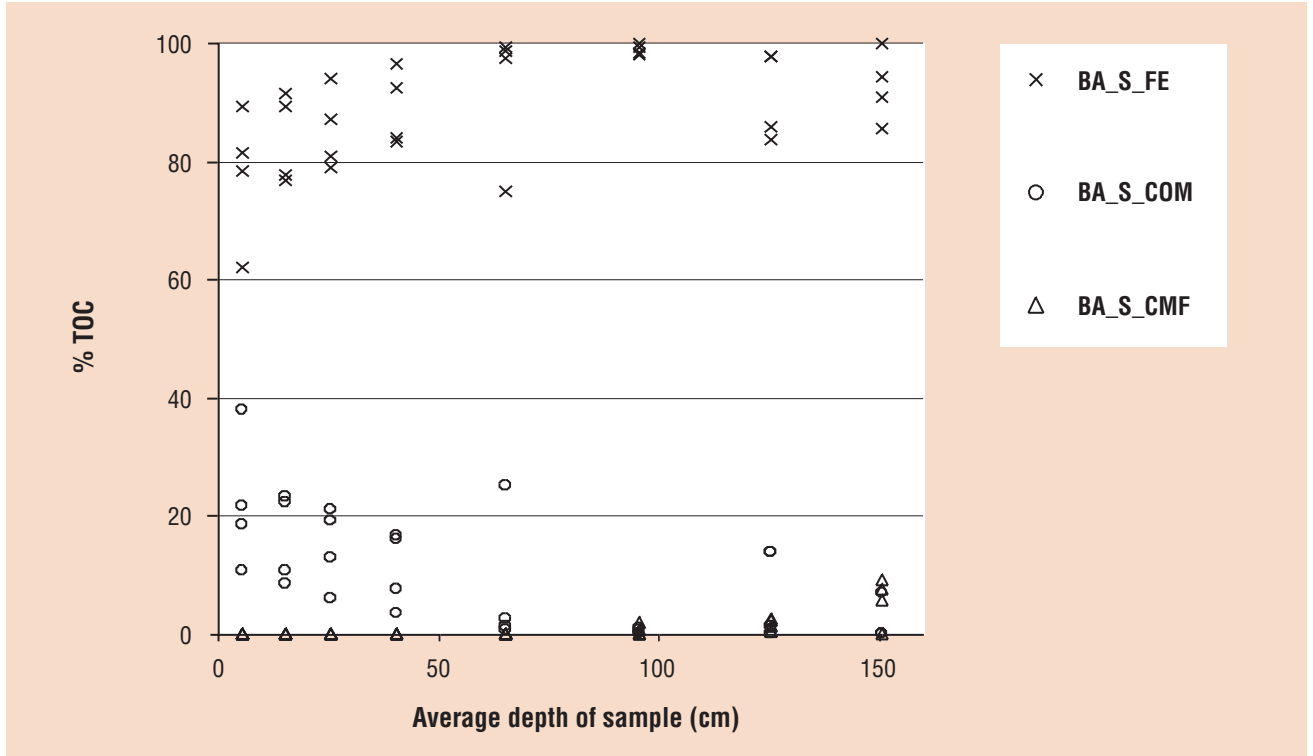
Northampton, short cleared



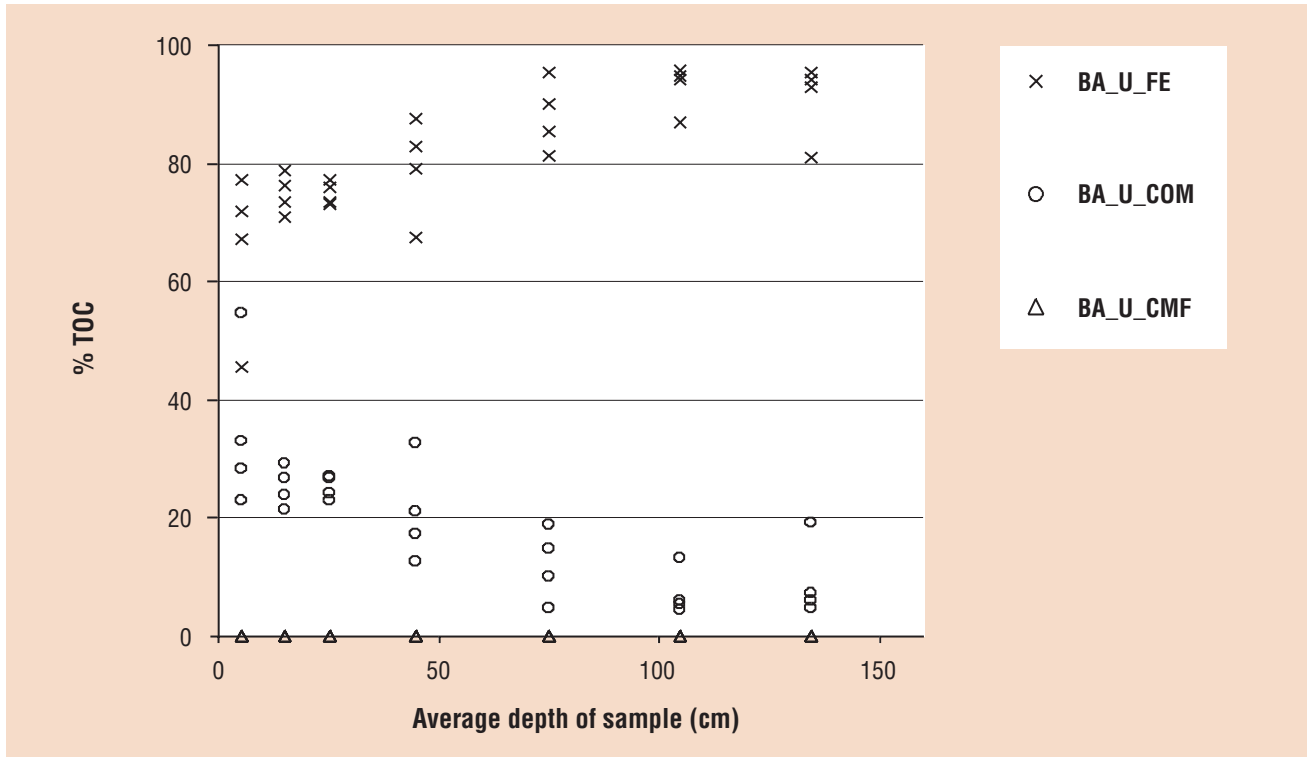
Northampton, uncleared



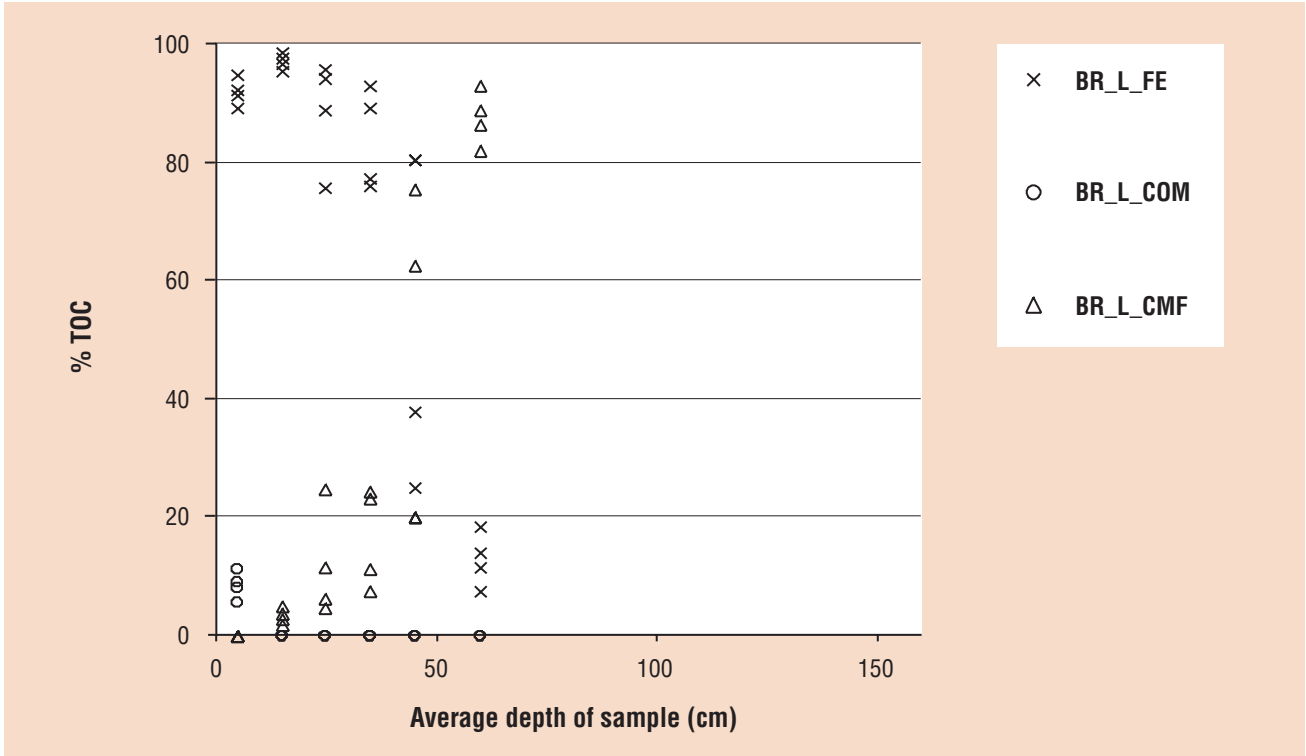
Badgingarra, long cleared



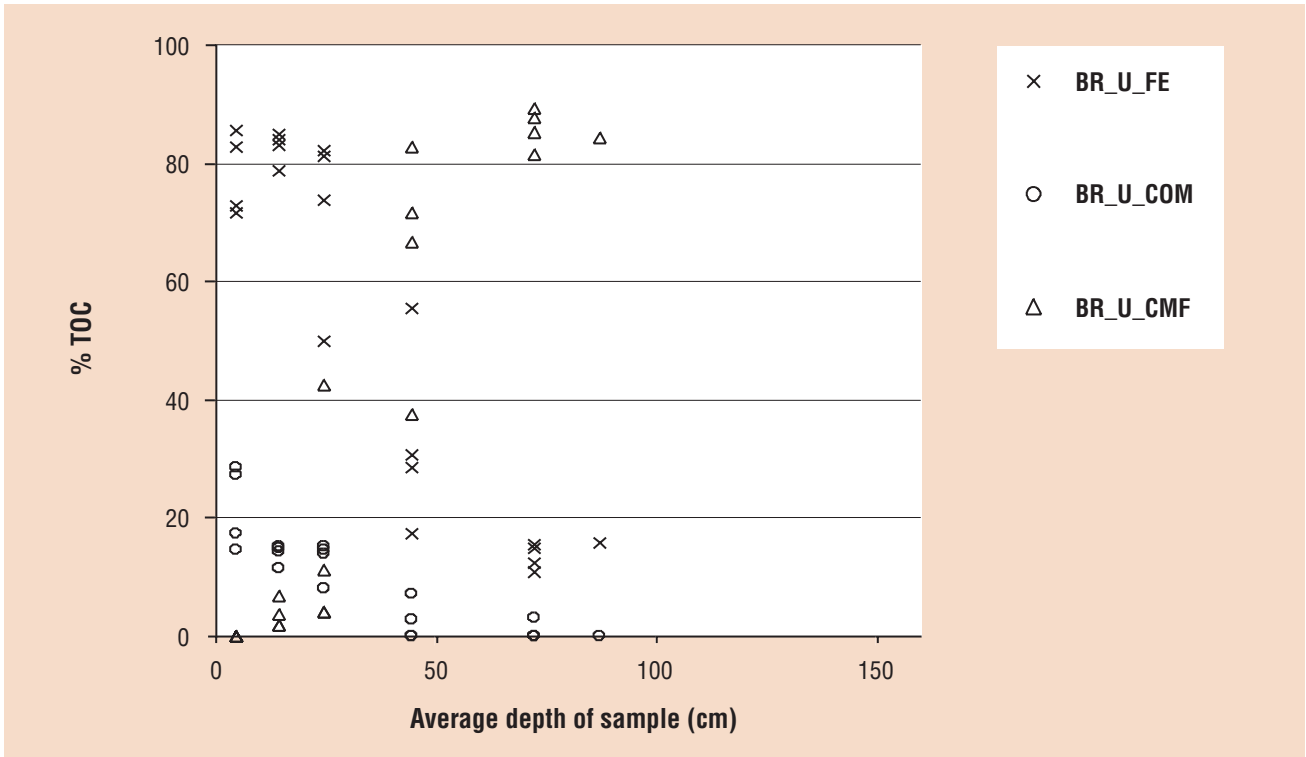
Badgingarra, short cleared



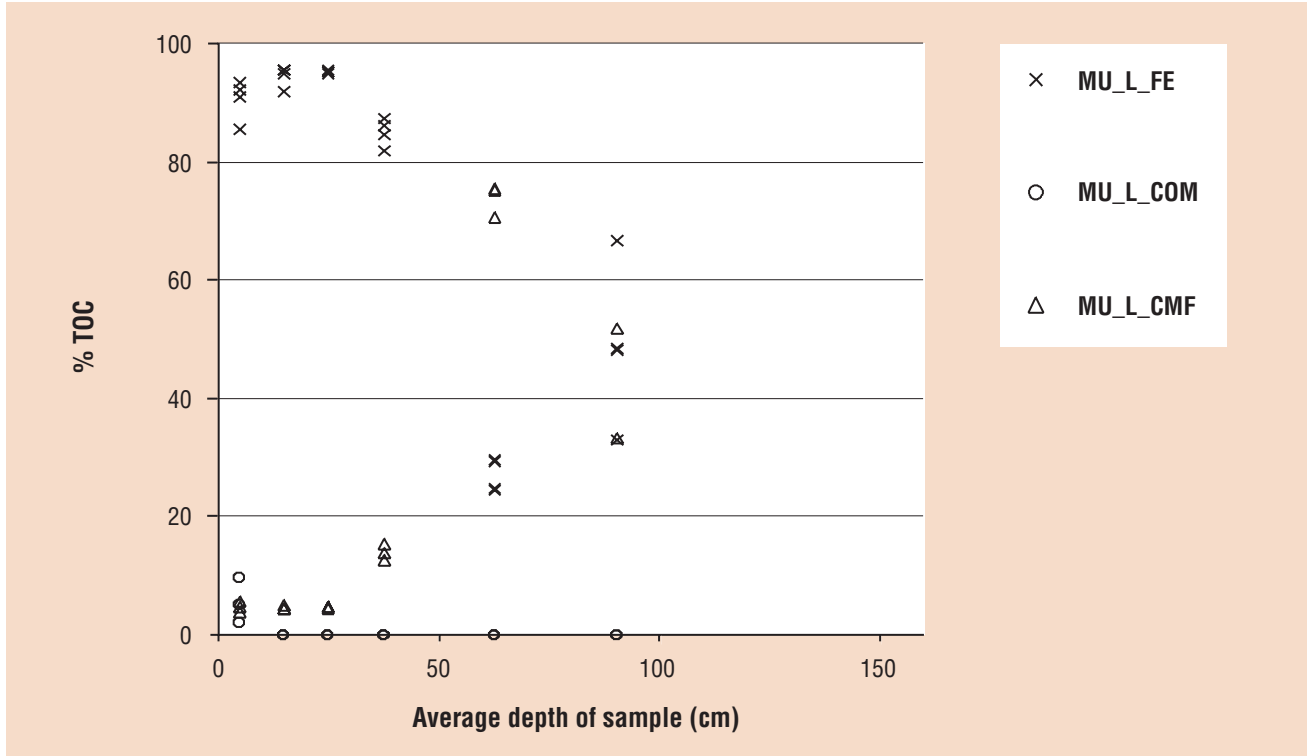
Badgingarra, uncleared



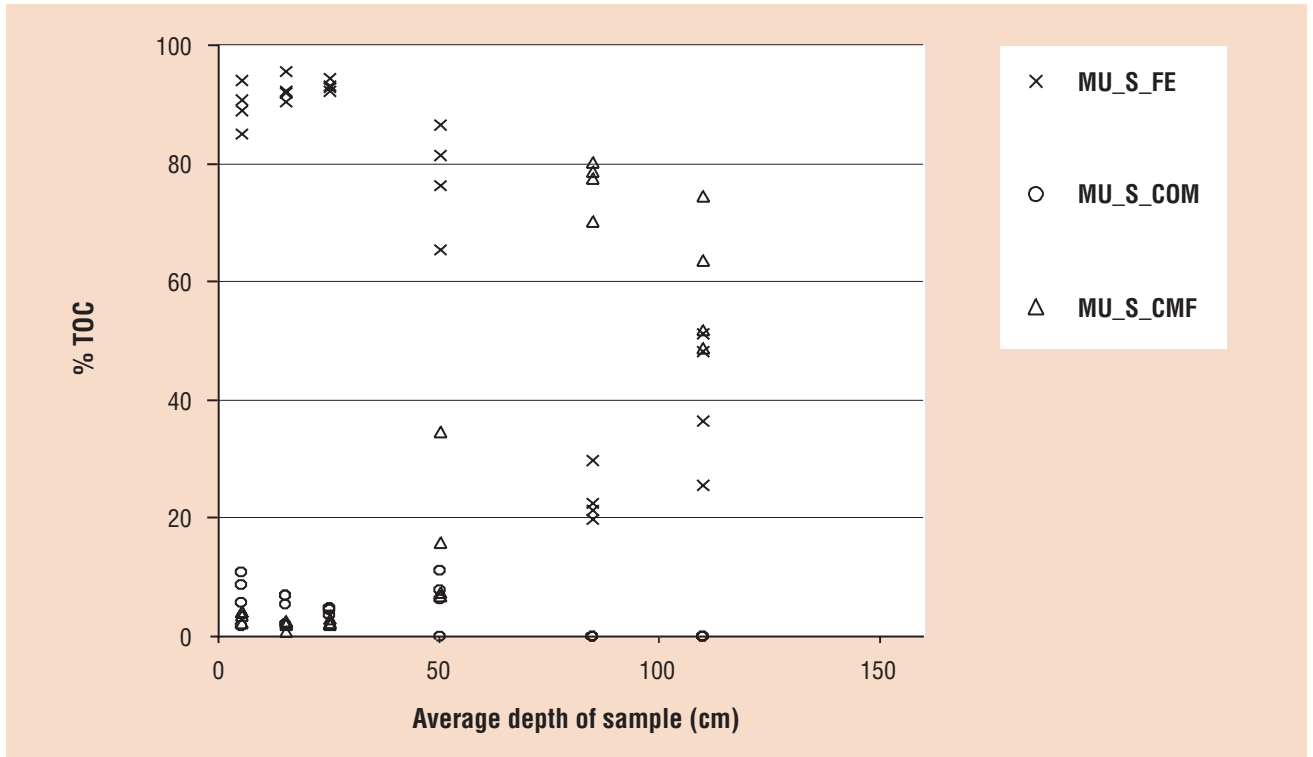
Brookton, long cleared



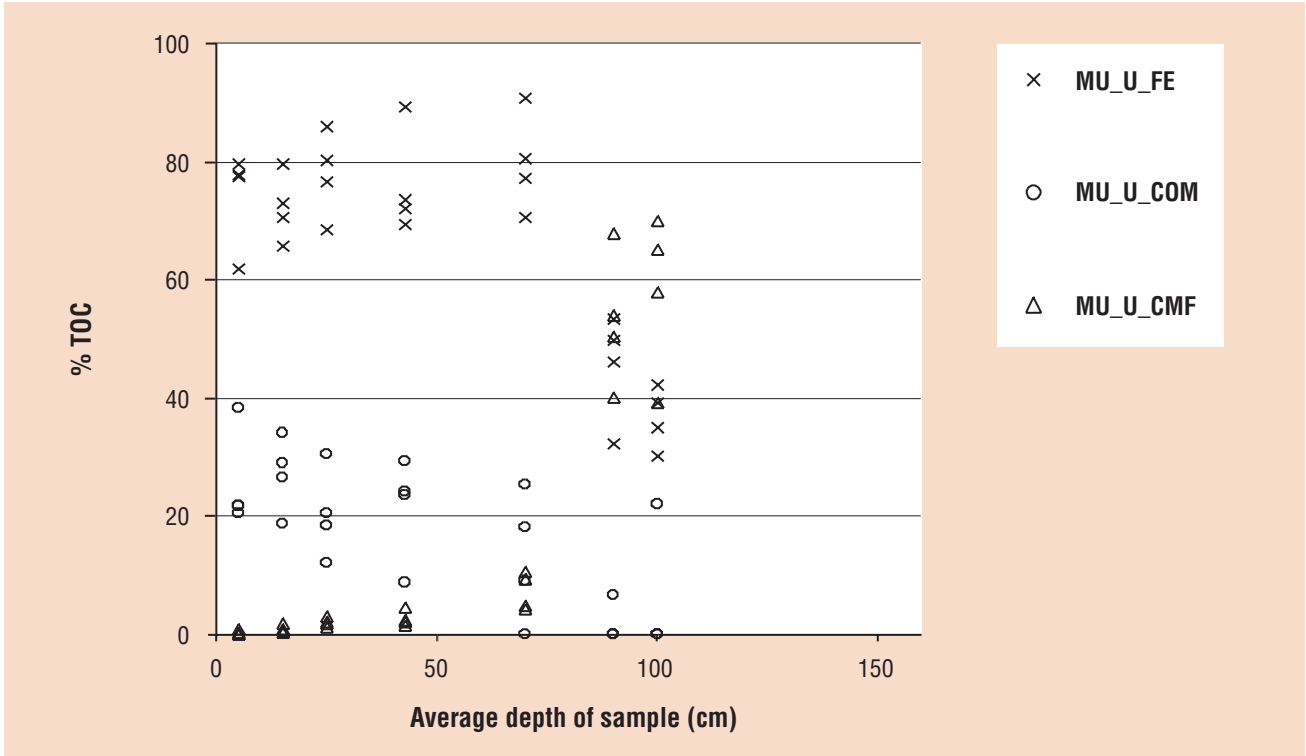
Brookton, uncleared



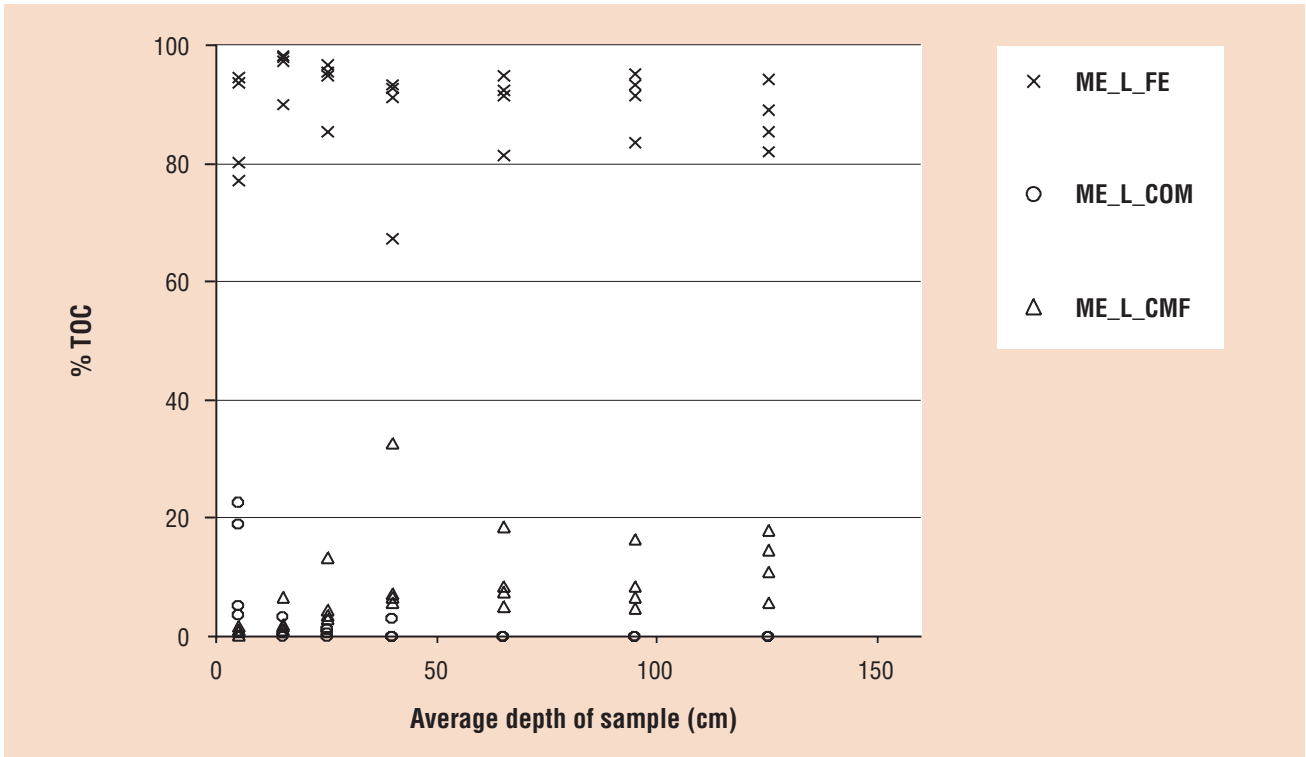
Mullewa, long cleared



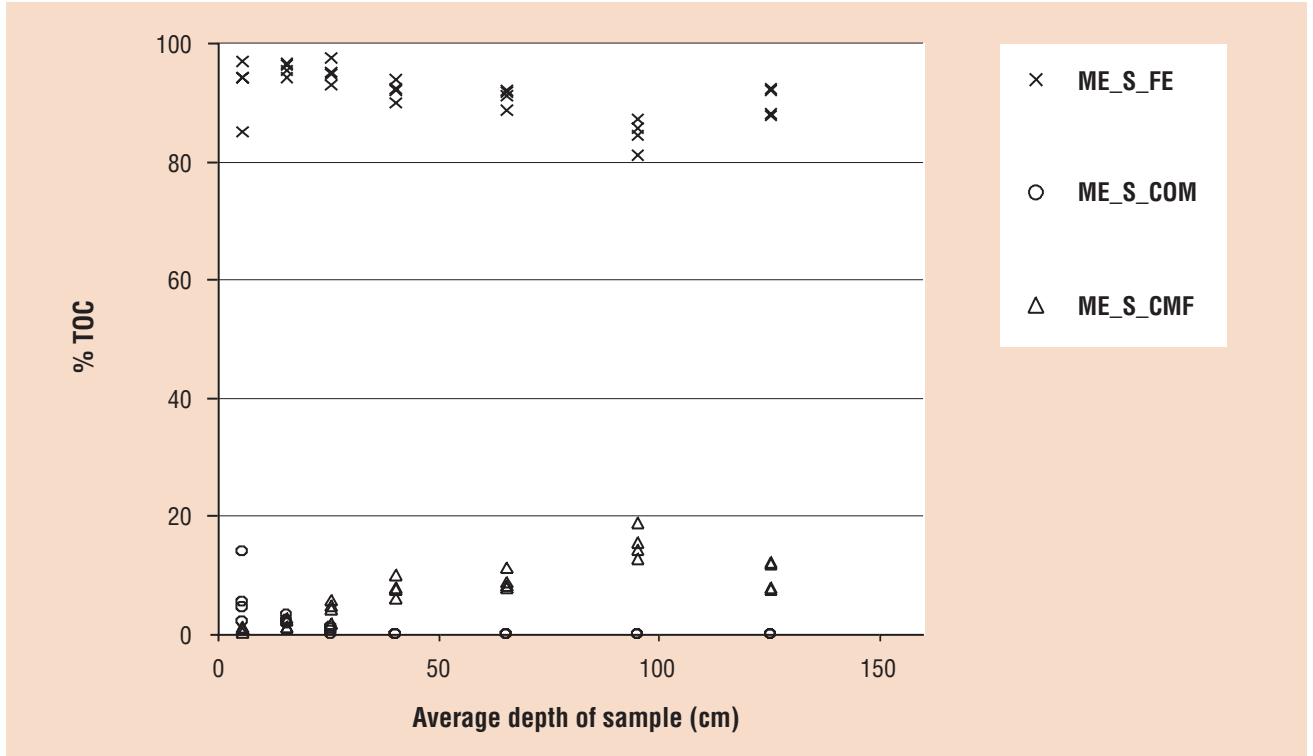
Mullewa, short cleared



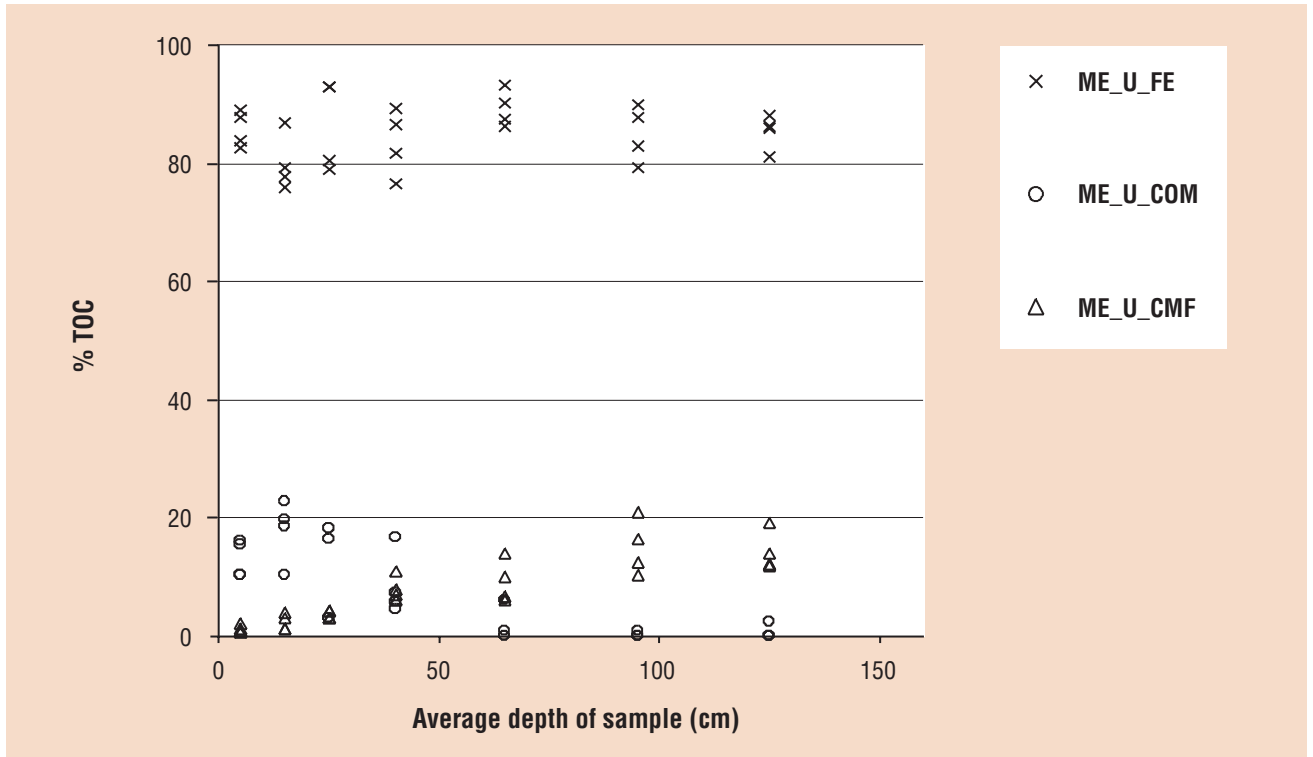
Mullewa, uncleared



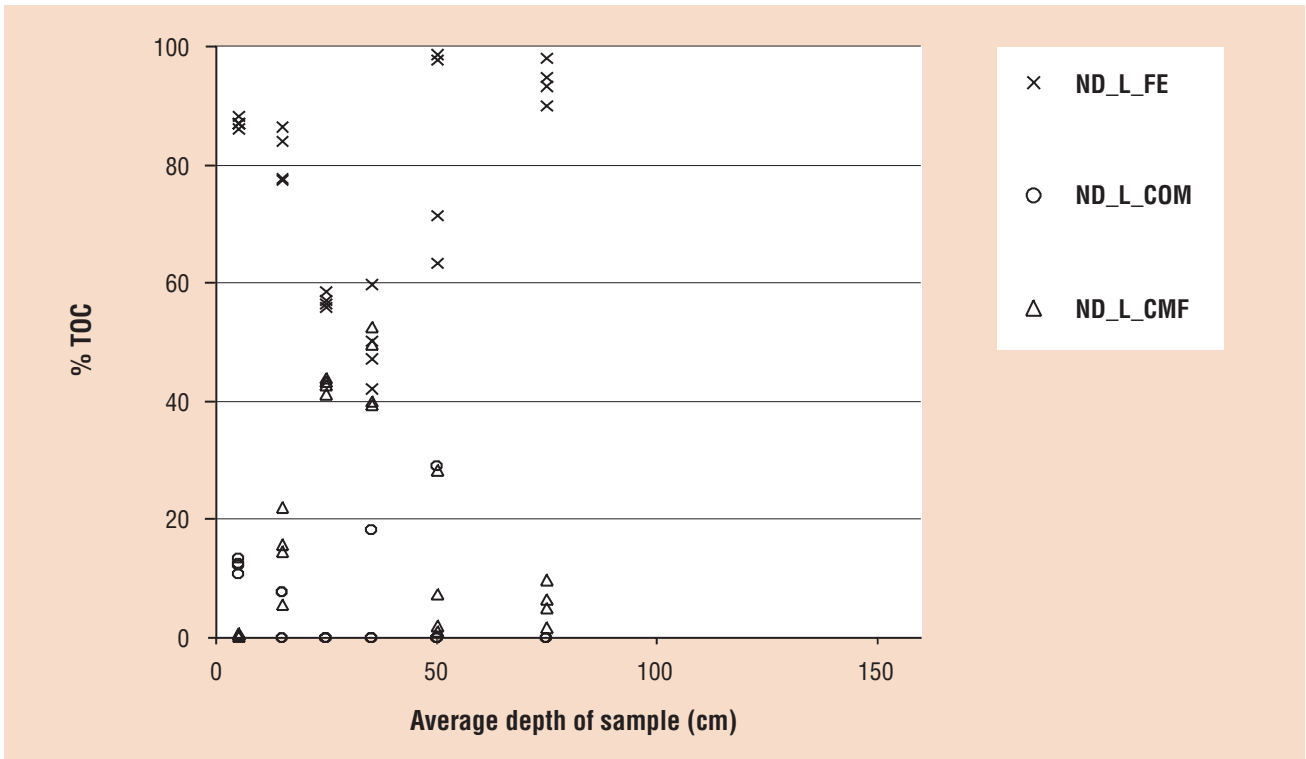
Merredin, long cleared



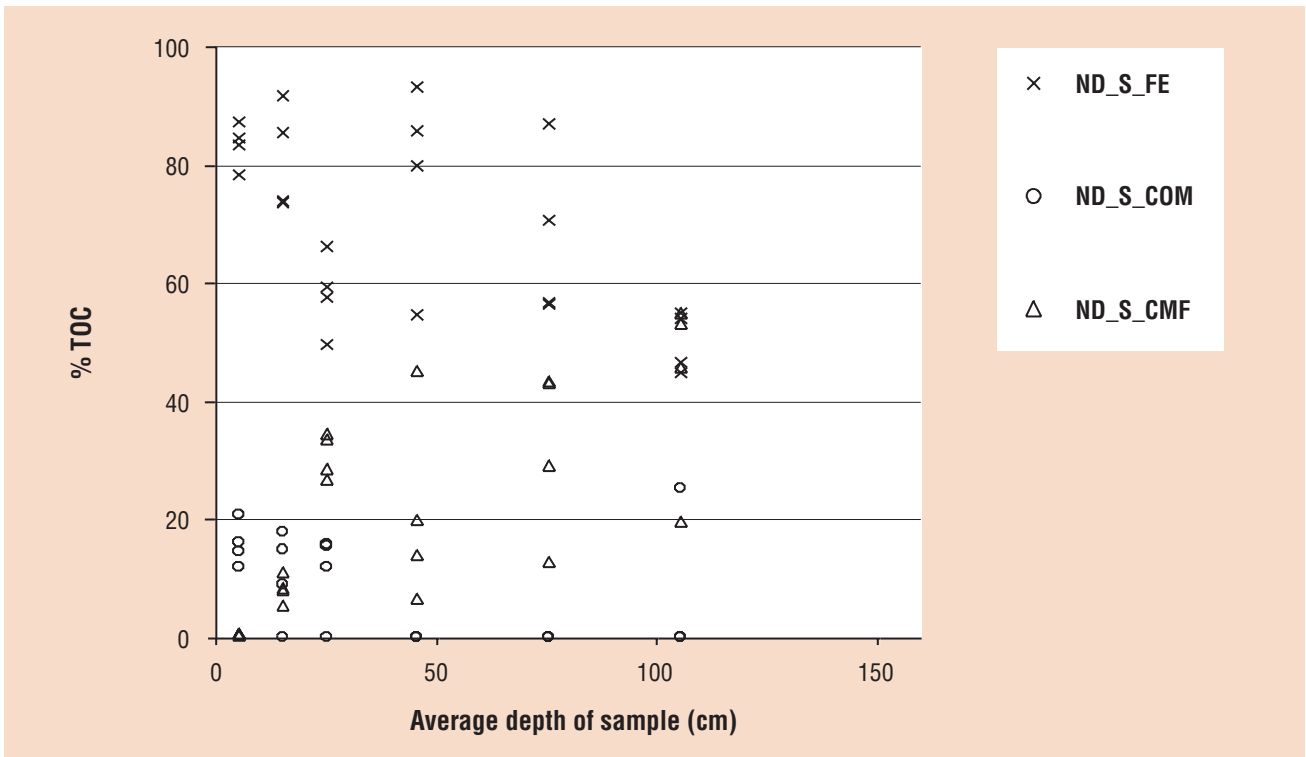
Merredin, short cleared



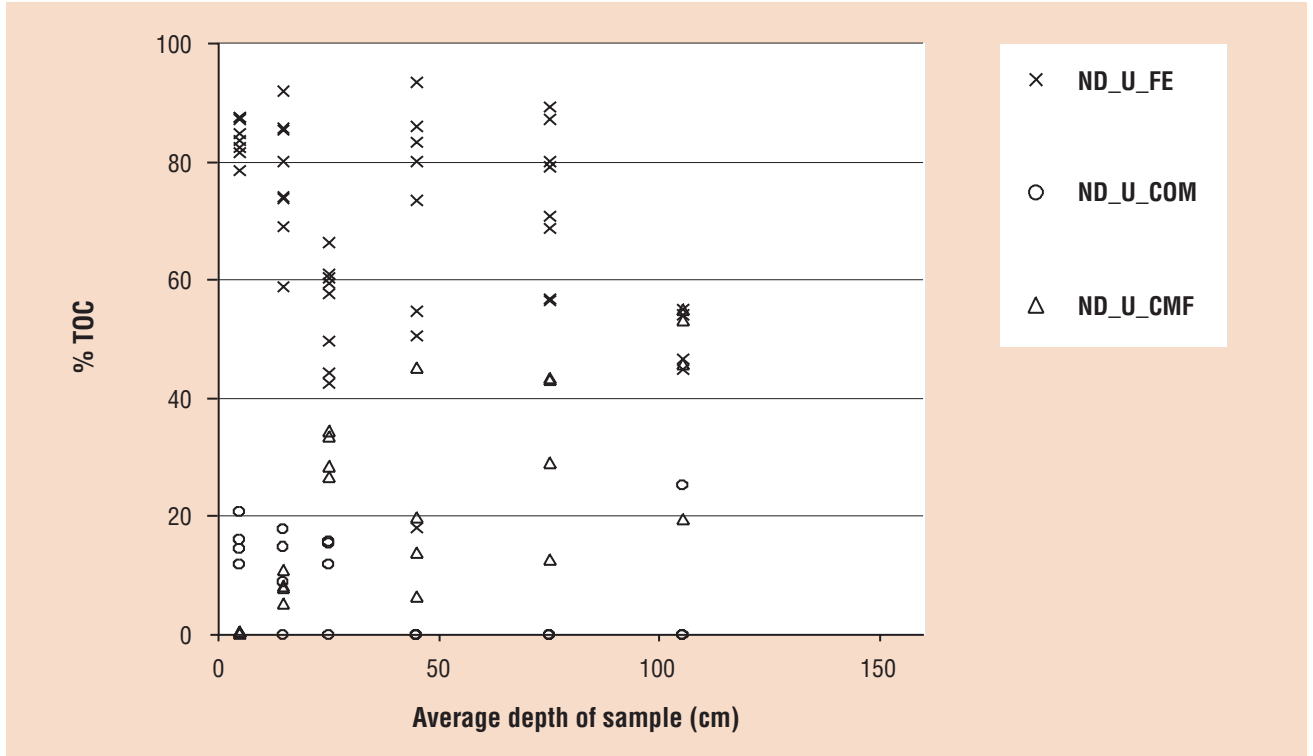
Merredin, uncleared



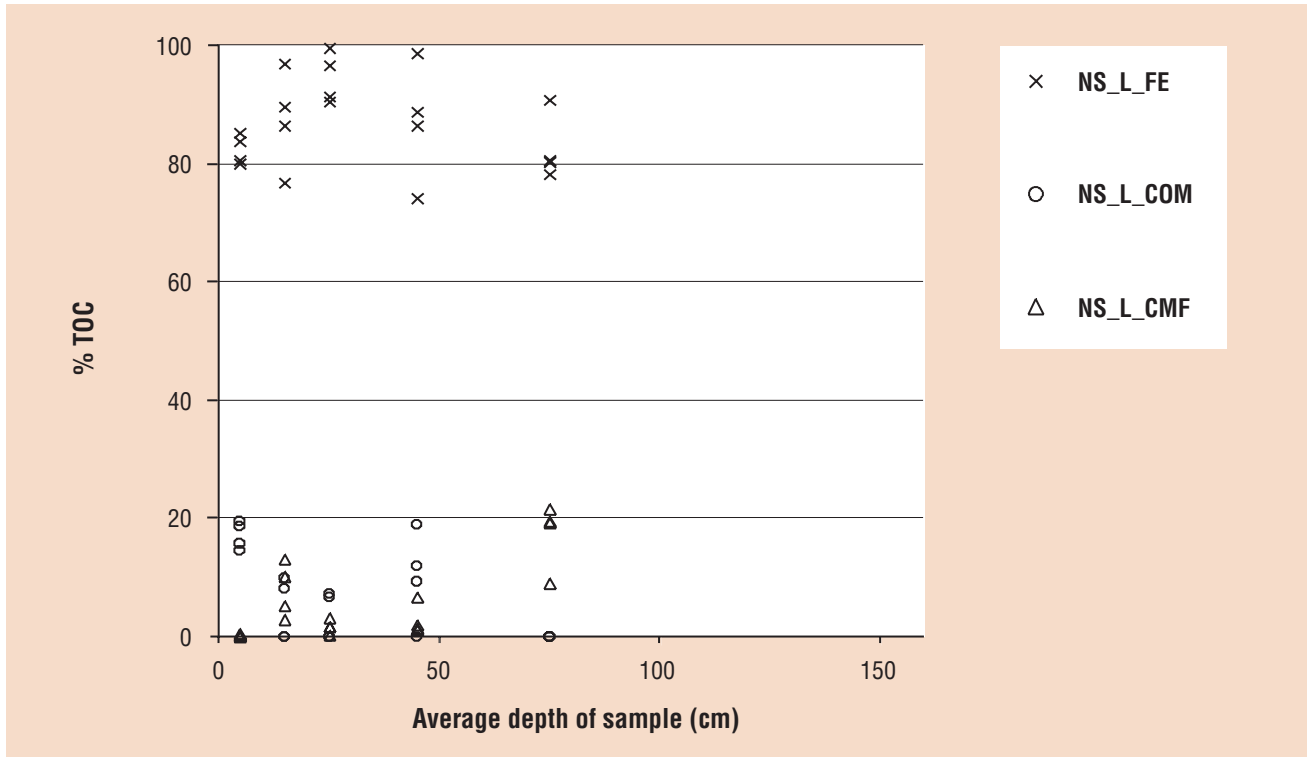
Newdegate (deep), long cleared



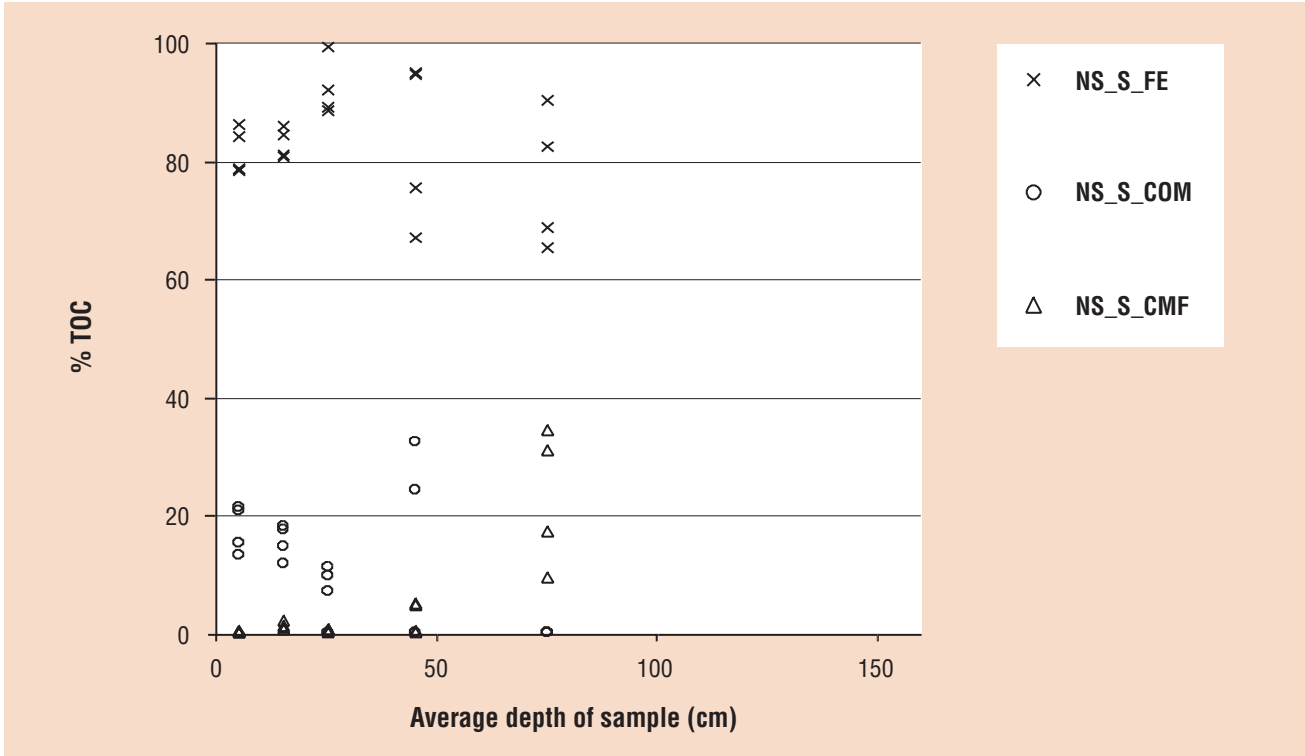
Newdegate (deep), short cleared



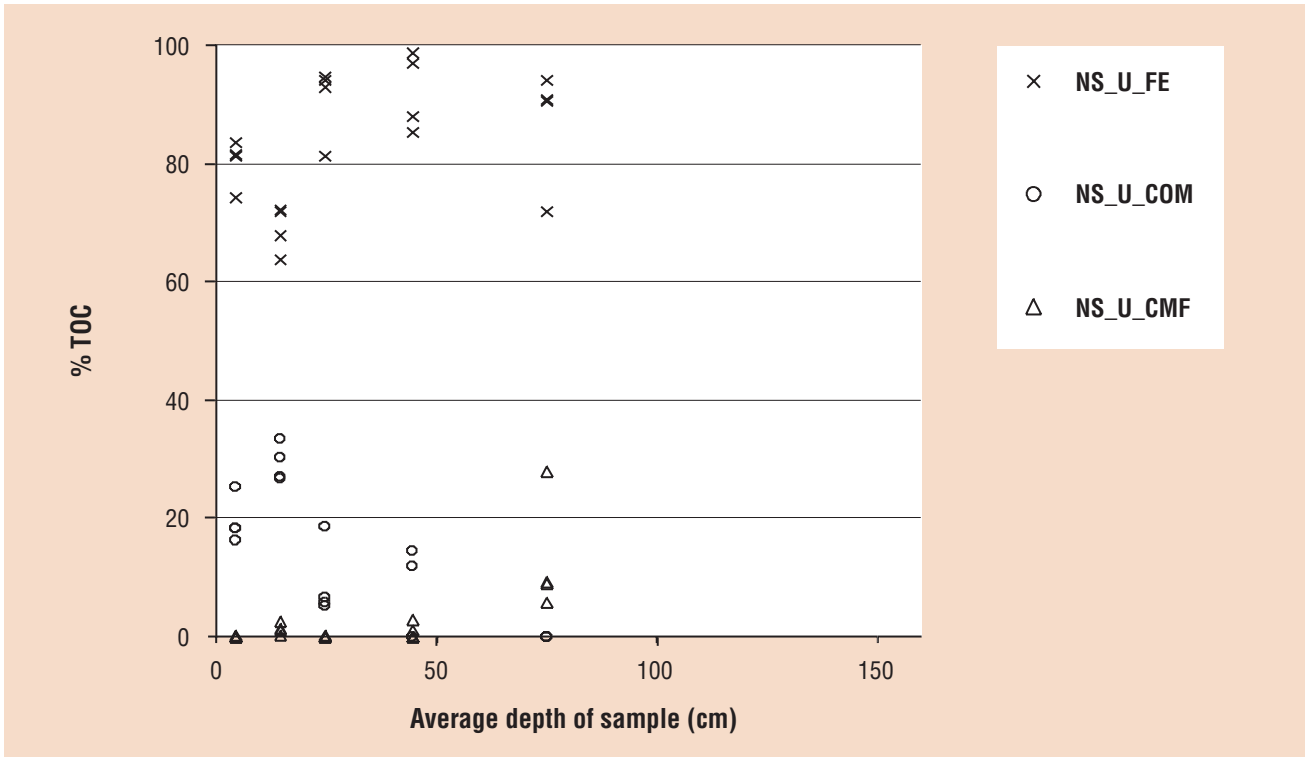
Newdegate (deep), uncleared



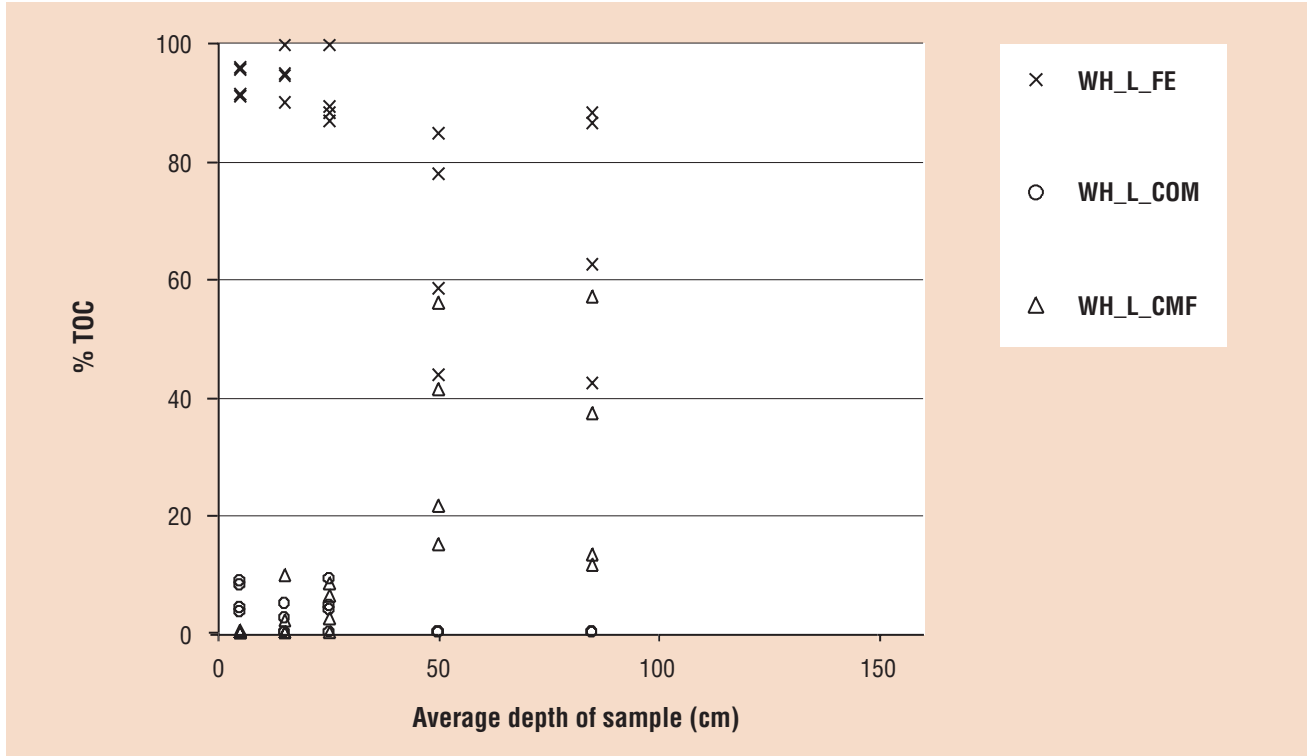
Newdegate (shallow), long cleared



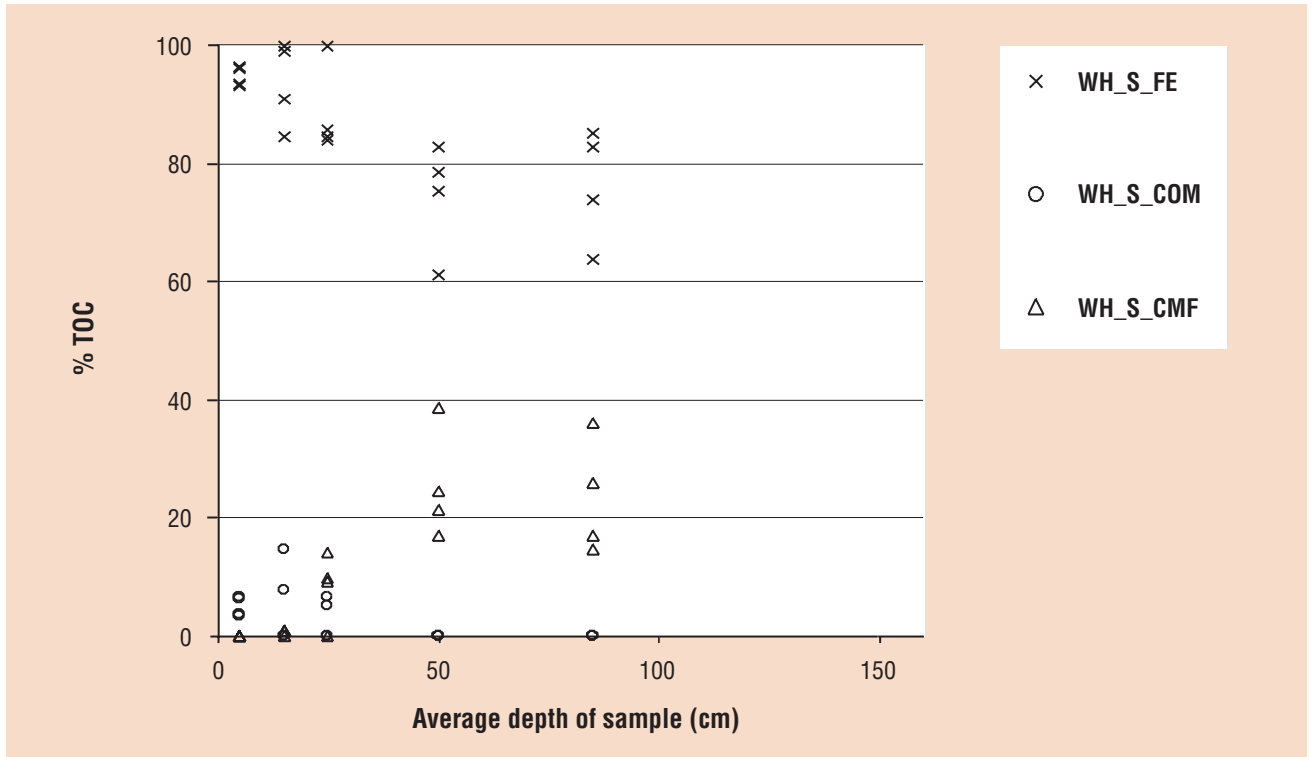
Newdegate (shallow), short cleared



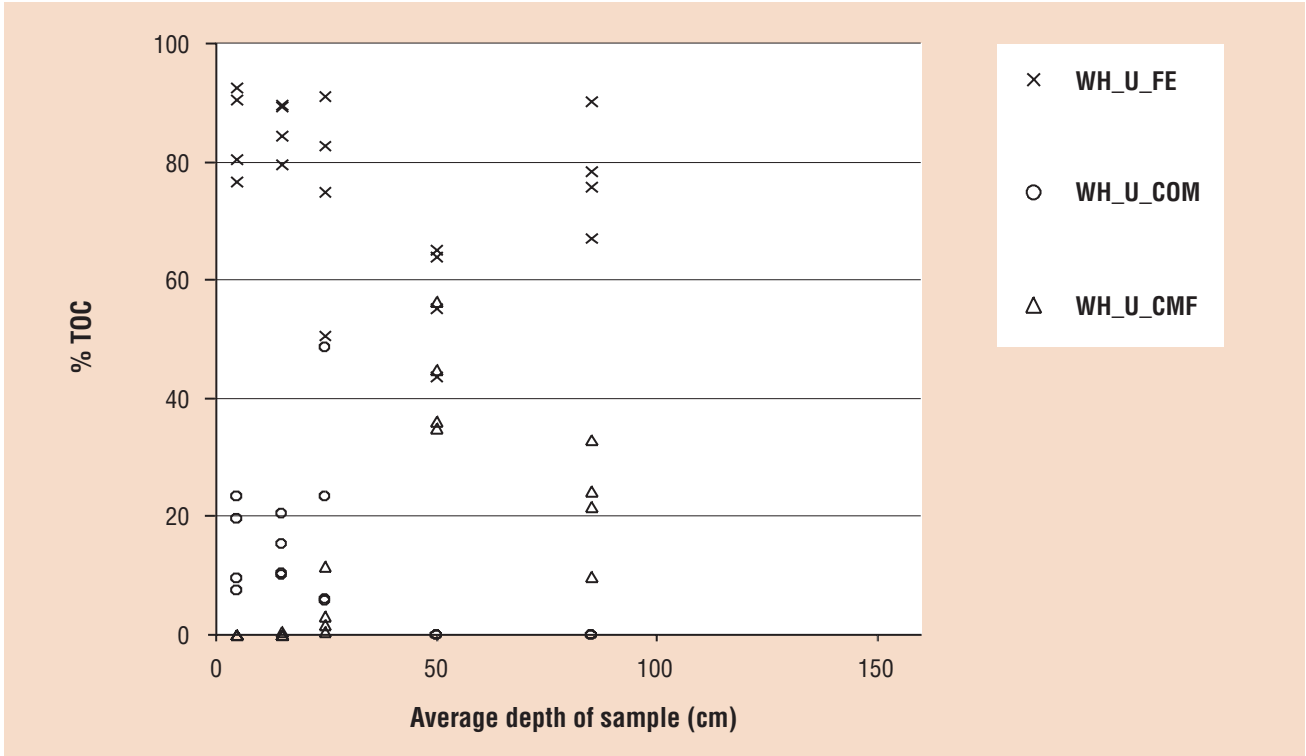
Newdegate (shallow), uncleared



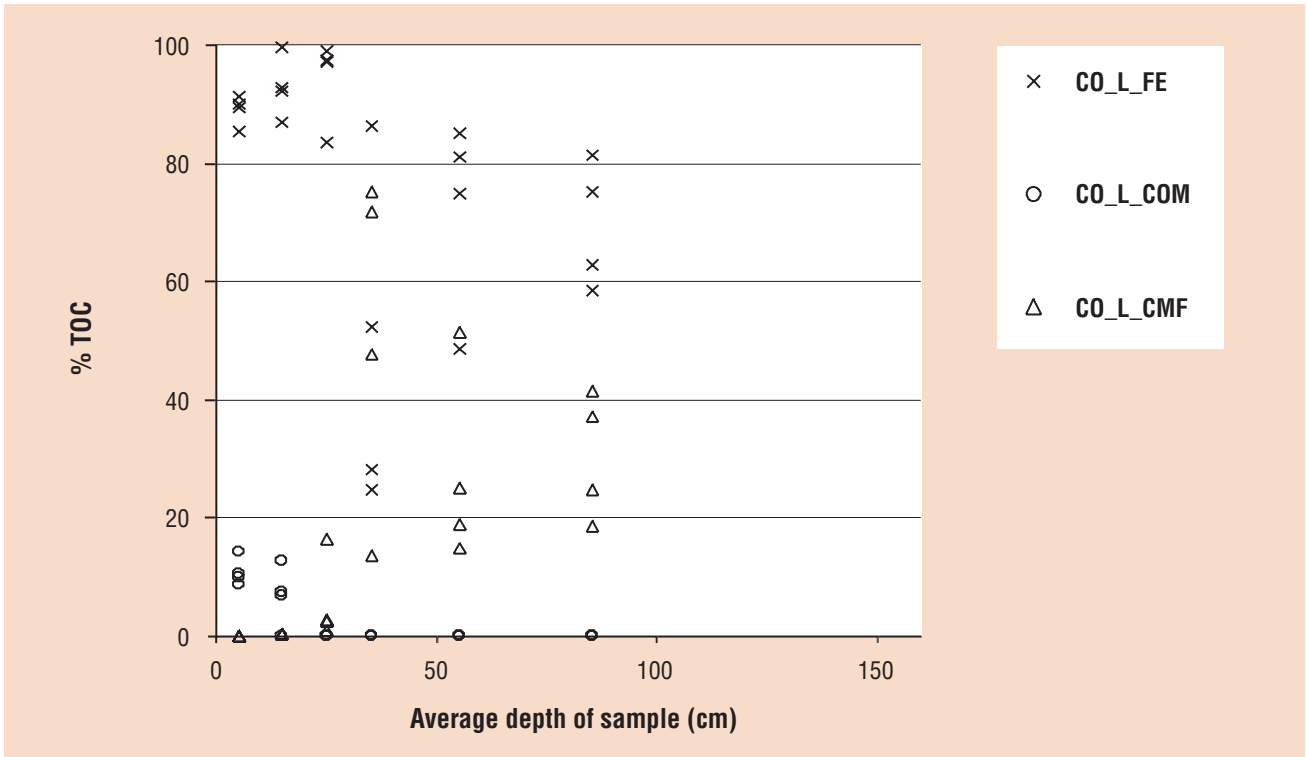
Wittenoom Hills, long cleared



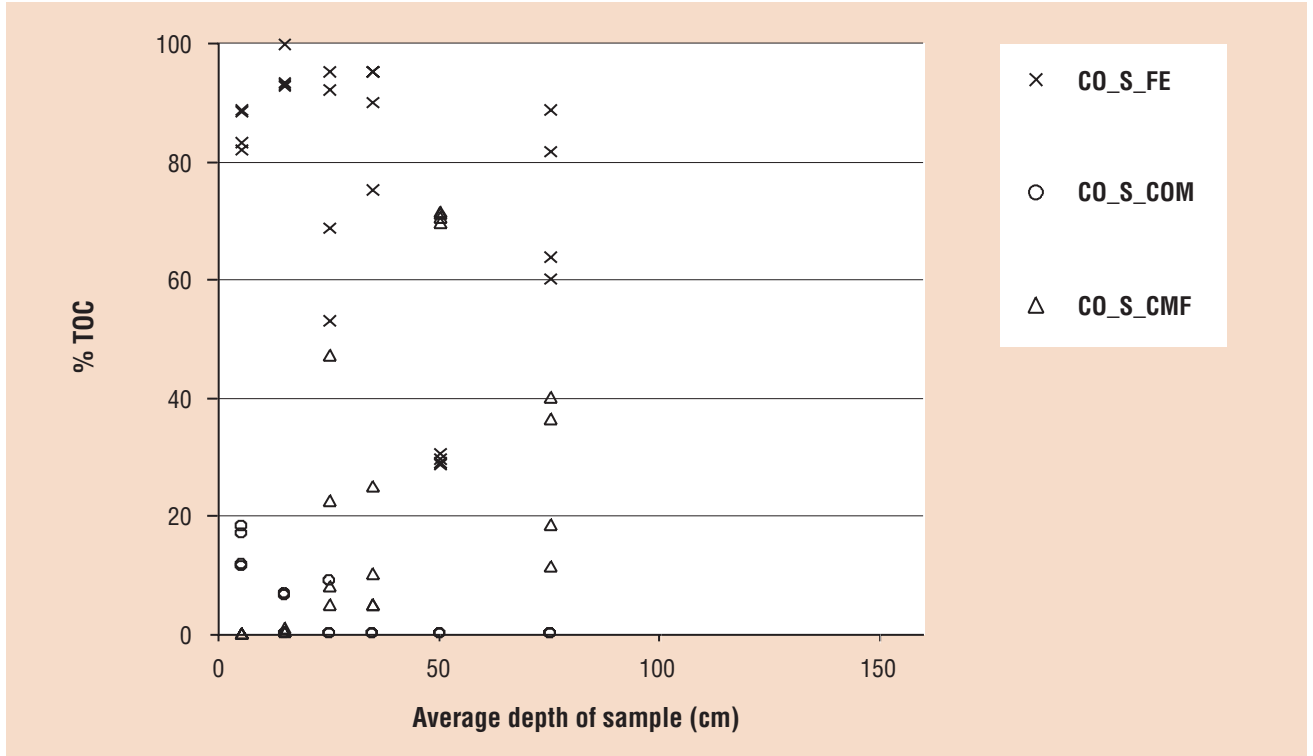
Wittenoom Hills, short cleared



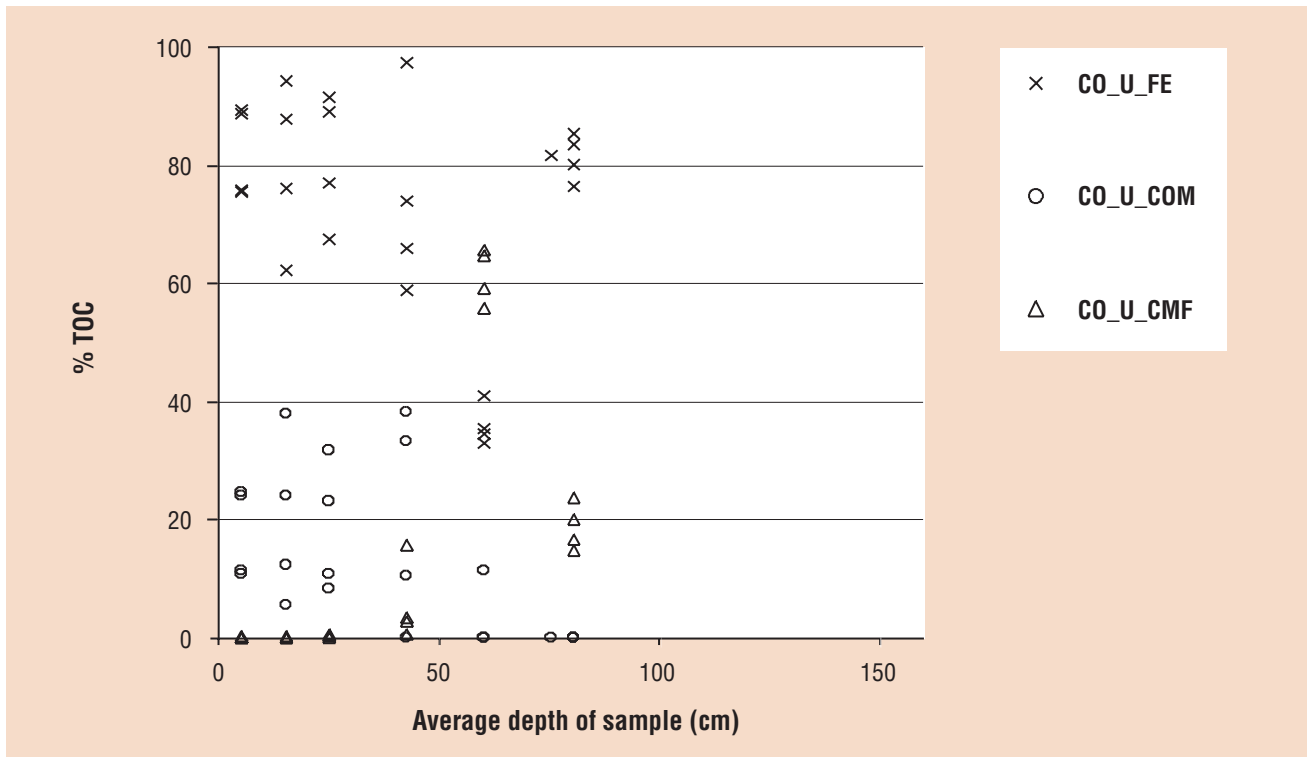
Wittenoom Hills, uncleared



Condongup, long cleared



Condungup, short cleared



Condungup, uncleared

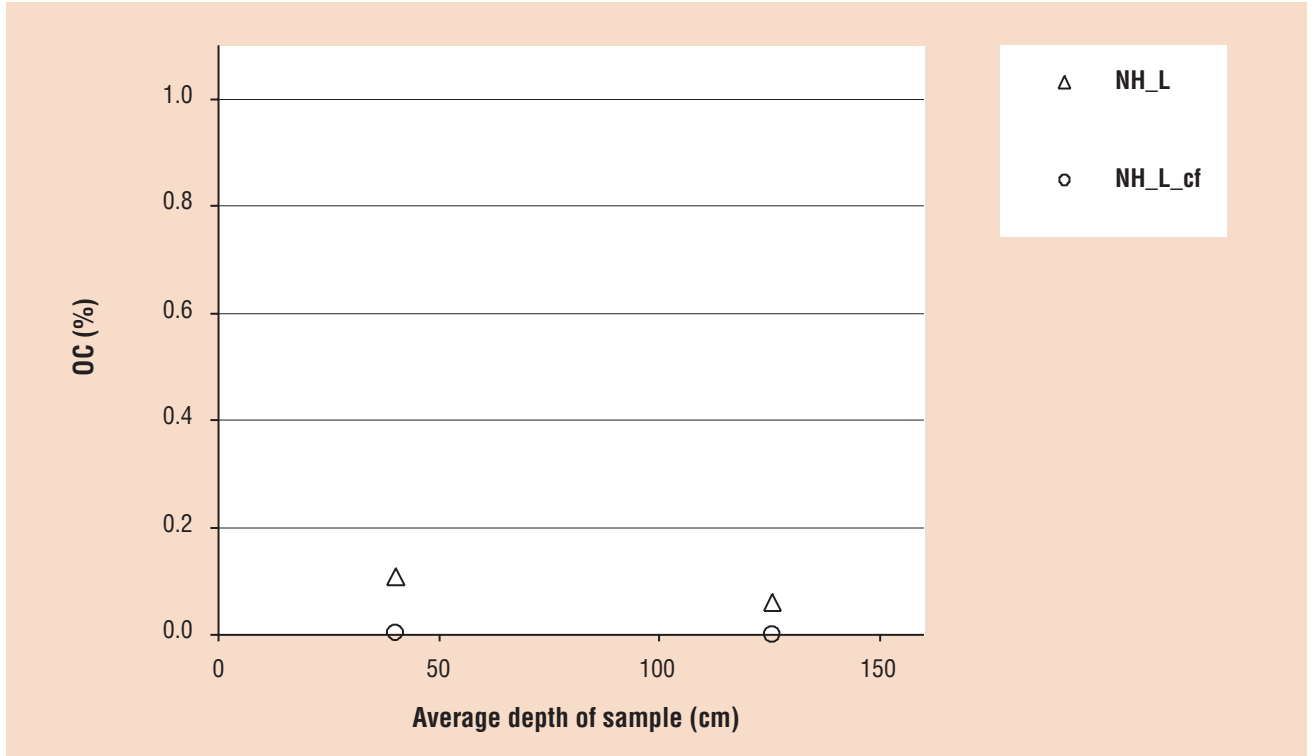
APPENDIX 15

Organic Carbon (W & B, %) of Coarse Fragments by Depth, Compared to Organic Carbon (W & B, %) of Fine Earth Fraction

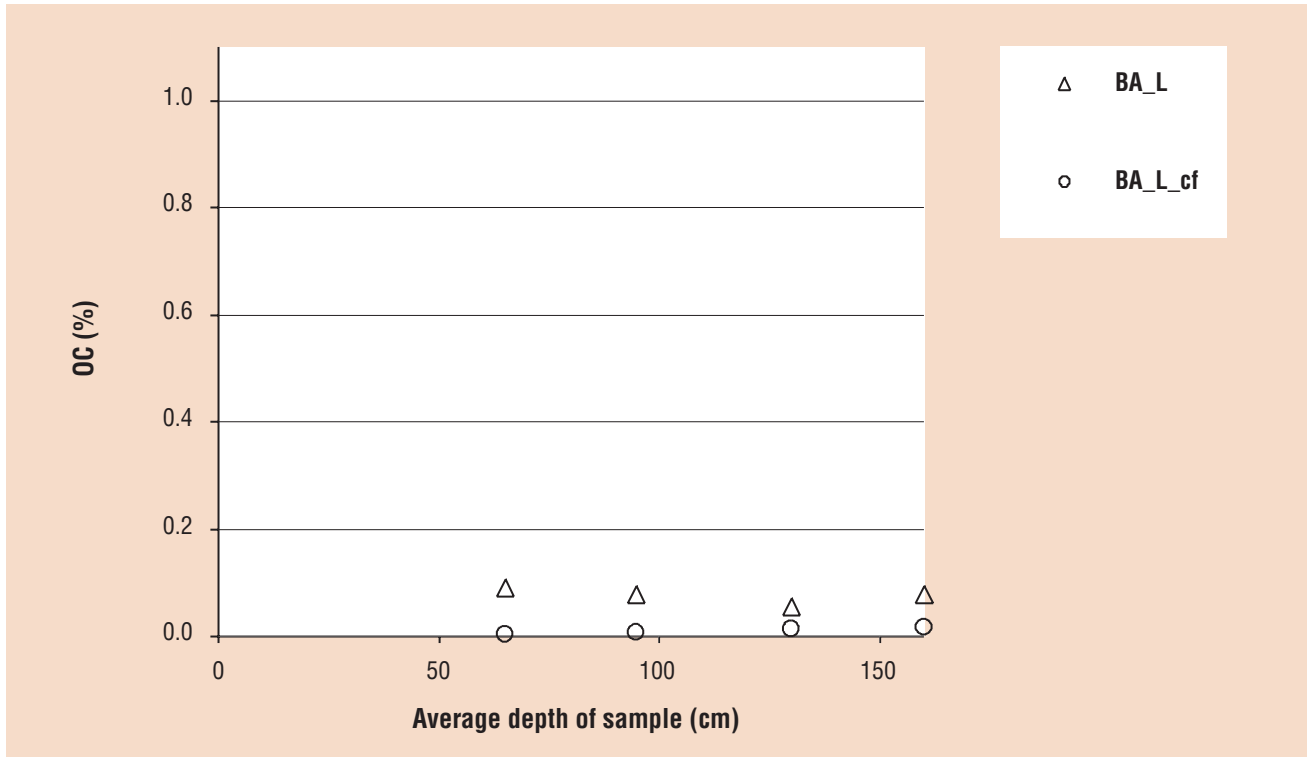
Series with “cf” suffix are organic carbon data from coarse mineral fragments. Other series are organic carbon from fine earth fraction.

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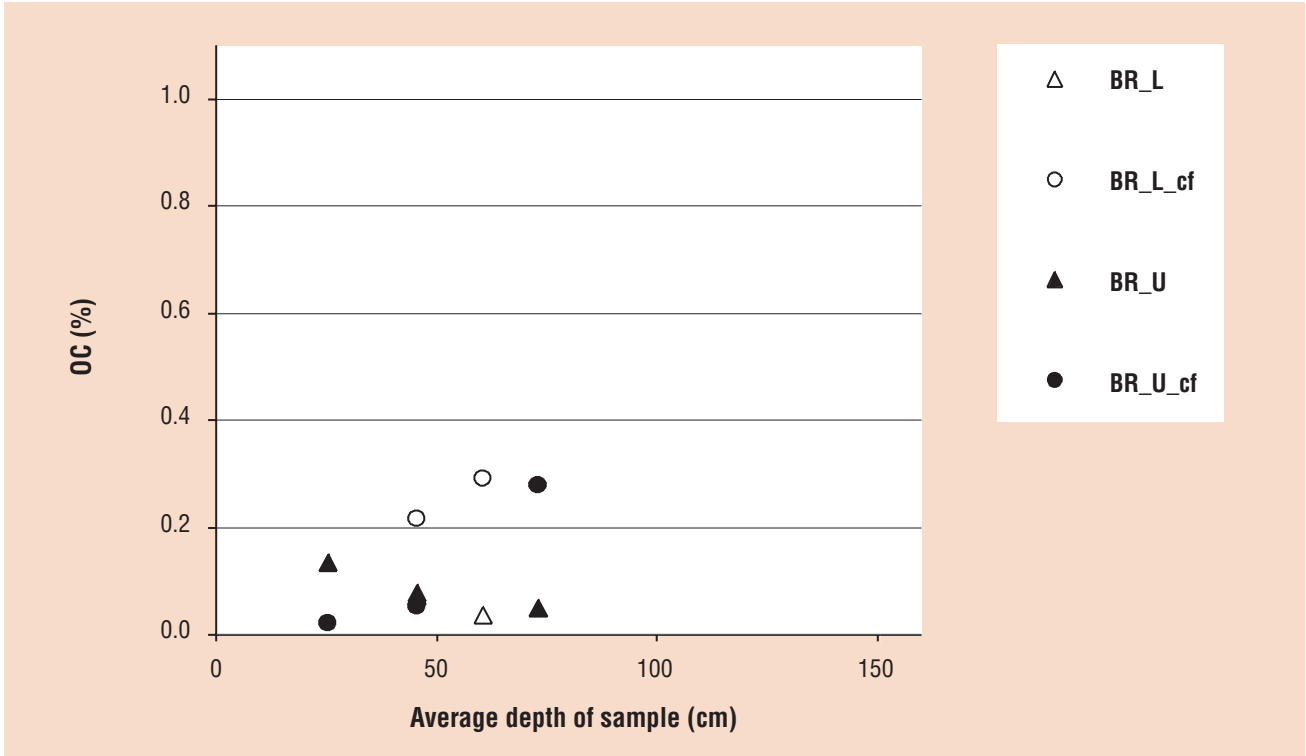
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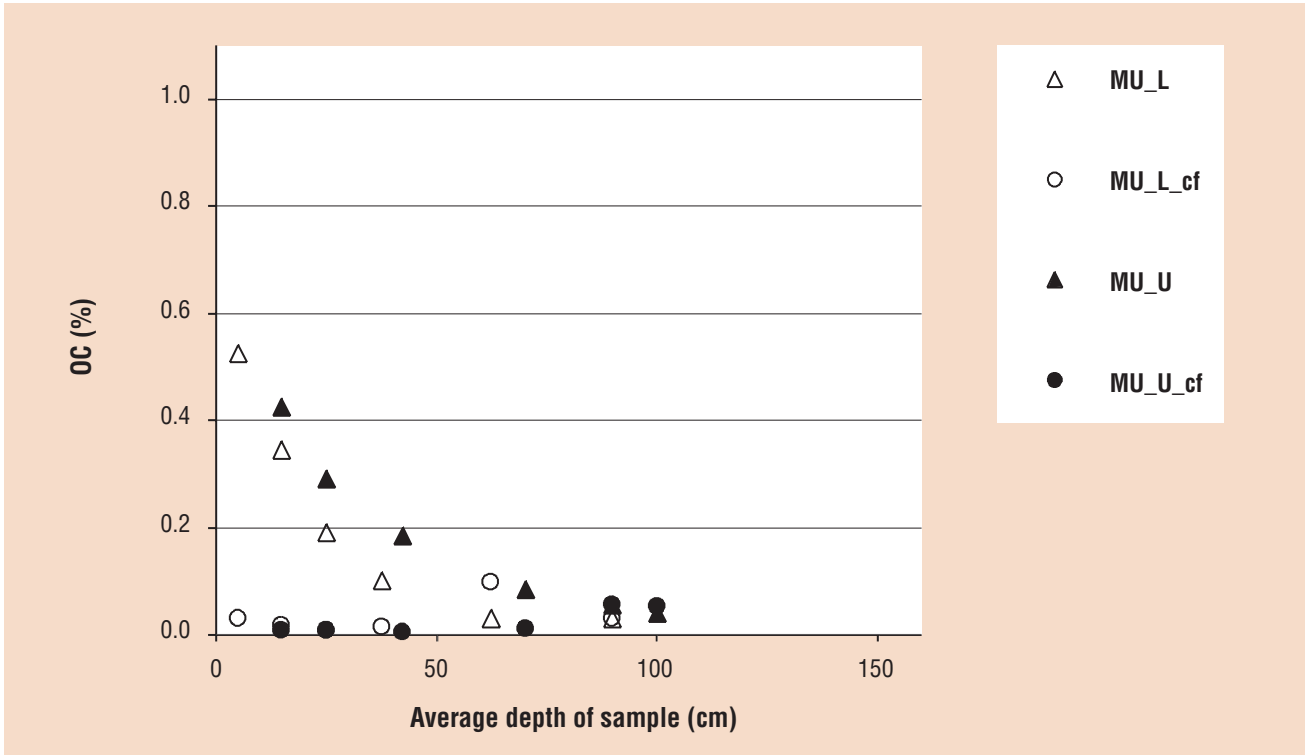
Northampton



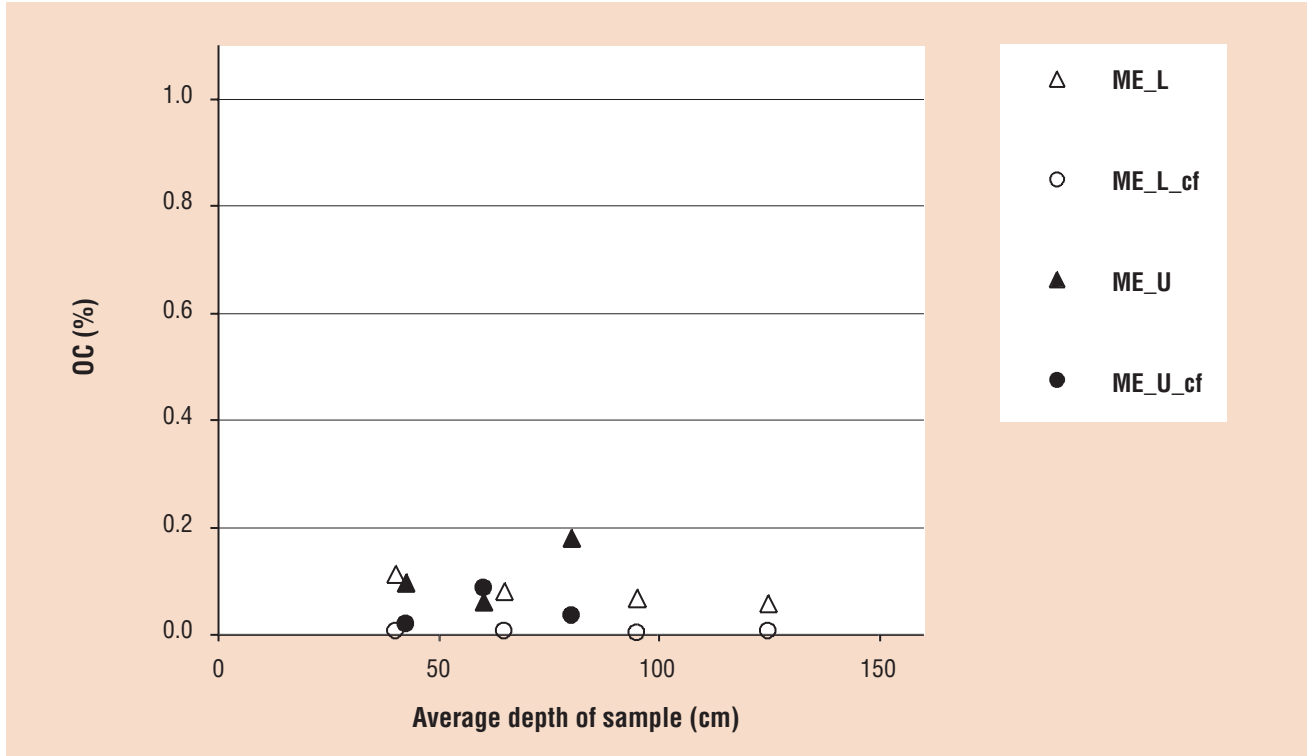
Badgingarra



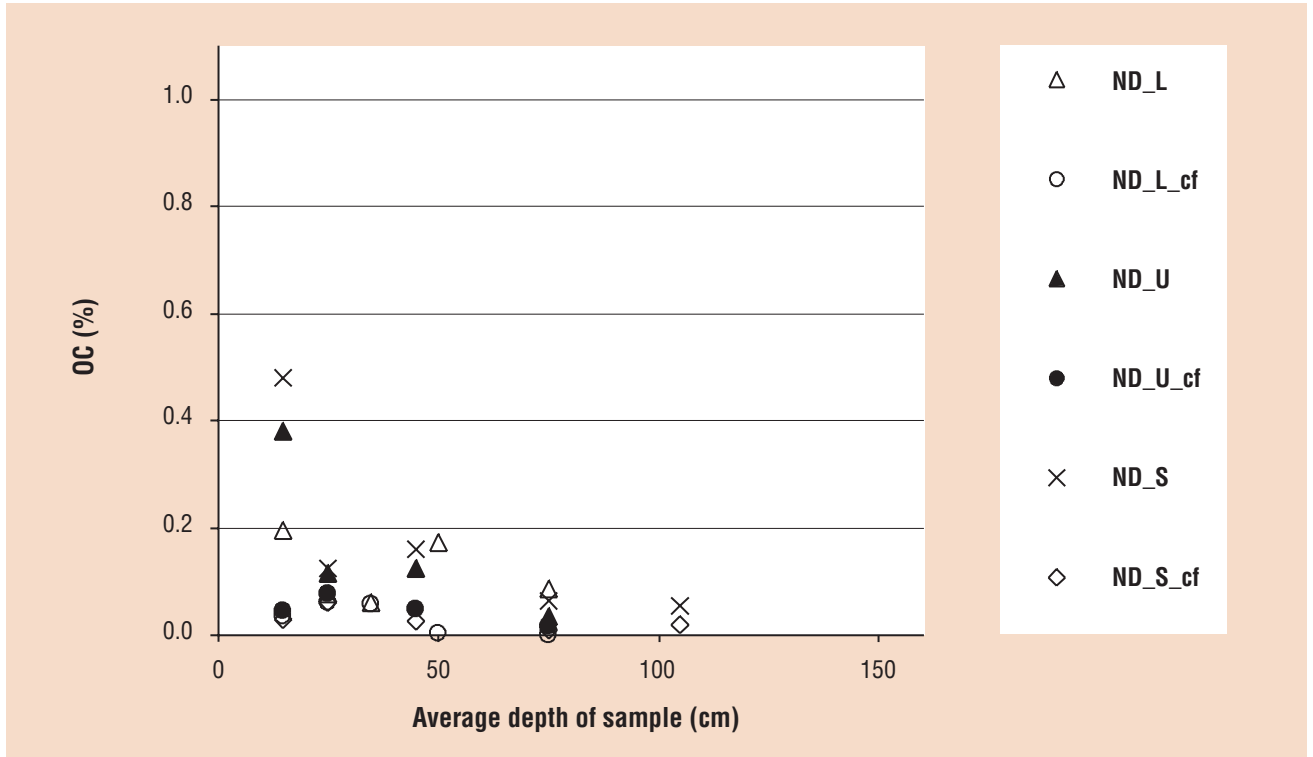
Brookton



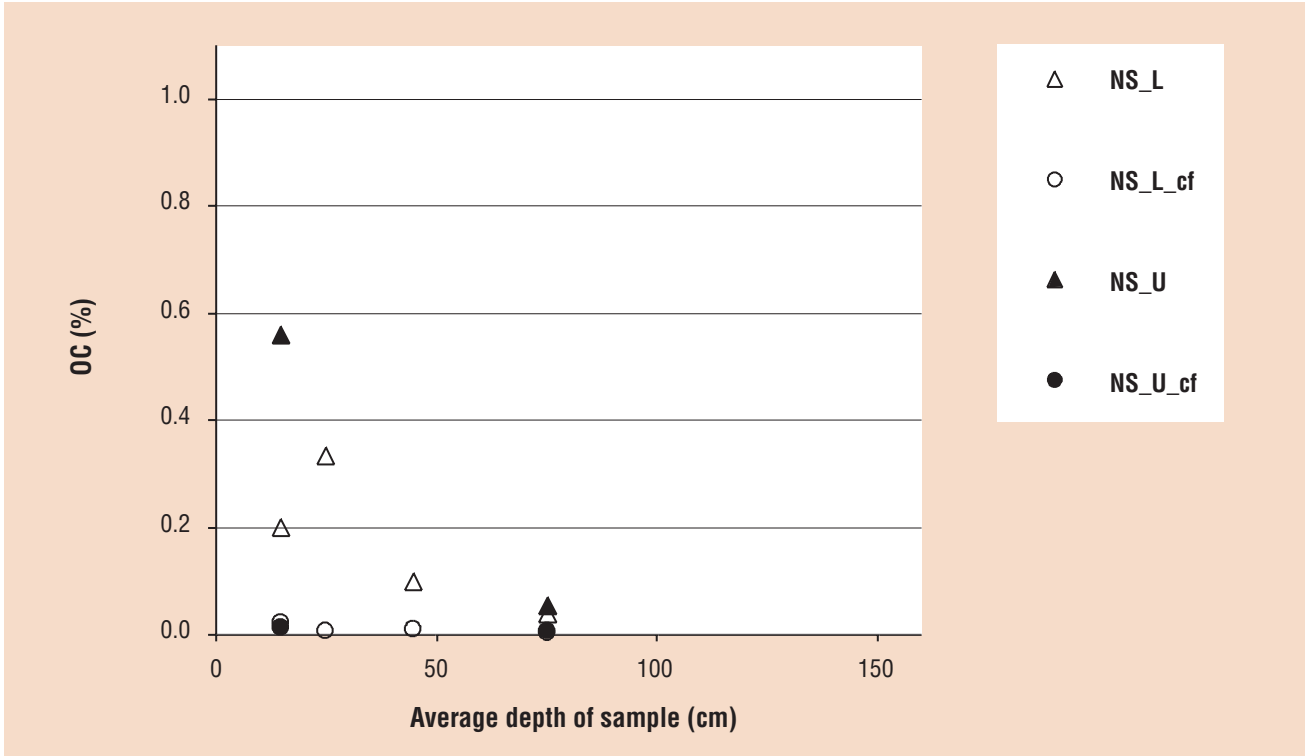
Mullewa



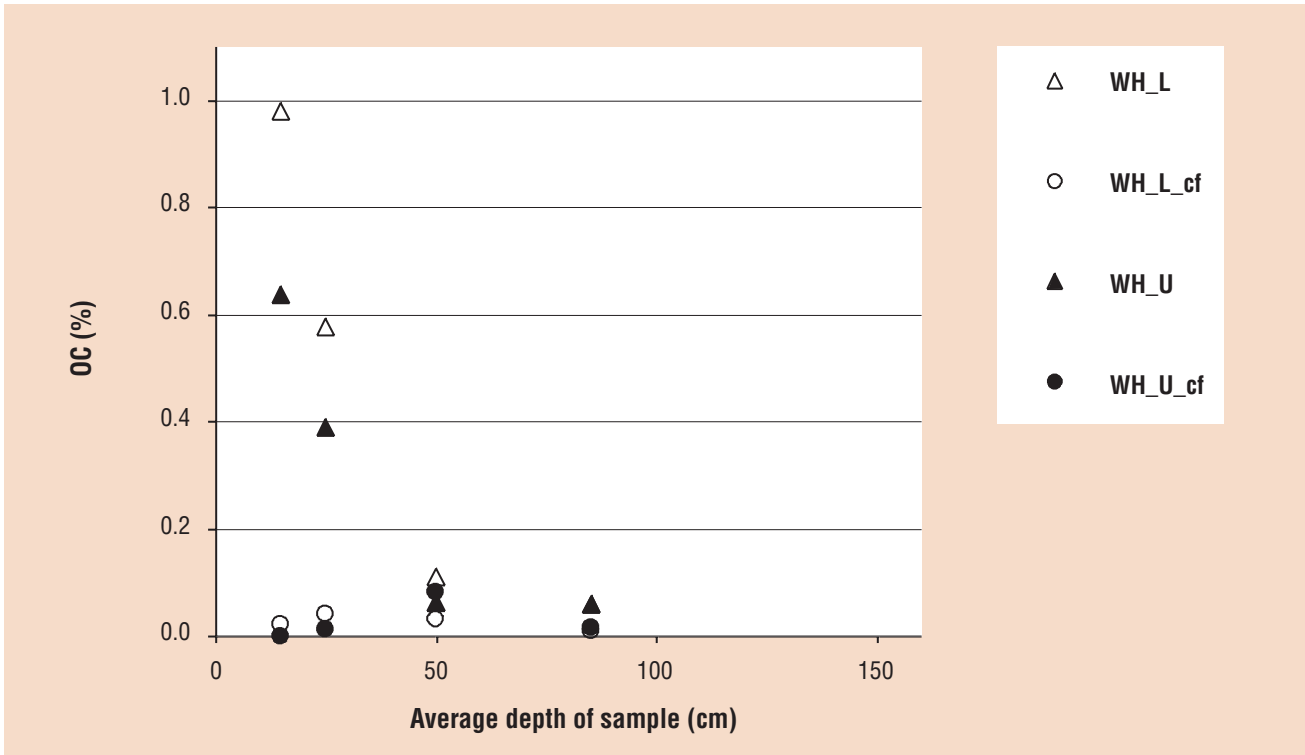
Merredin



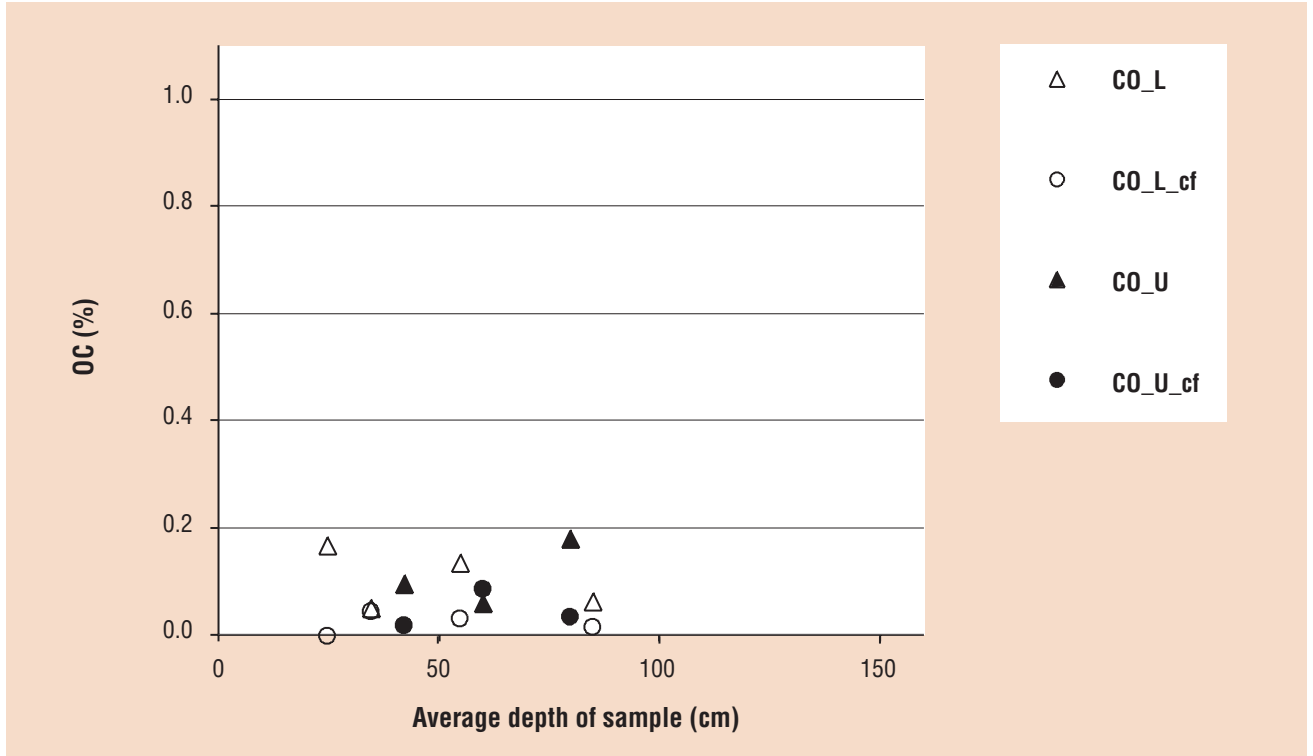
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



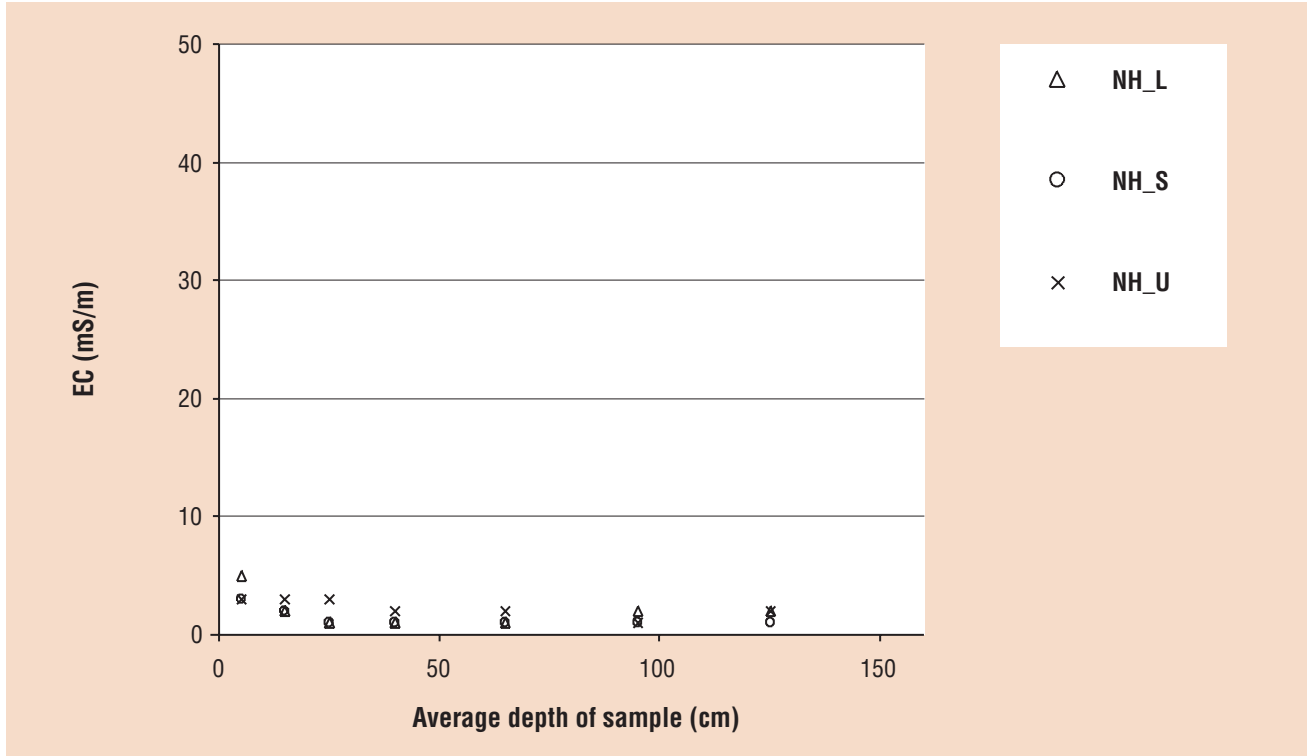
Condingup

APPENDIX 16

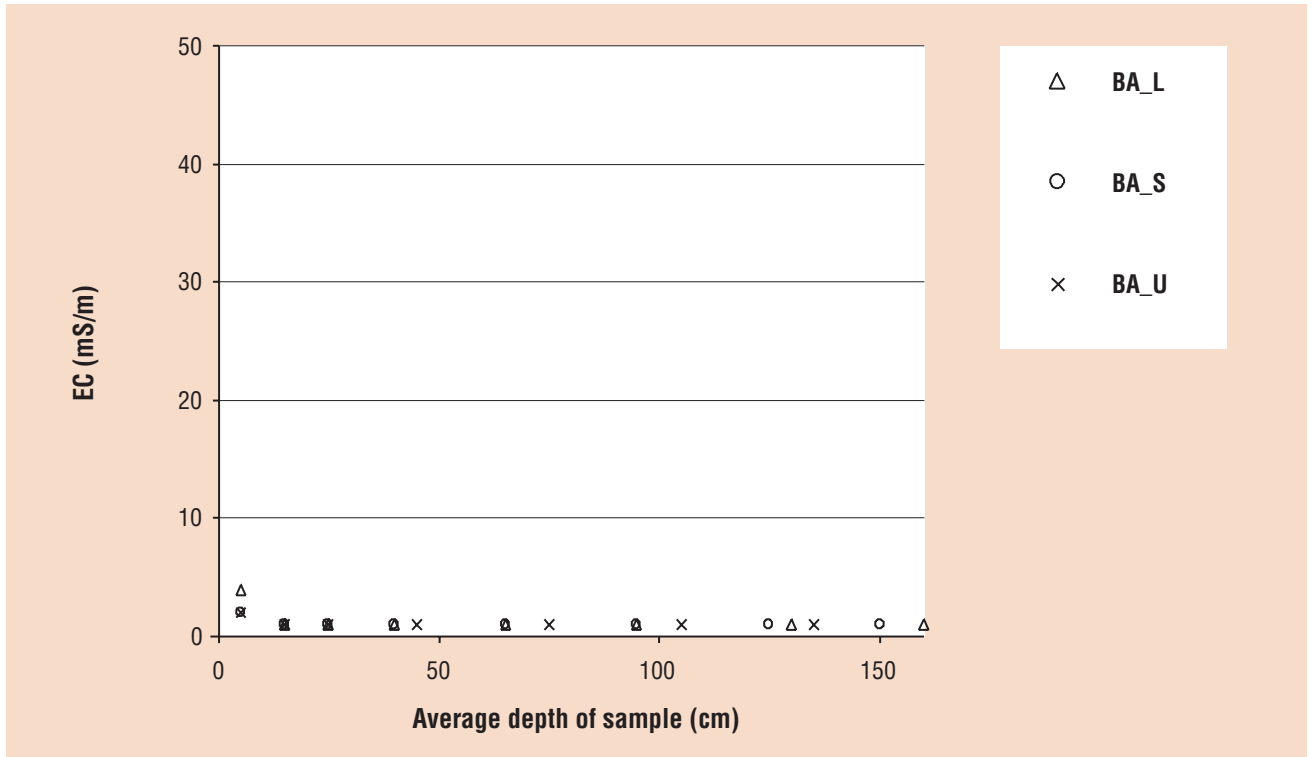
EC (1:5, mS/m) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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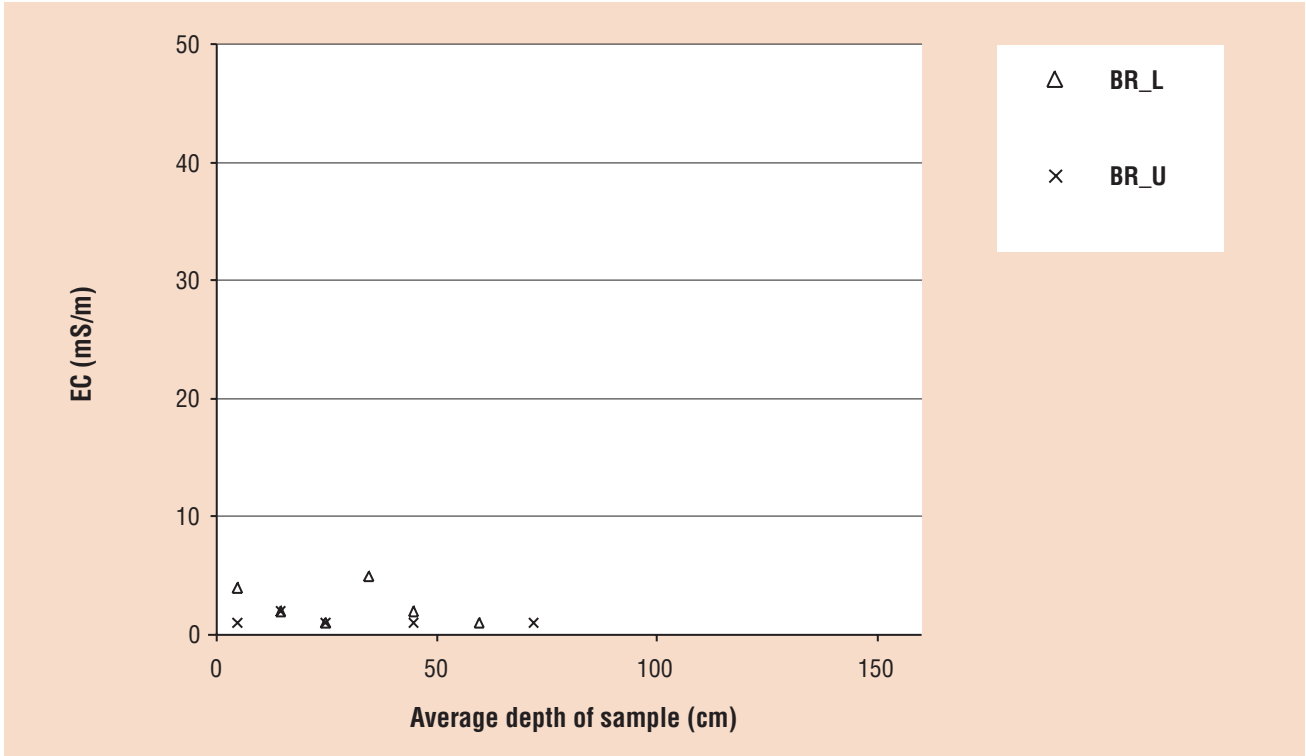
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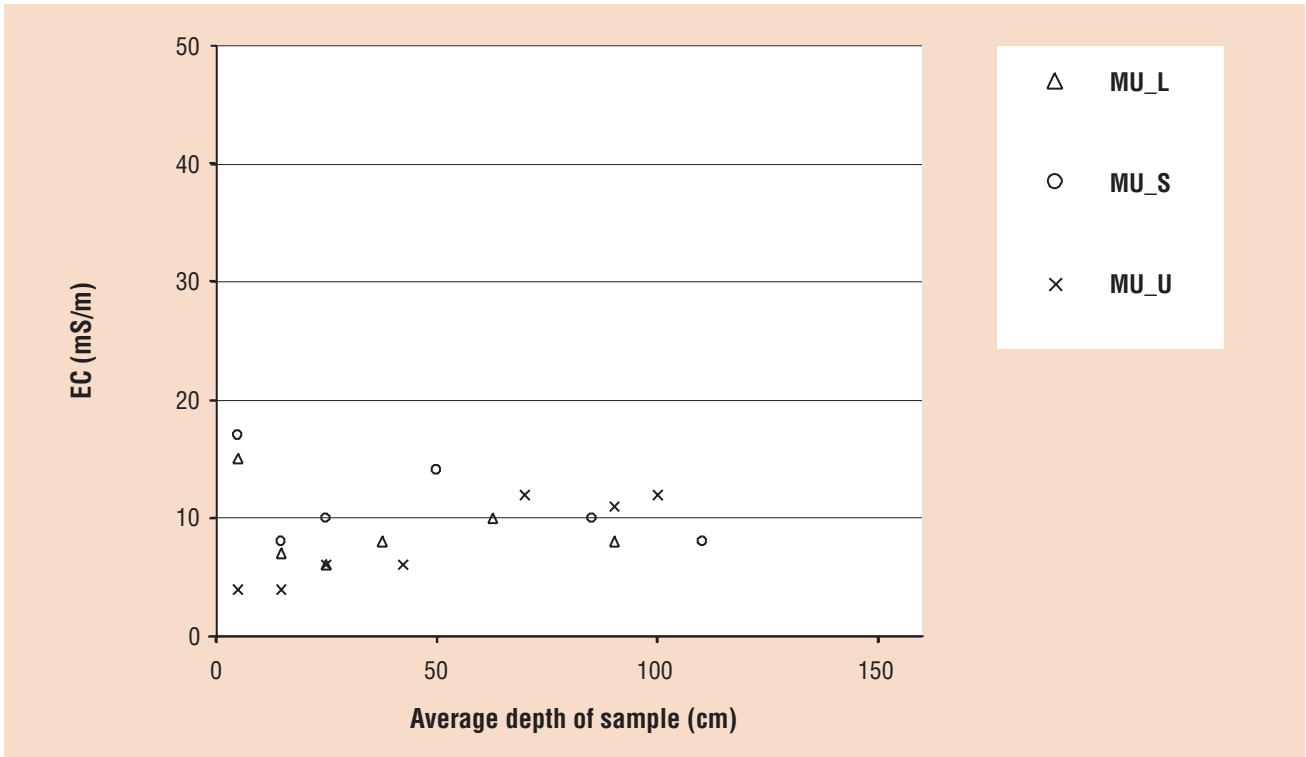
Northampton



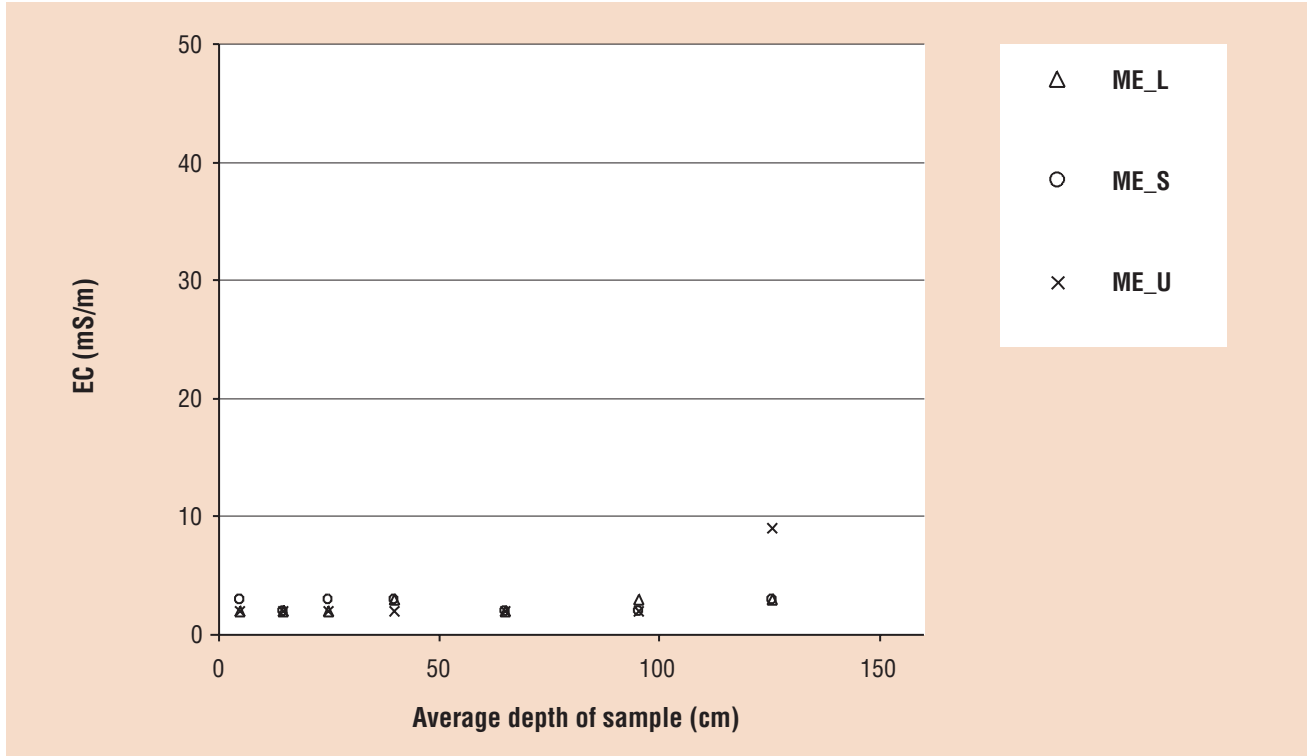
Badgingarra



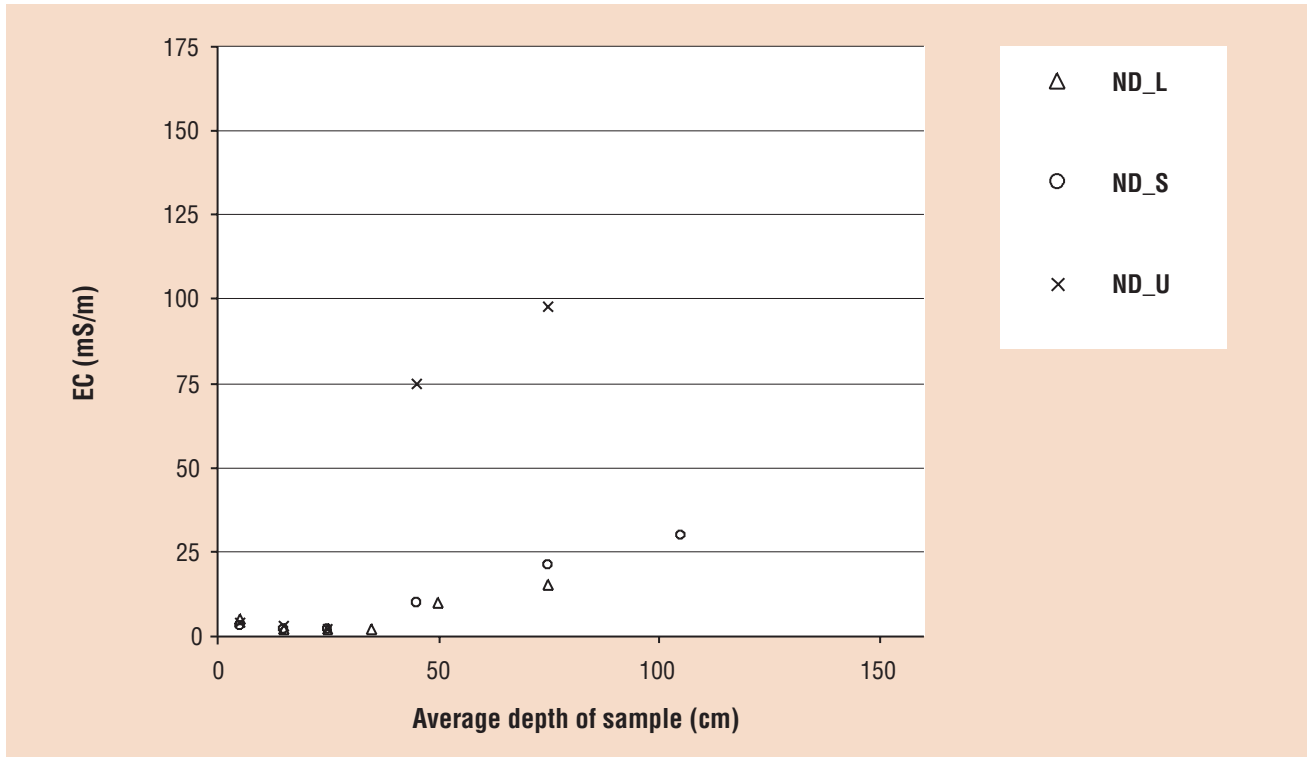
Brookton



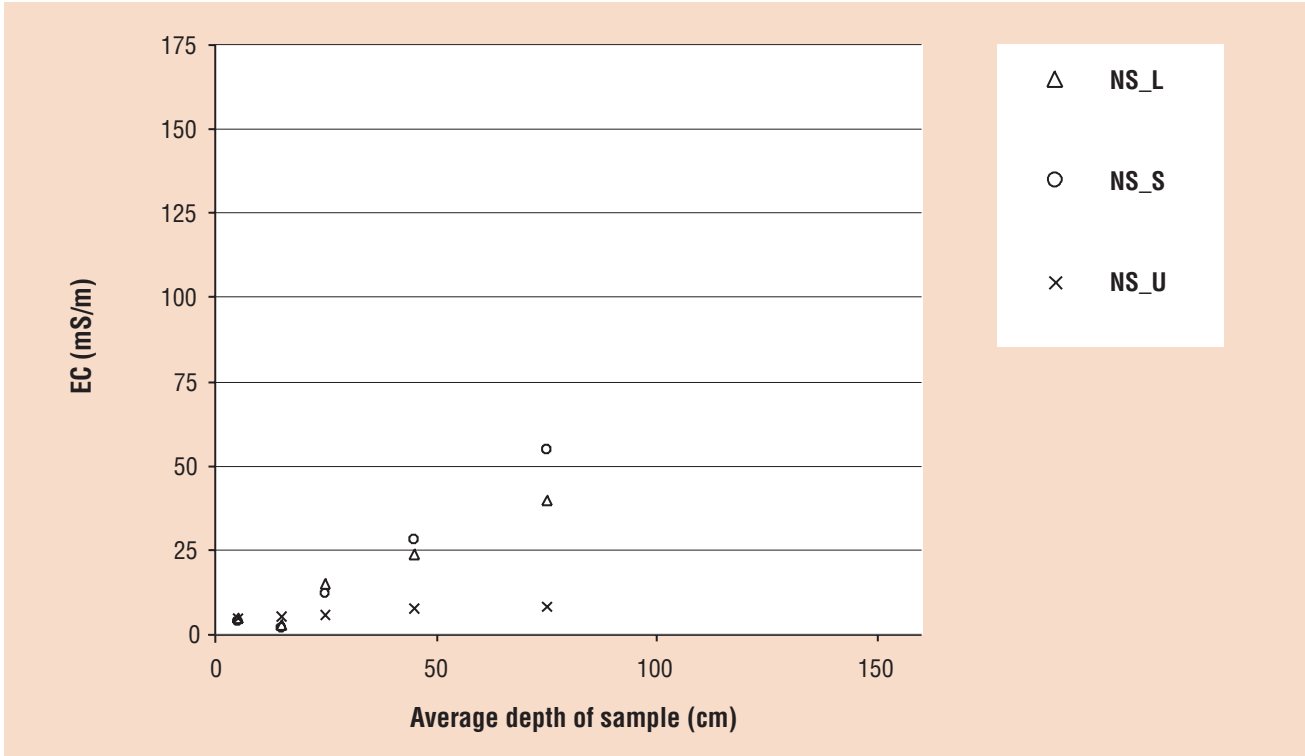
Mullewa



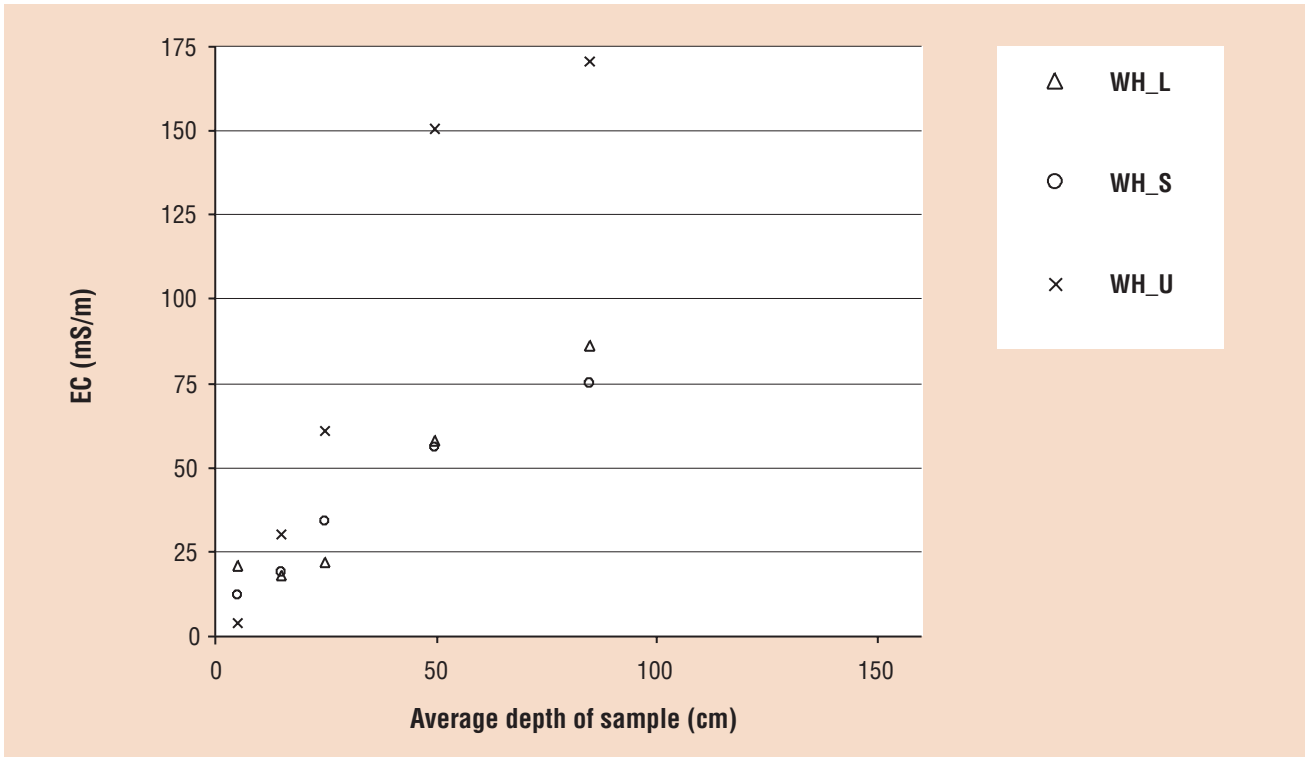
Merredin



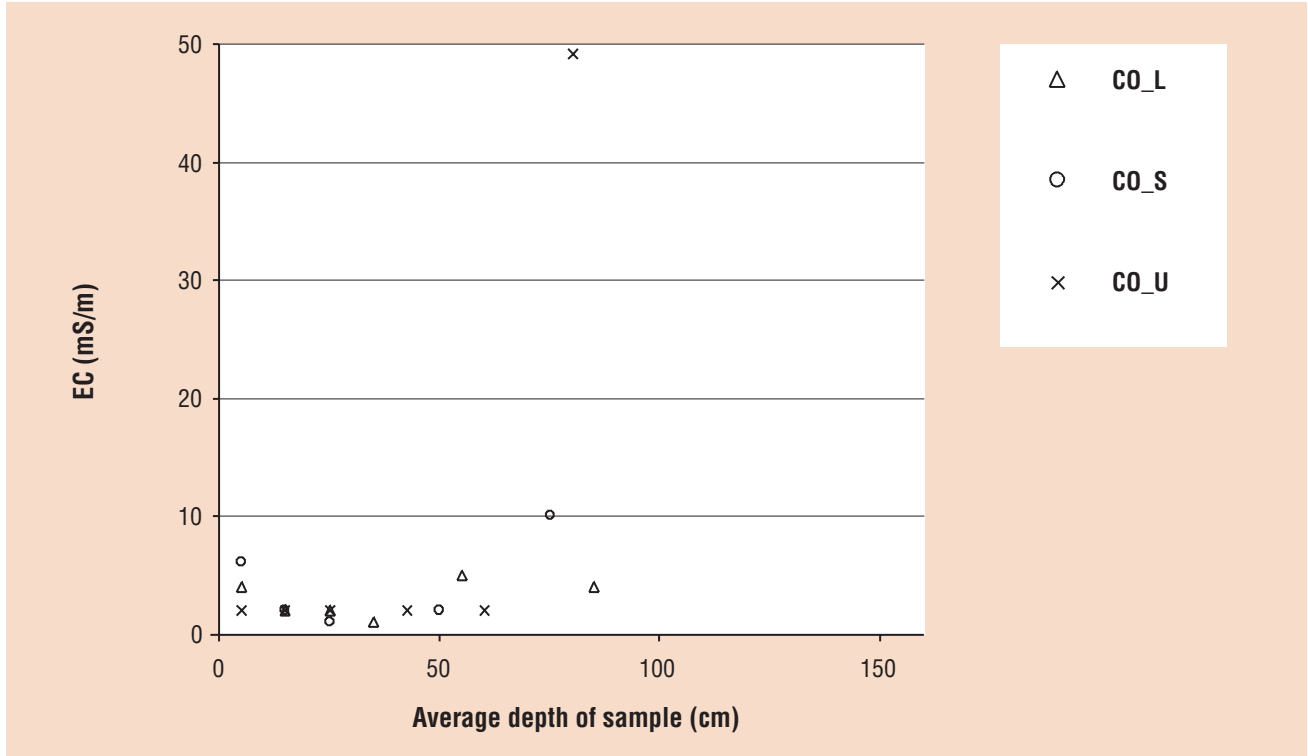
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



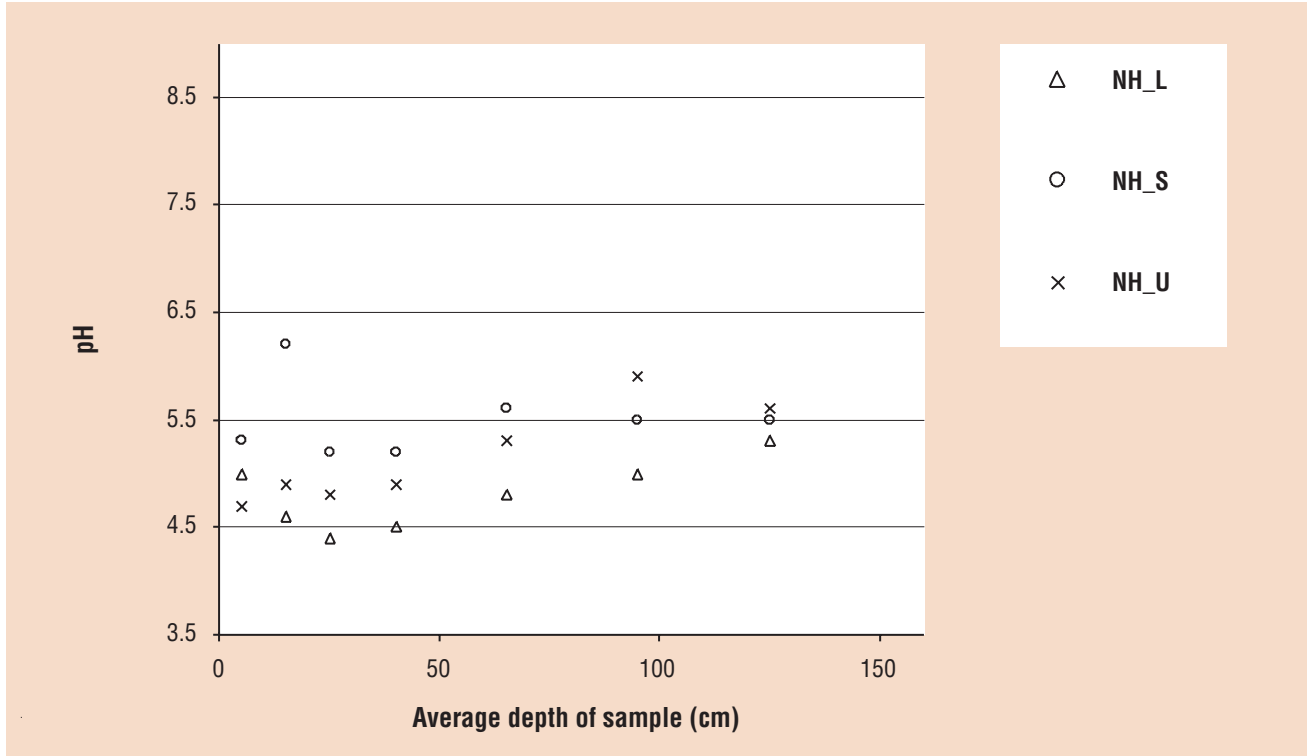
Condingup

APPENDIX 17

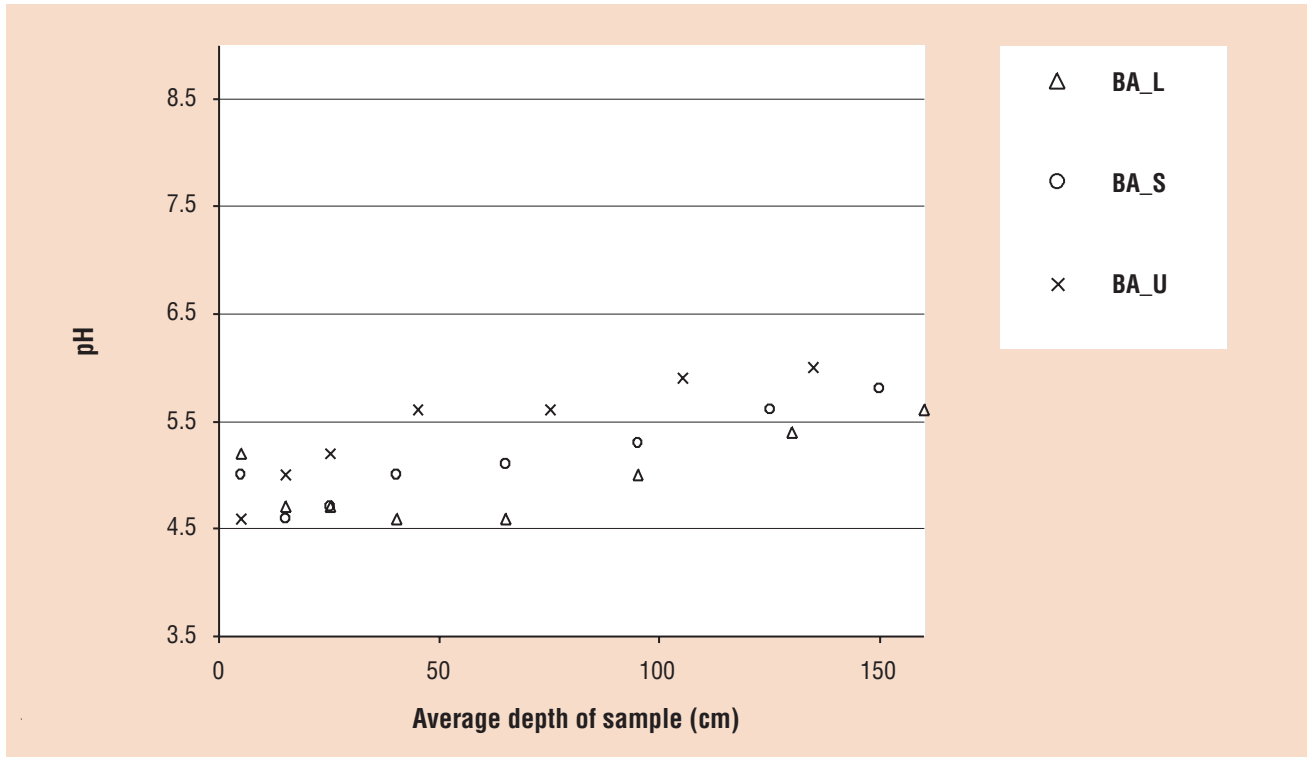
pH (1:5 CaCl₂) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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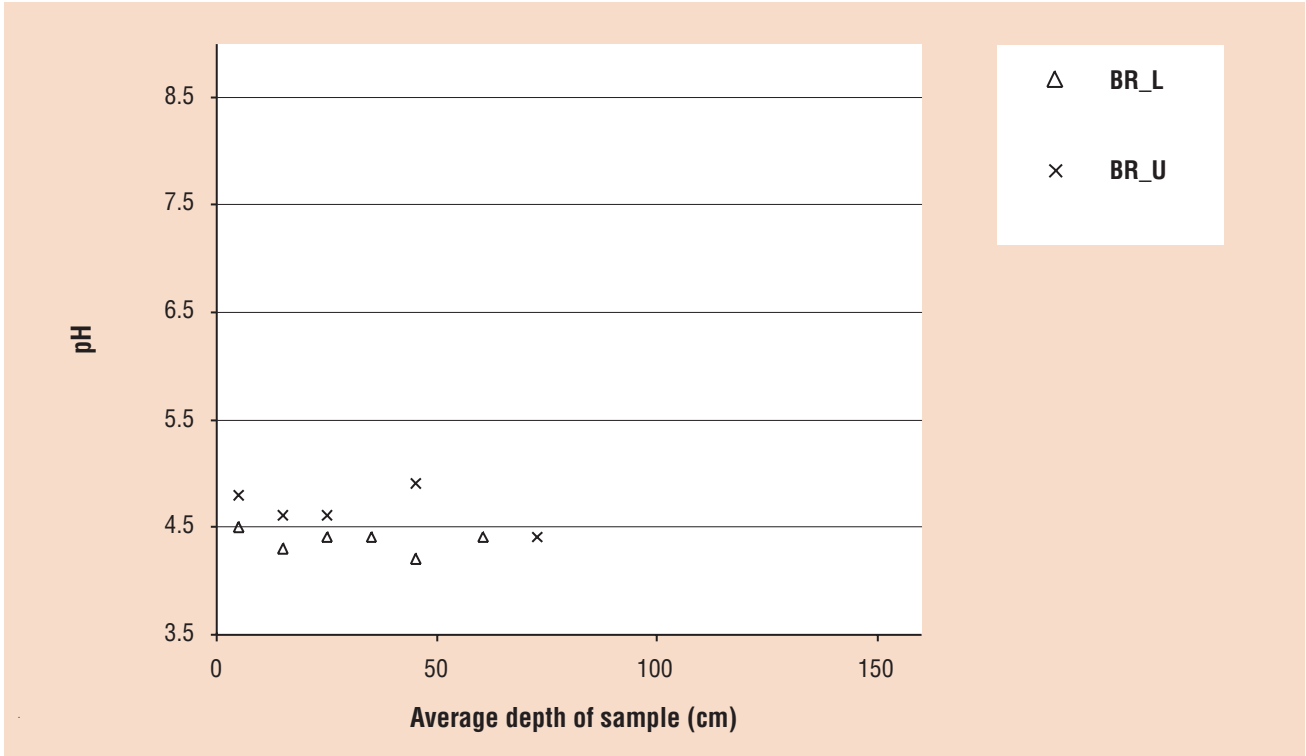
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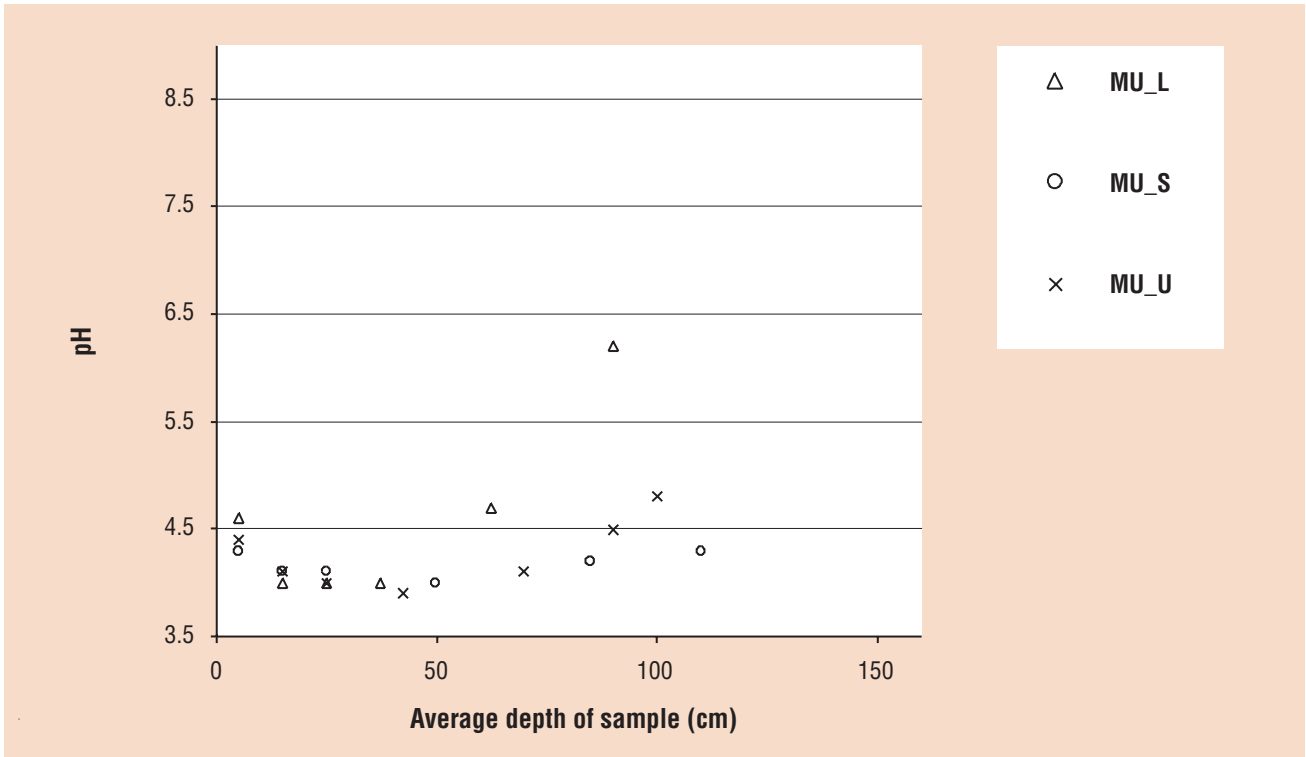
Northampton



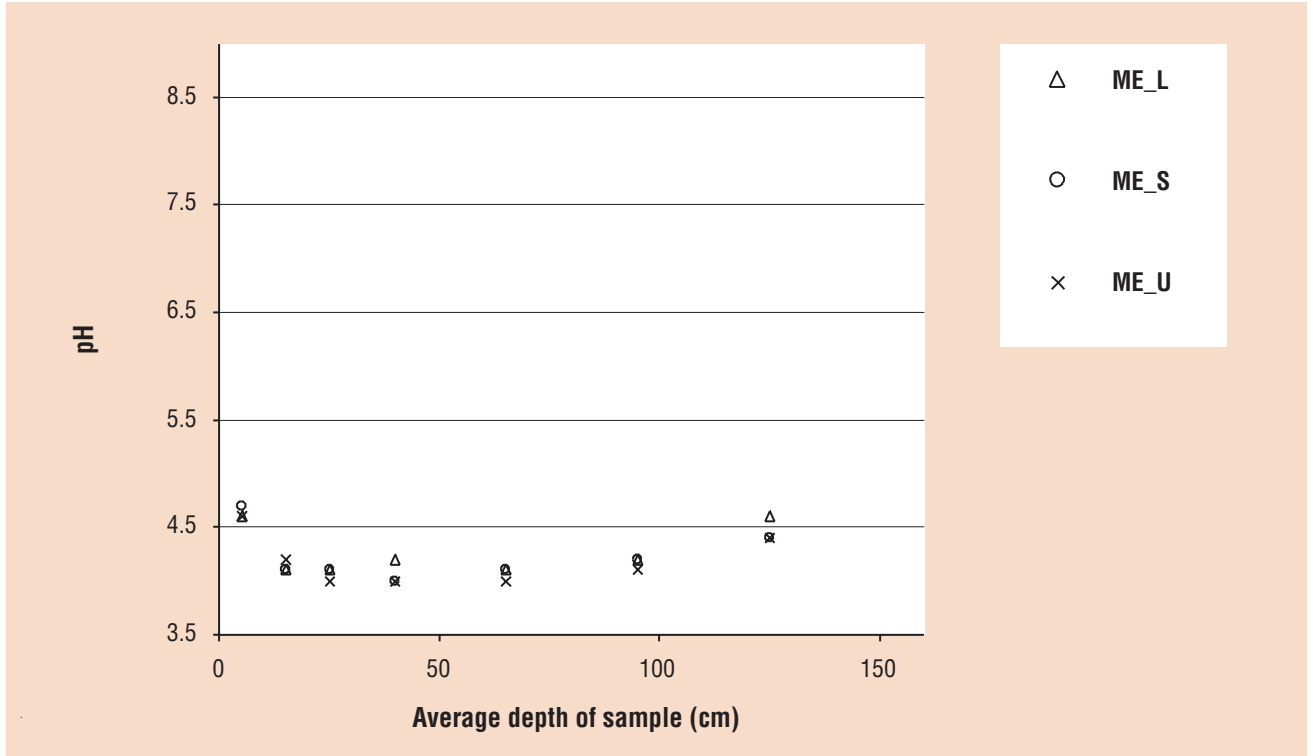
Badgingarra



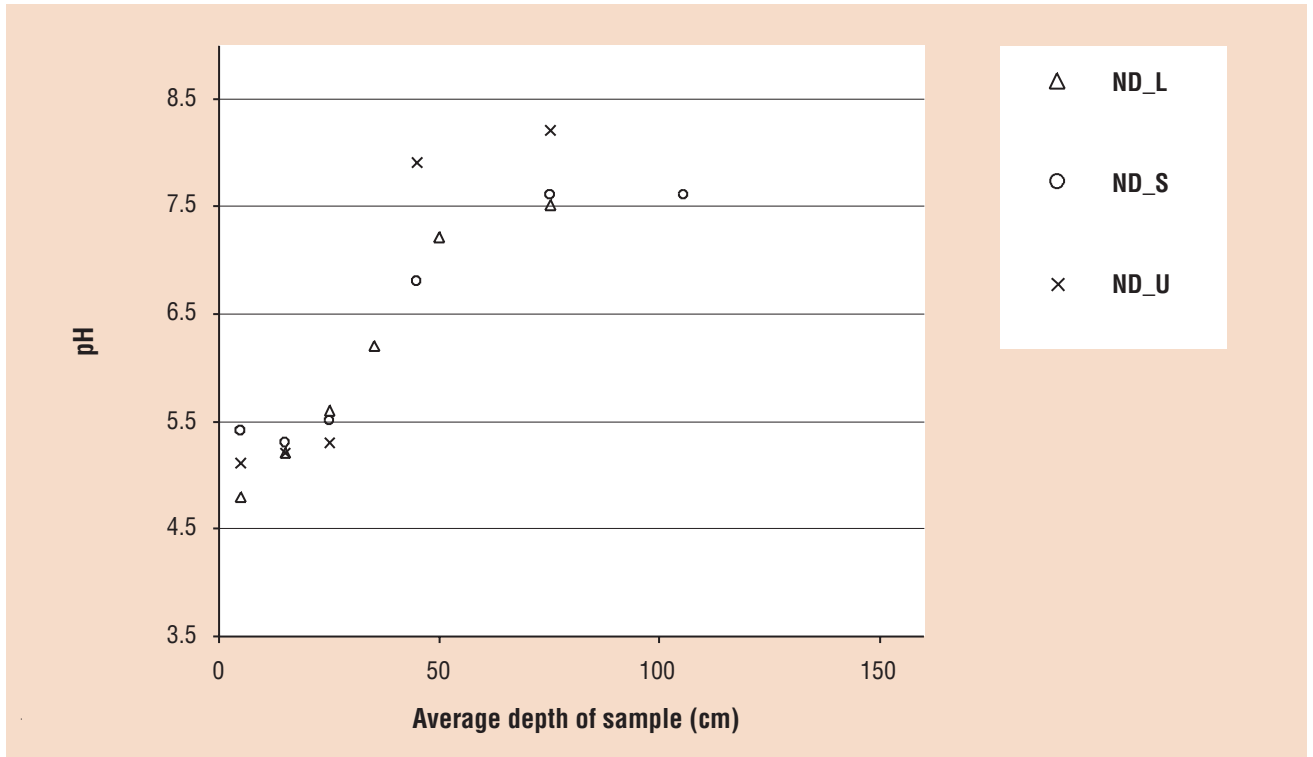
Brookton



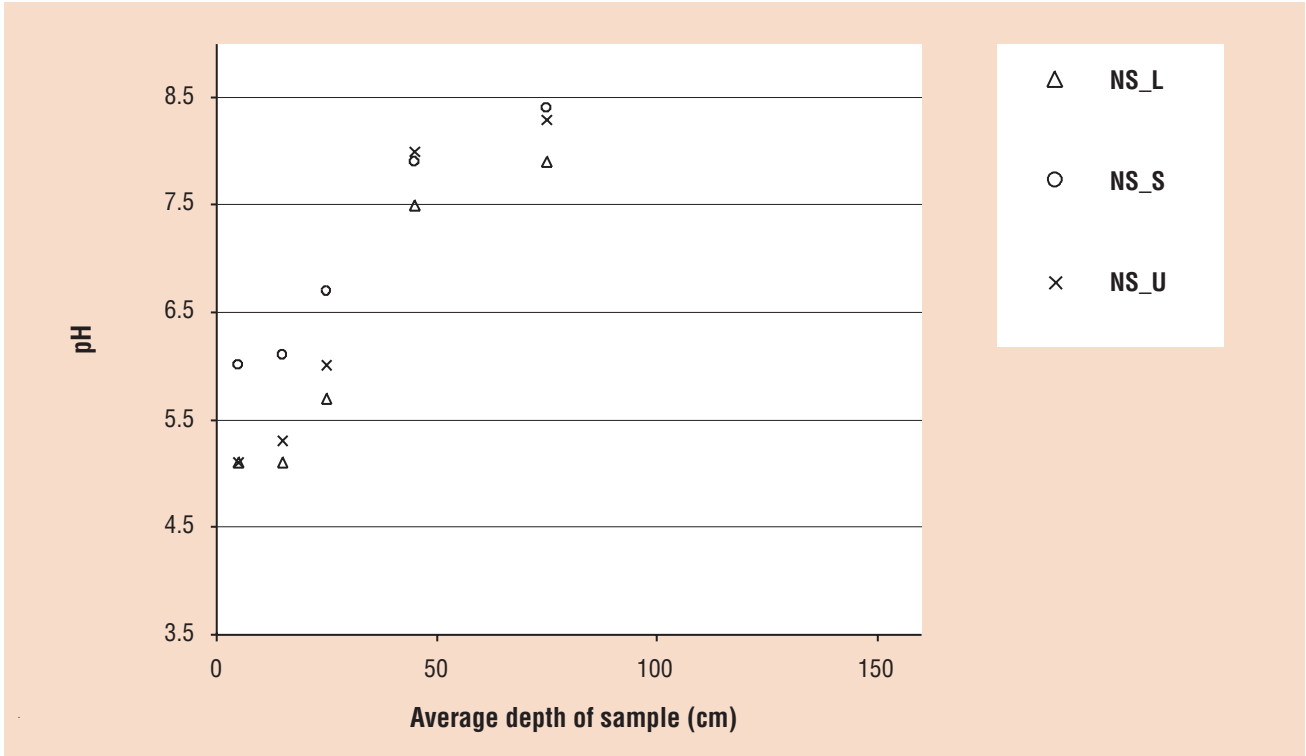
Mullewa



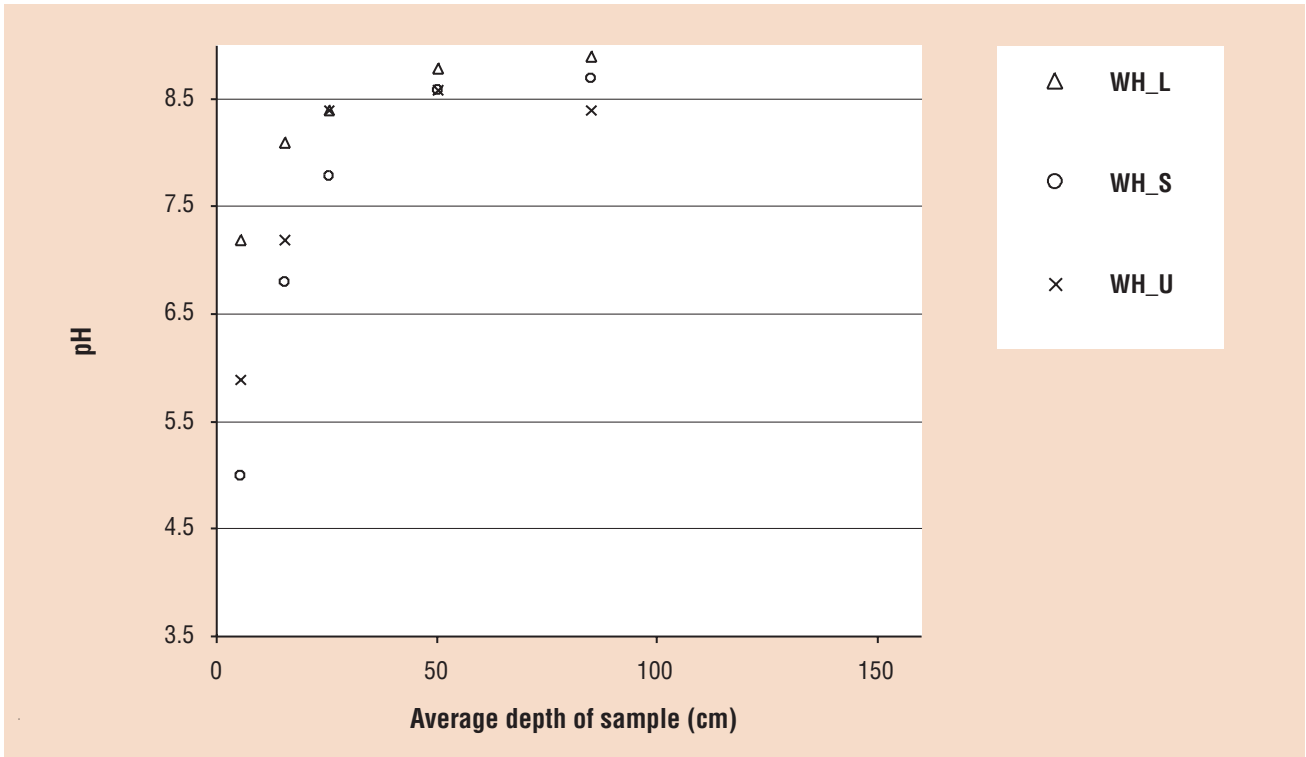
Merredin



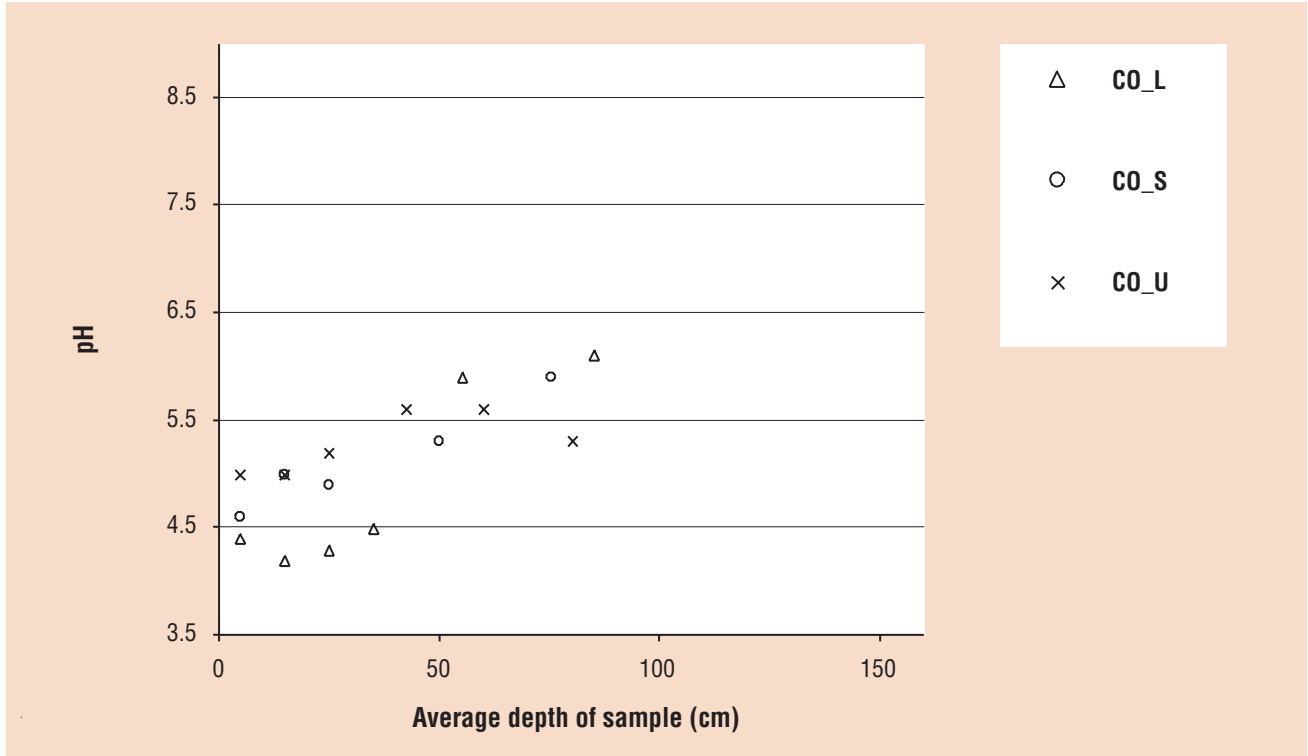
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



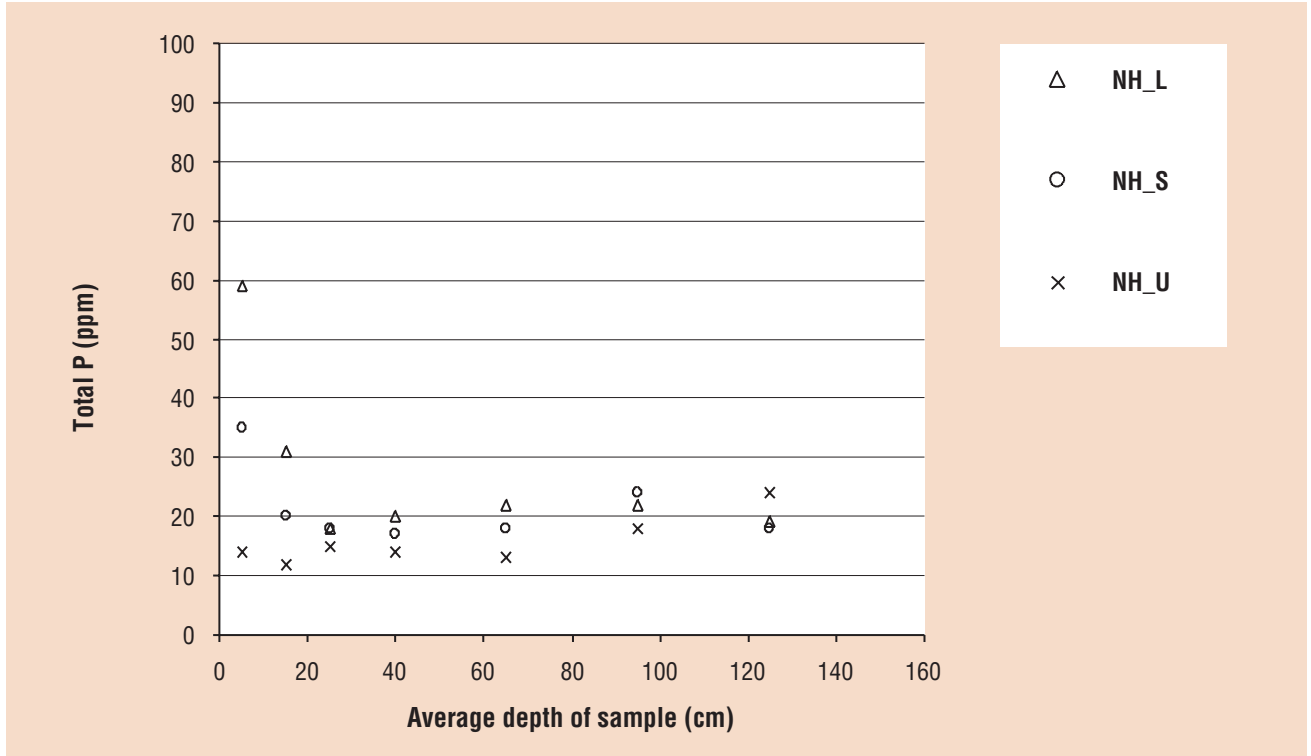
Condingup

APPENDIX 18

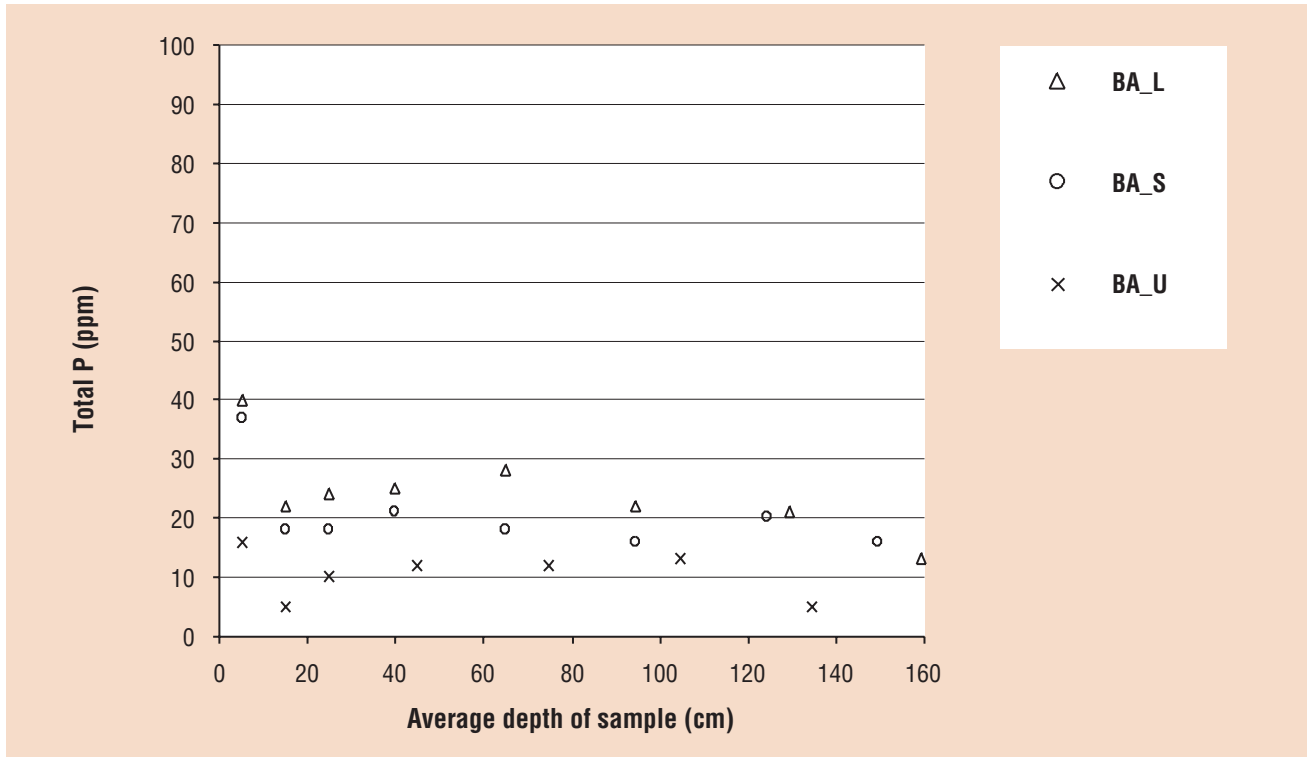
Total P (ppm) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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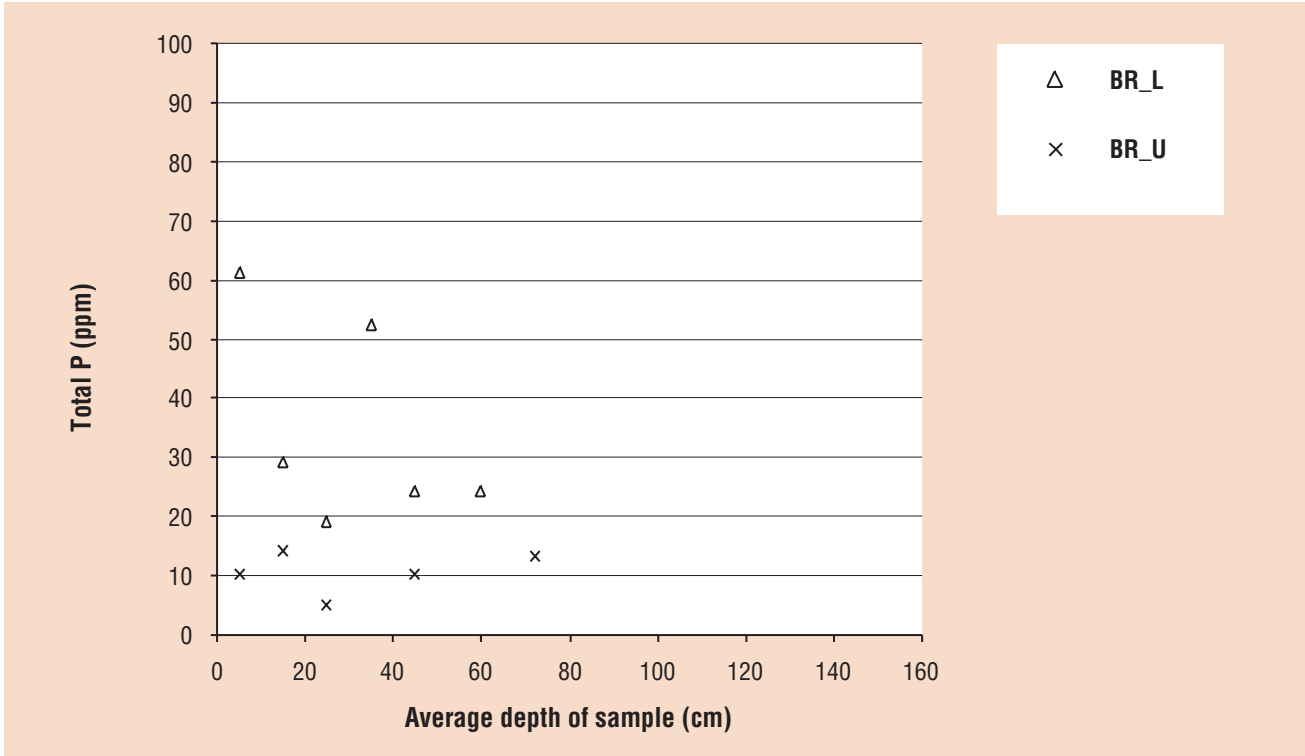
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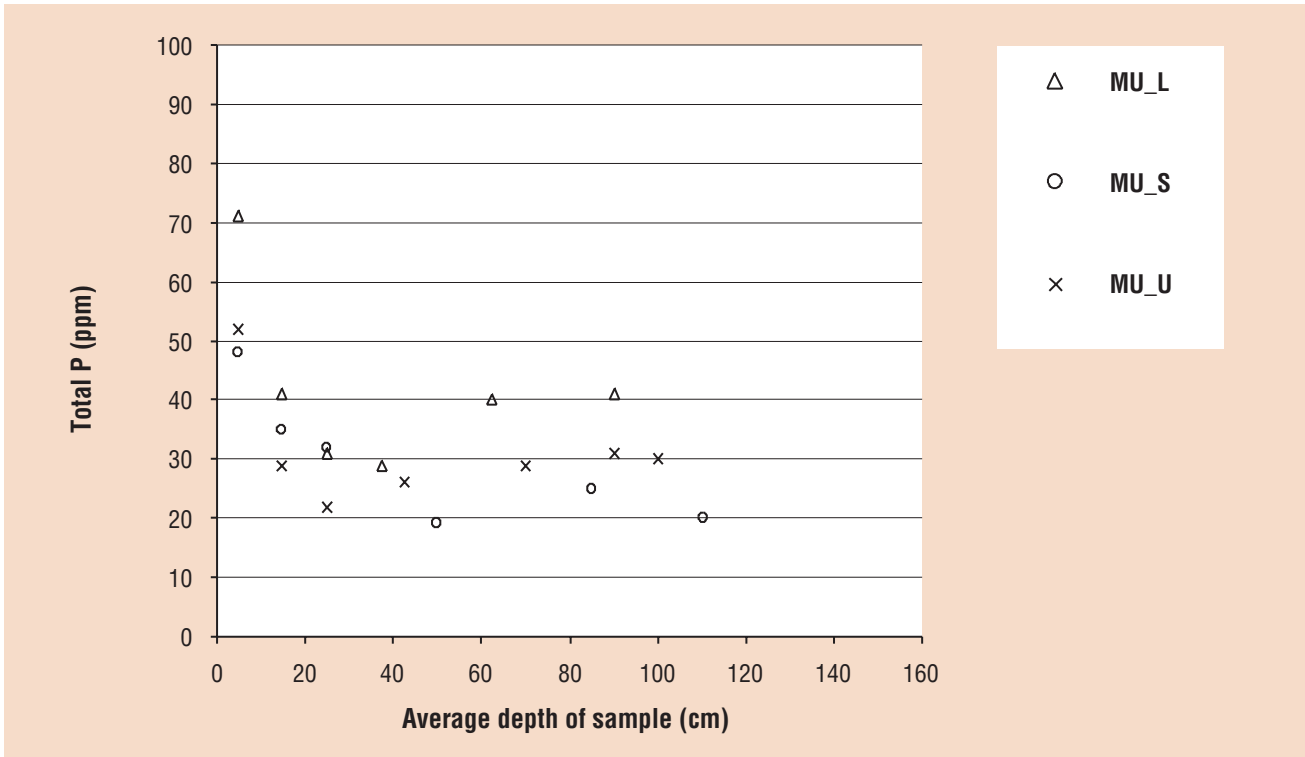
Northampton



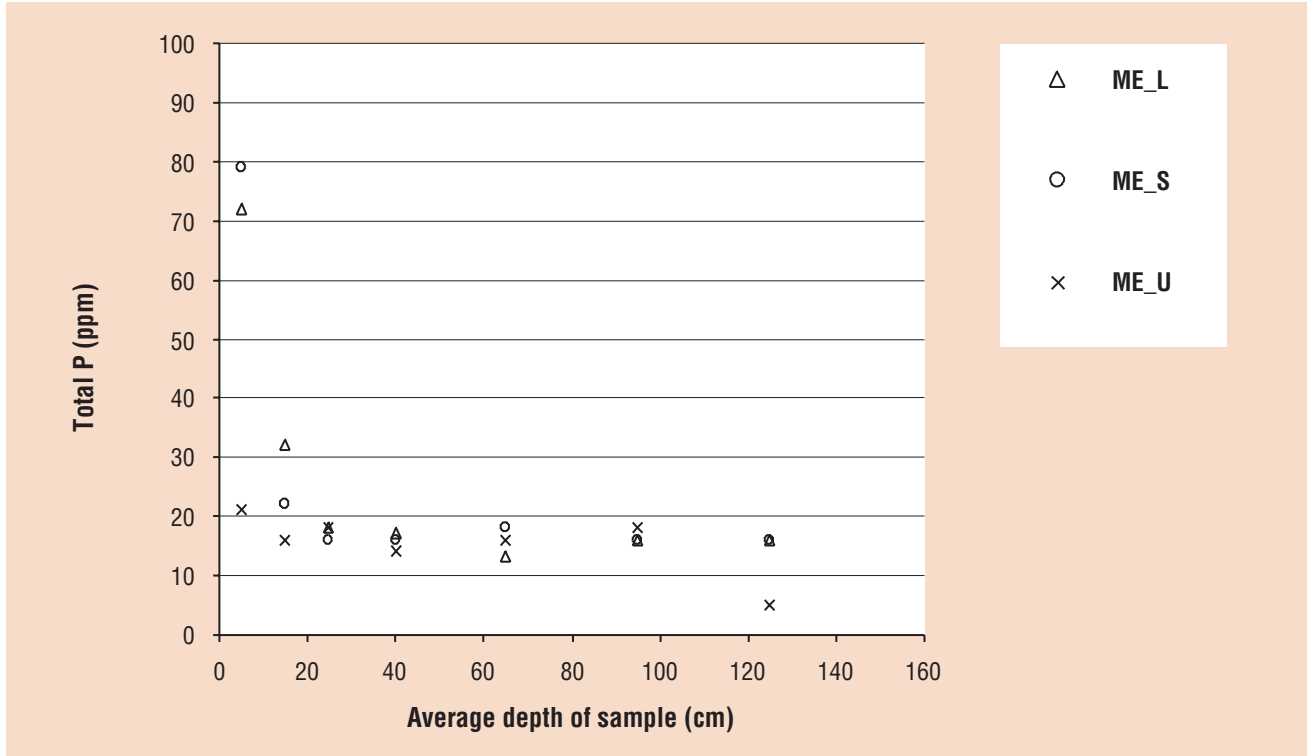
Badgingarra



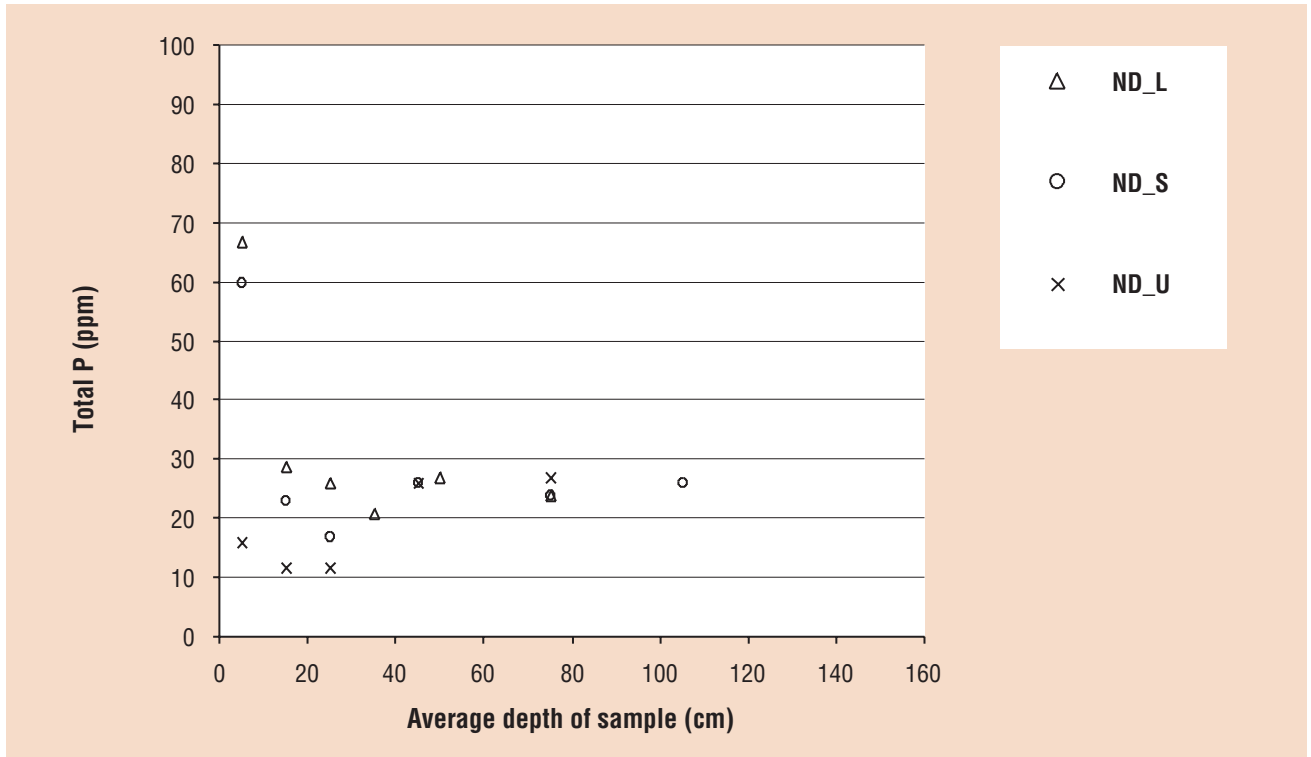
Brookton



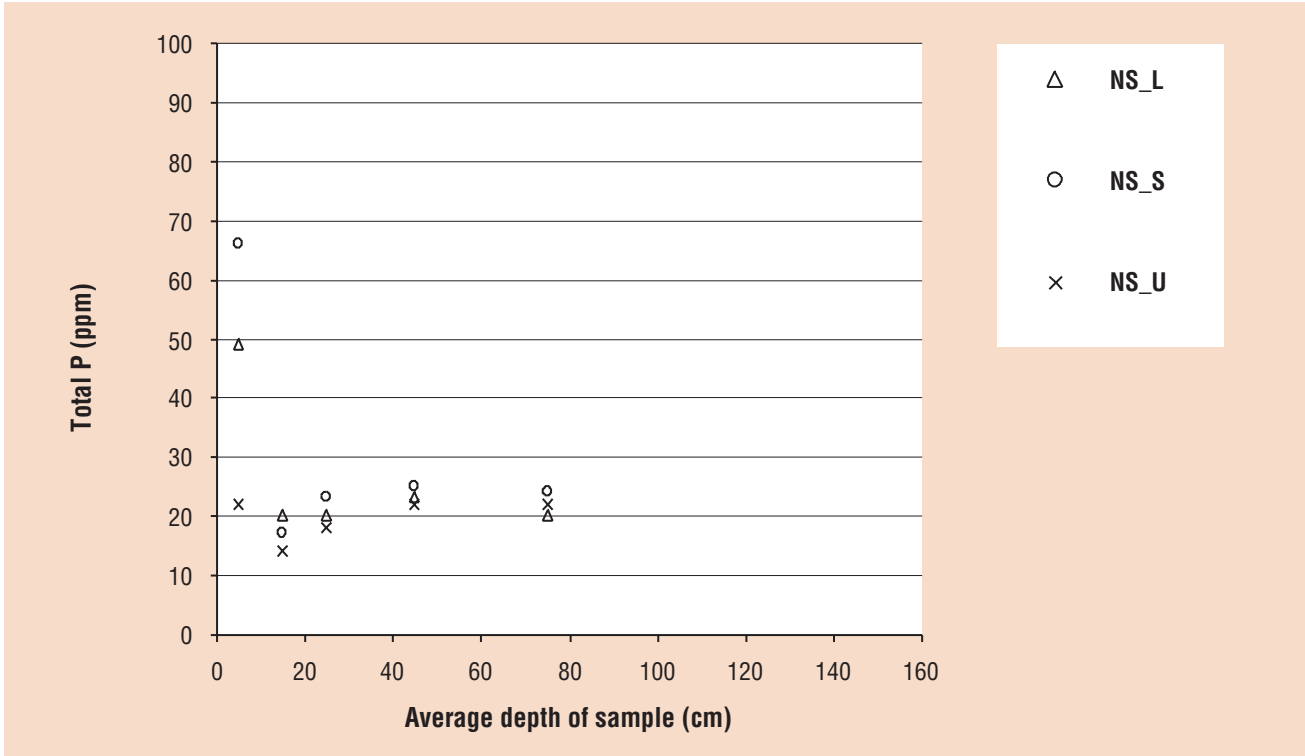
Mullewa



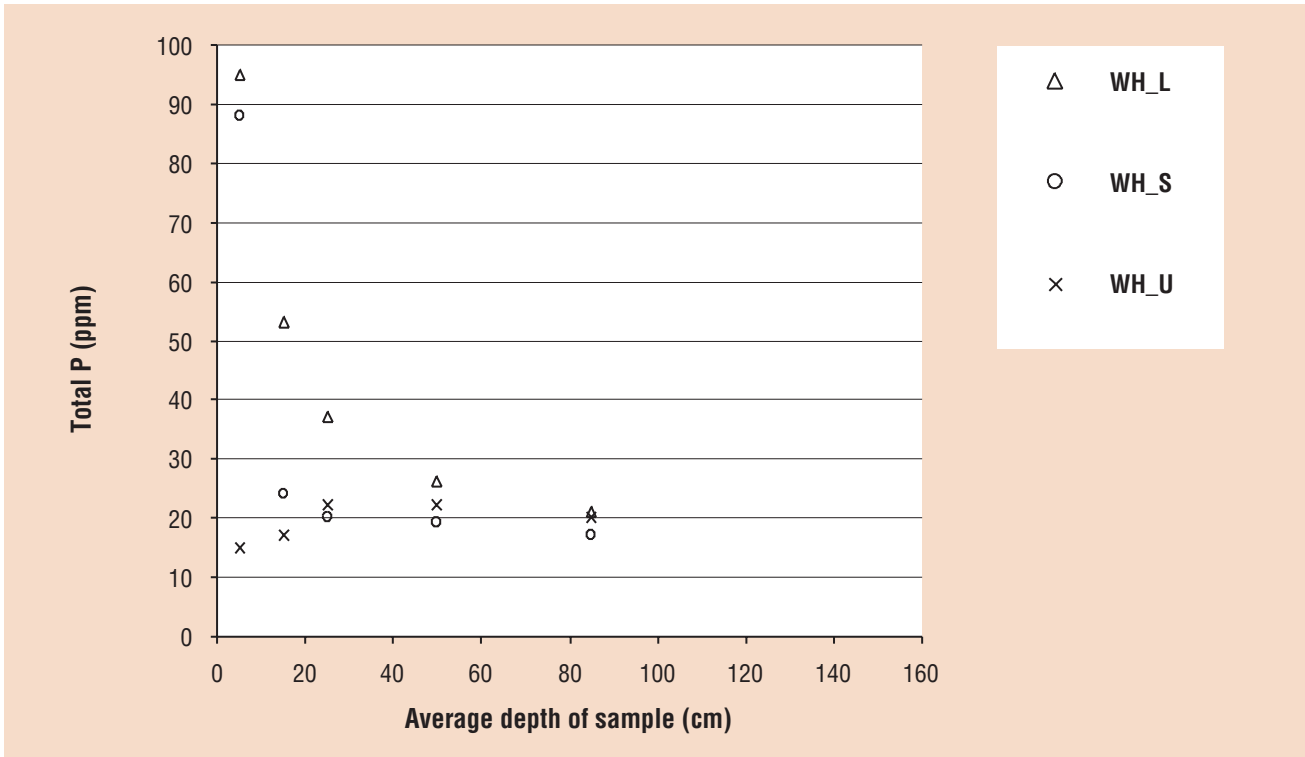
Merredin



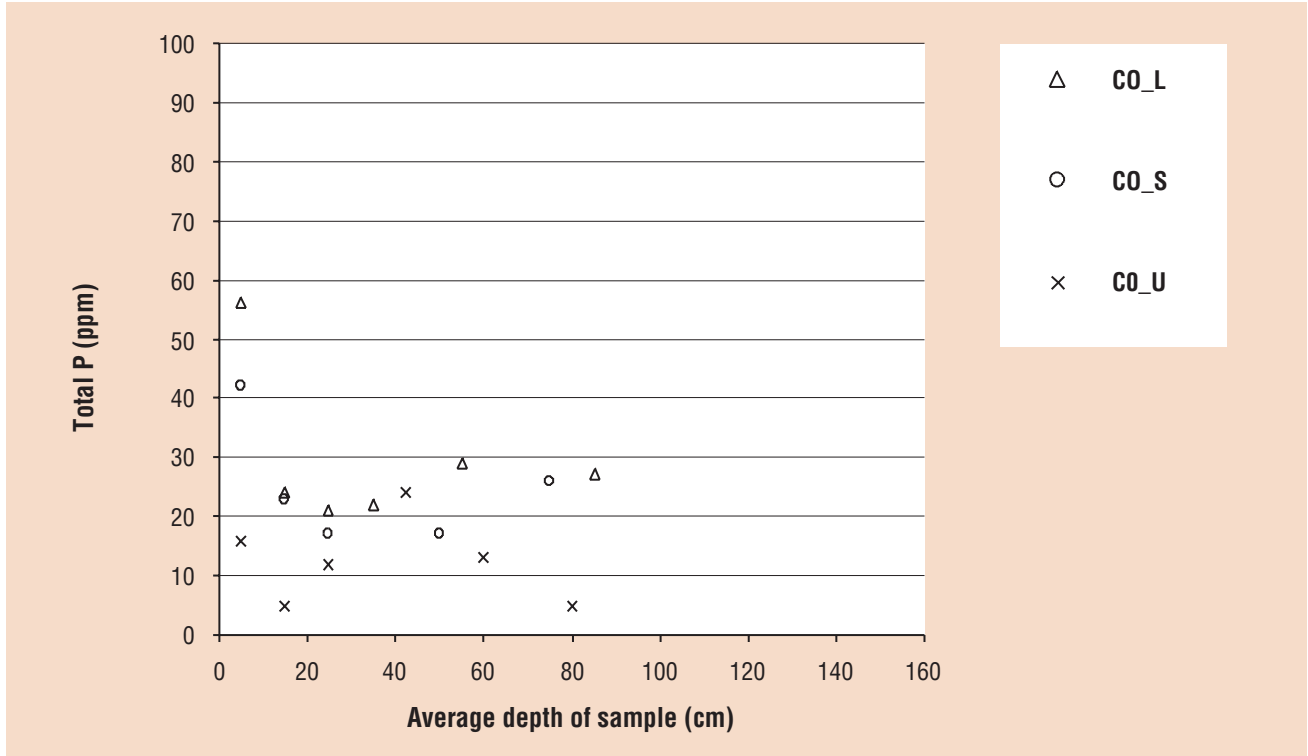
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



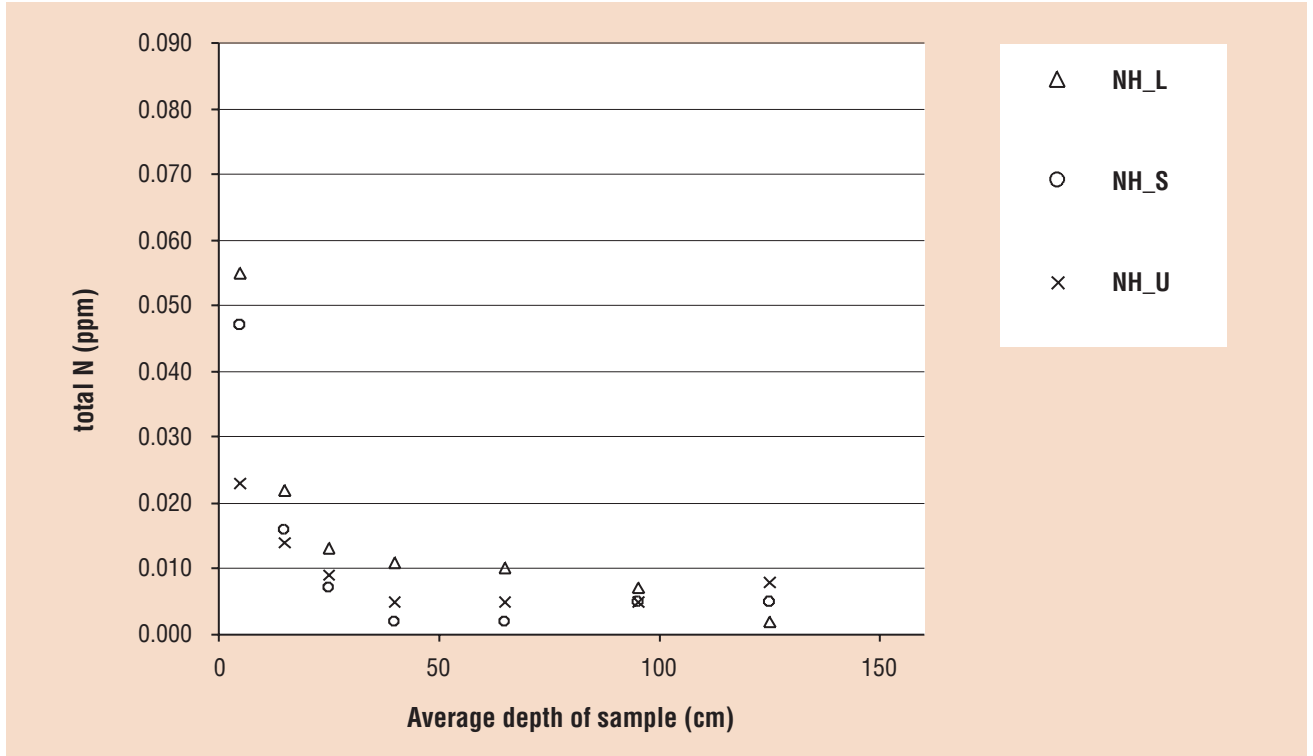
Condingup

APPENDIX 19

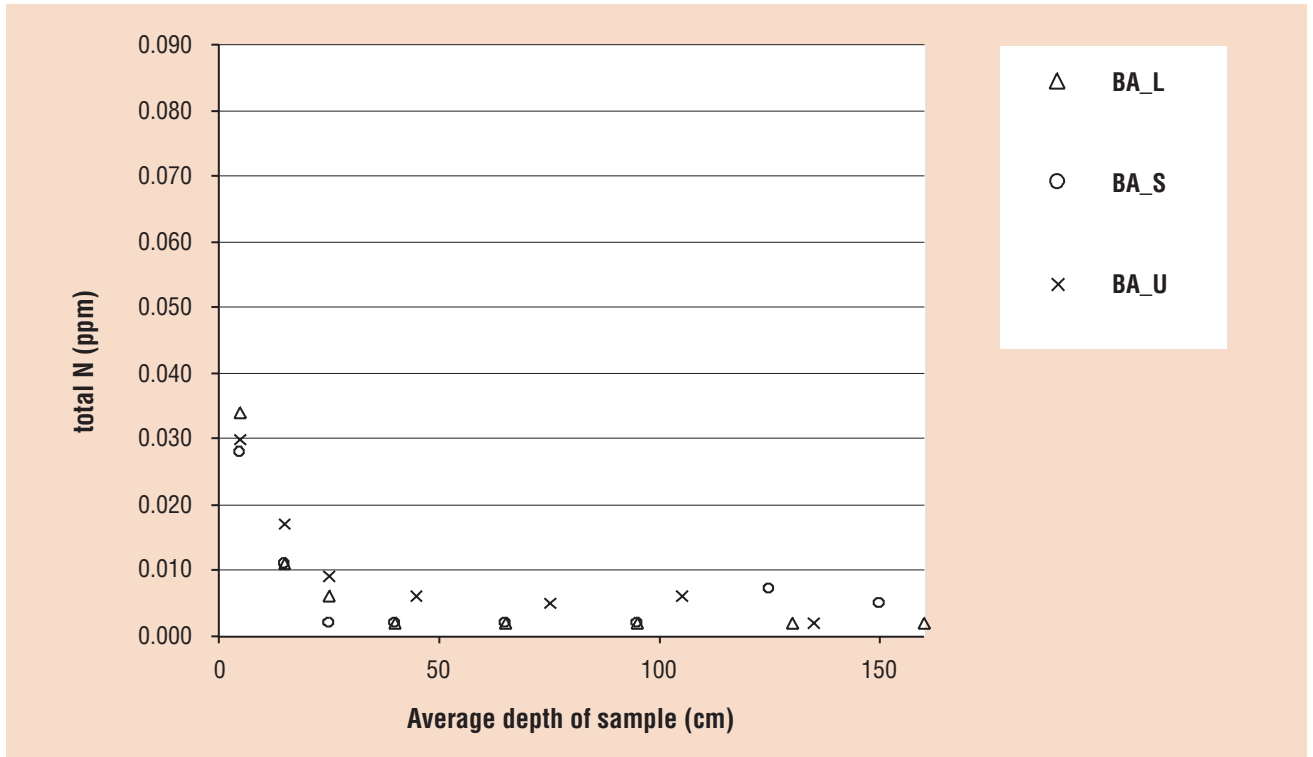
Total N (ppm) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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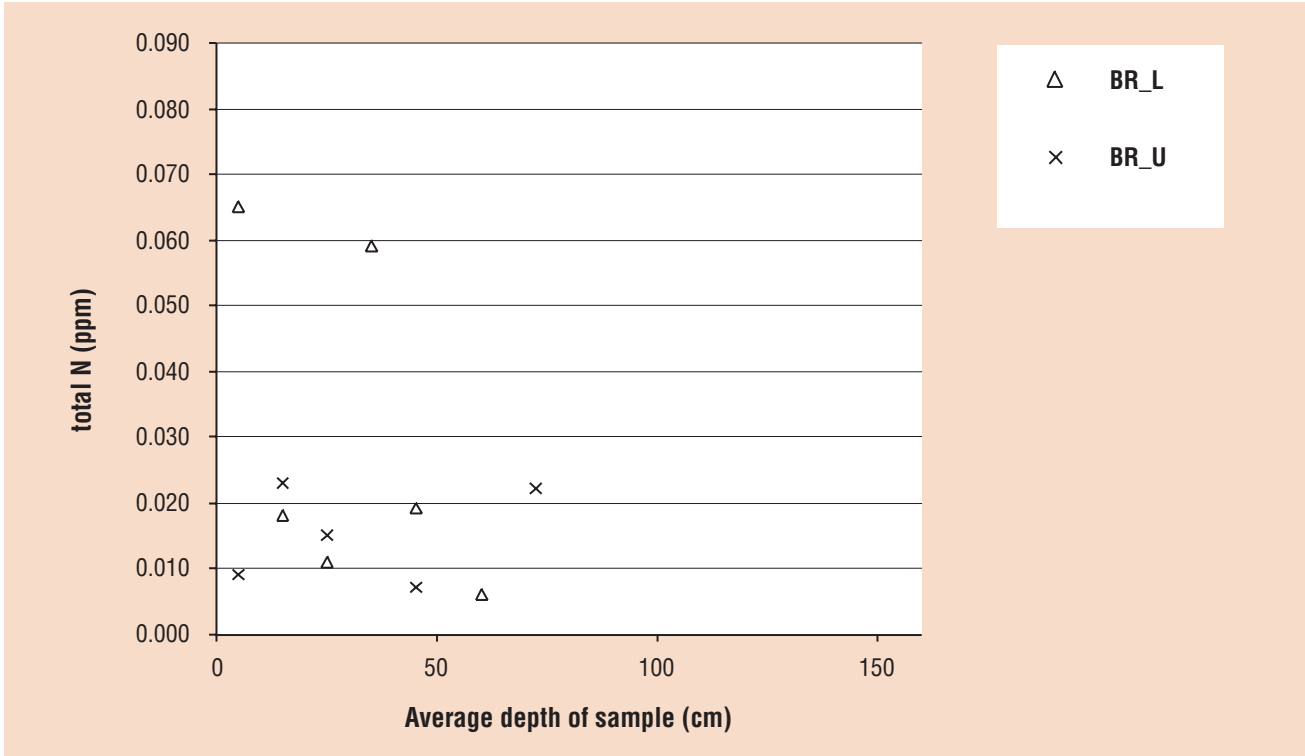
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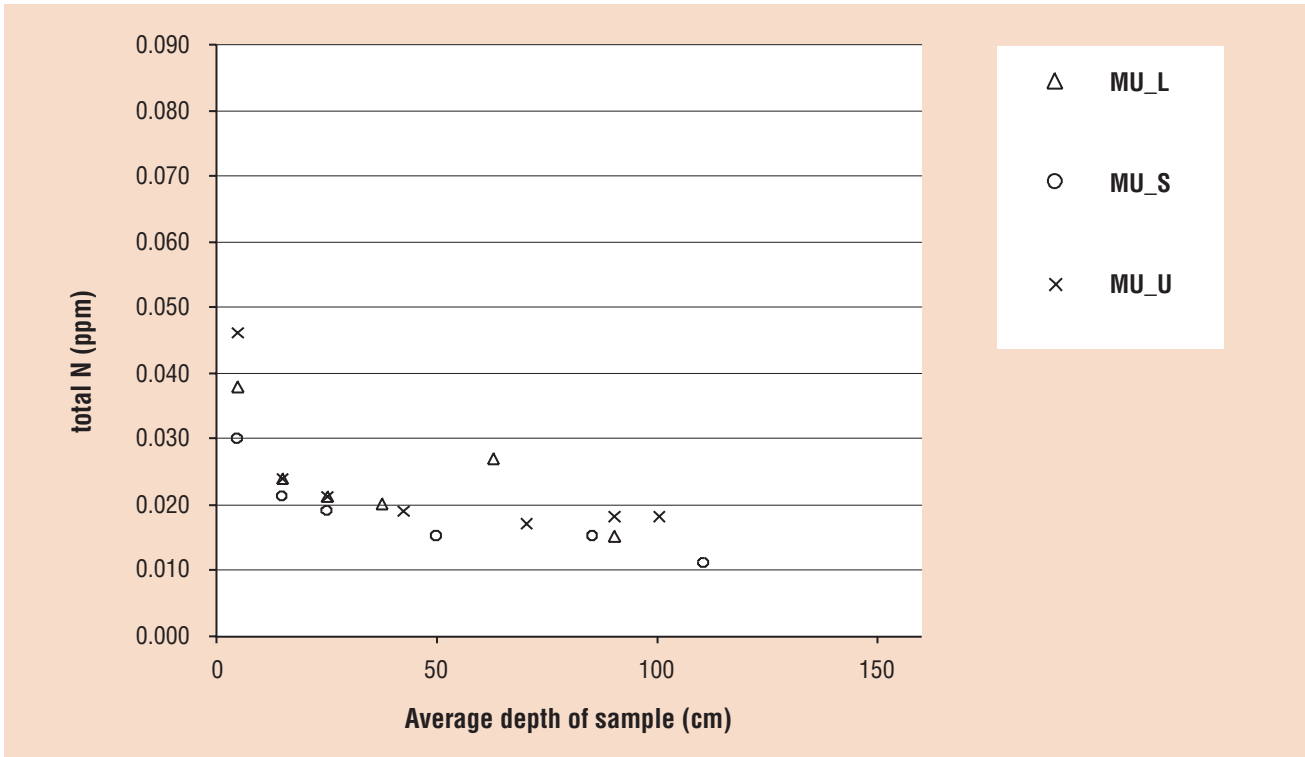
Northampton



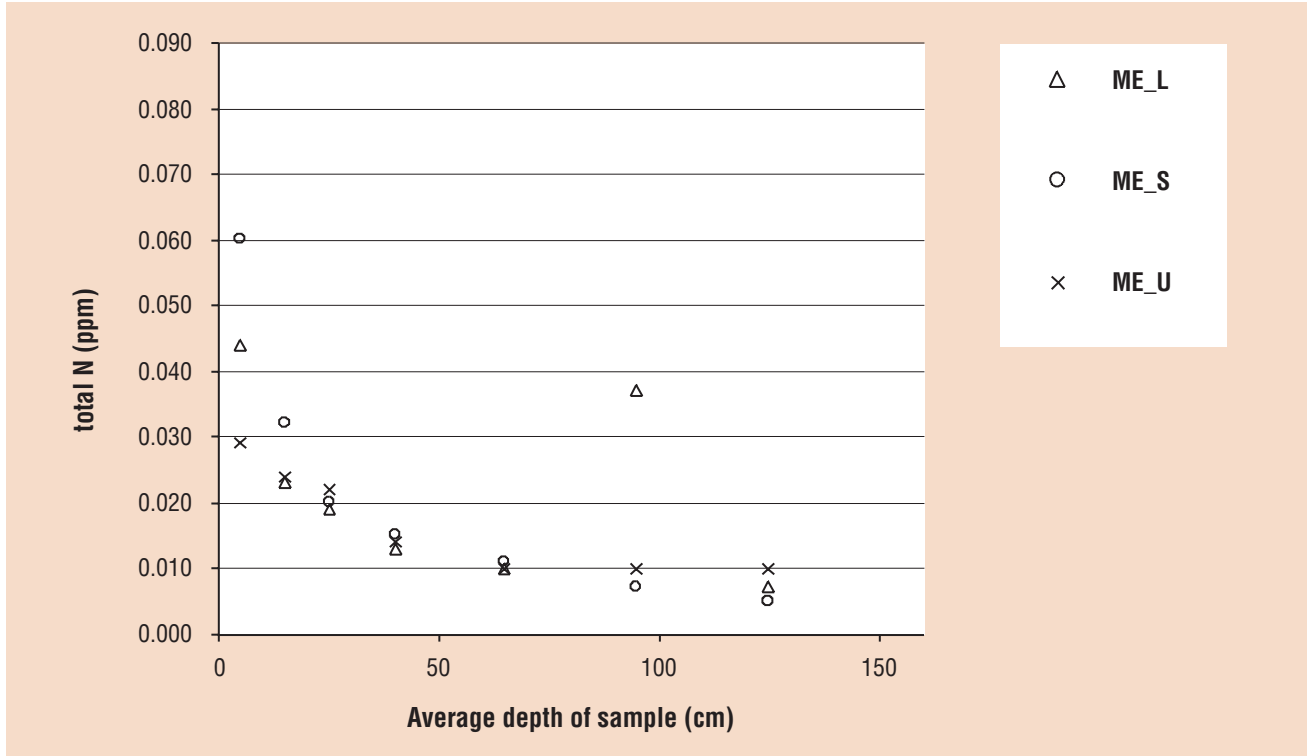
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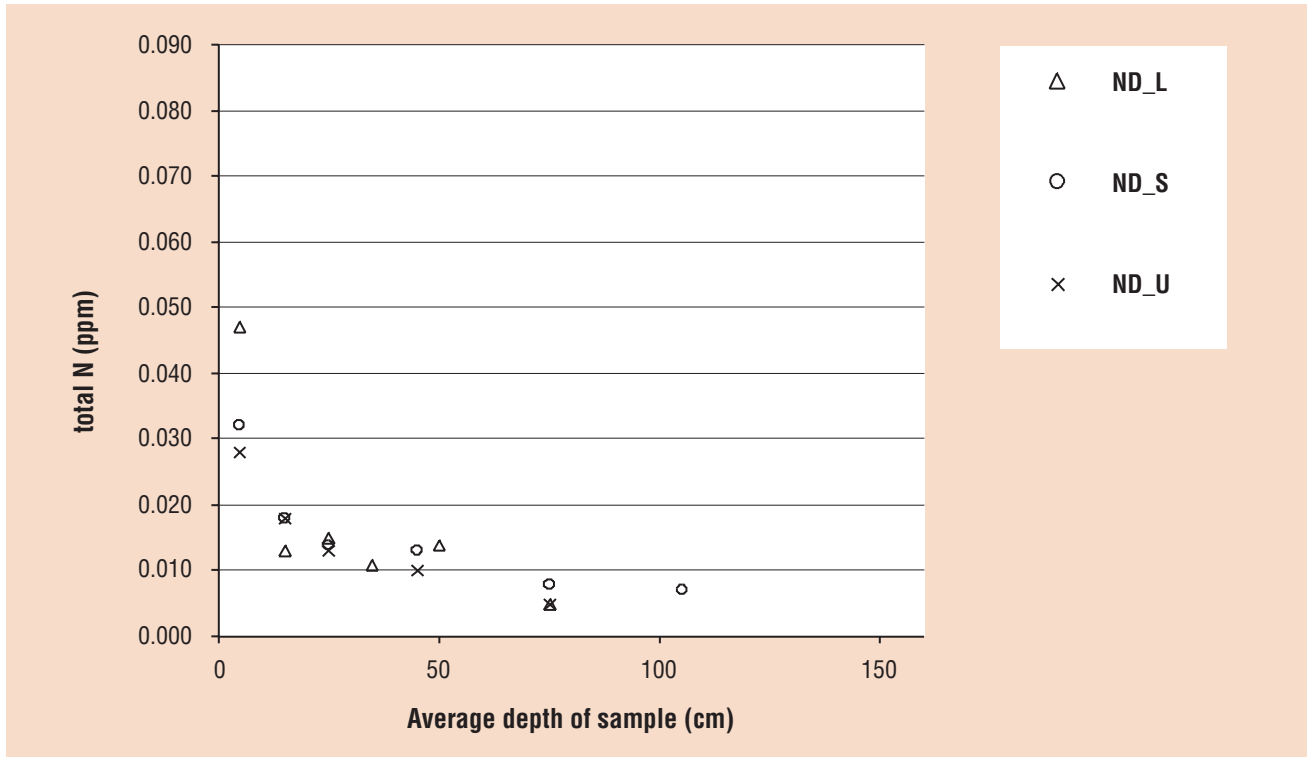
Brookton



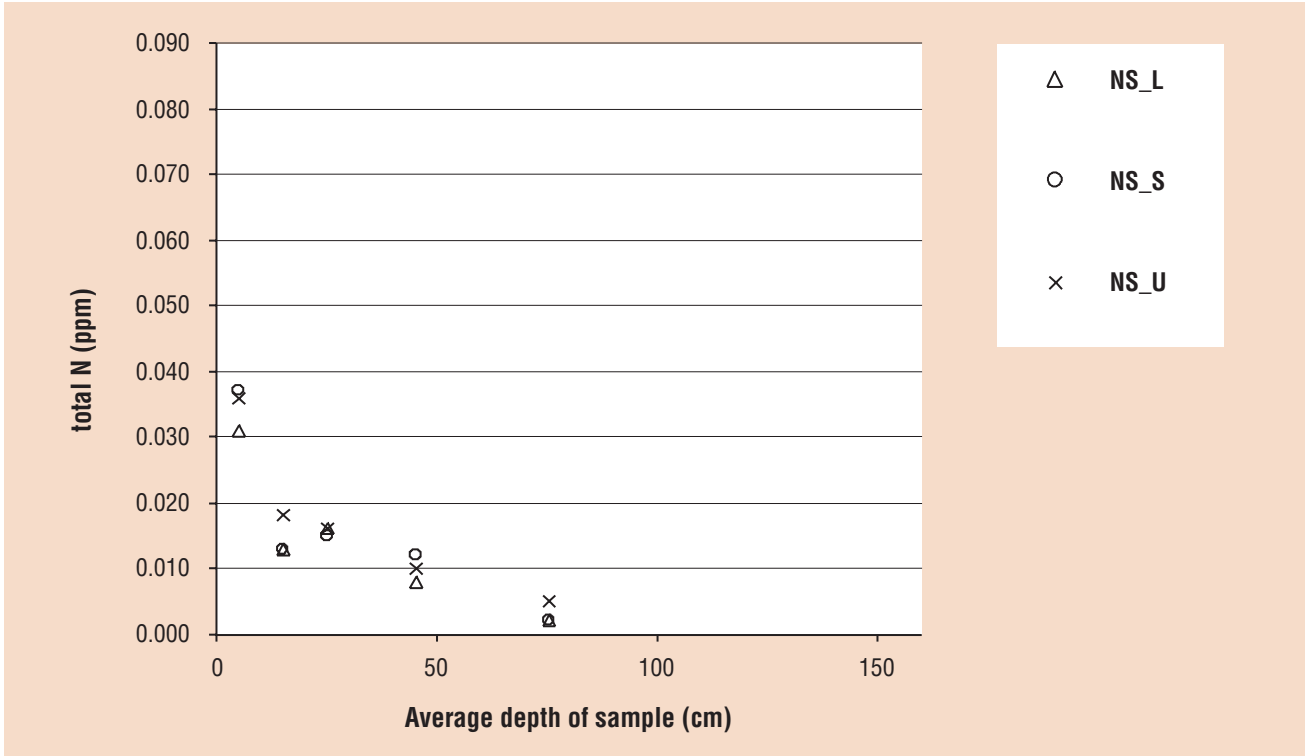
Mullewa



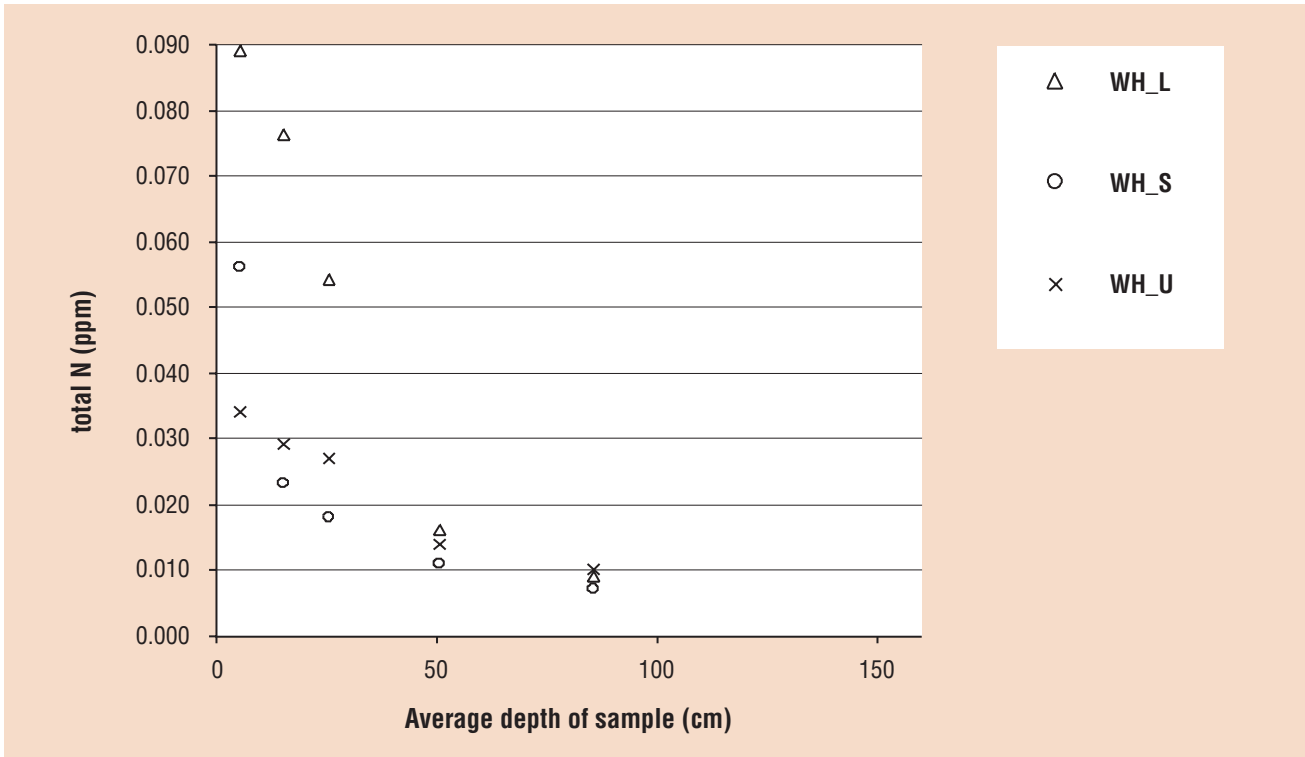
Merredin



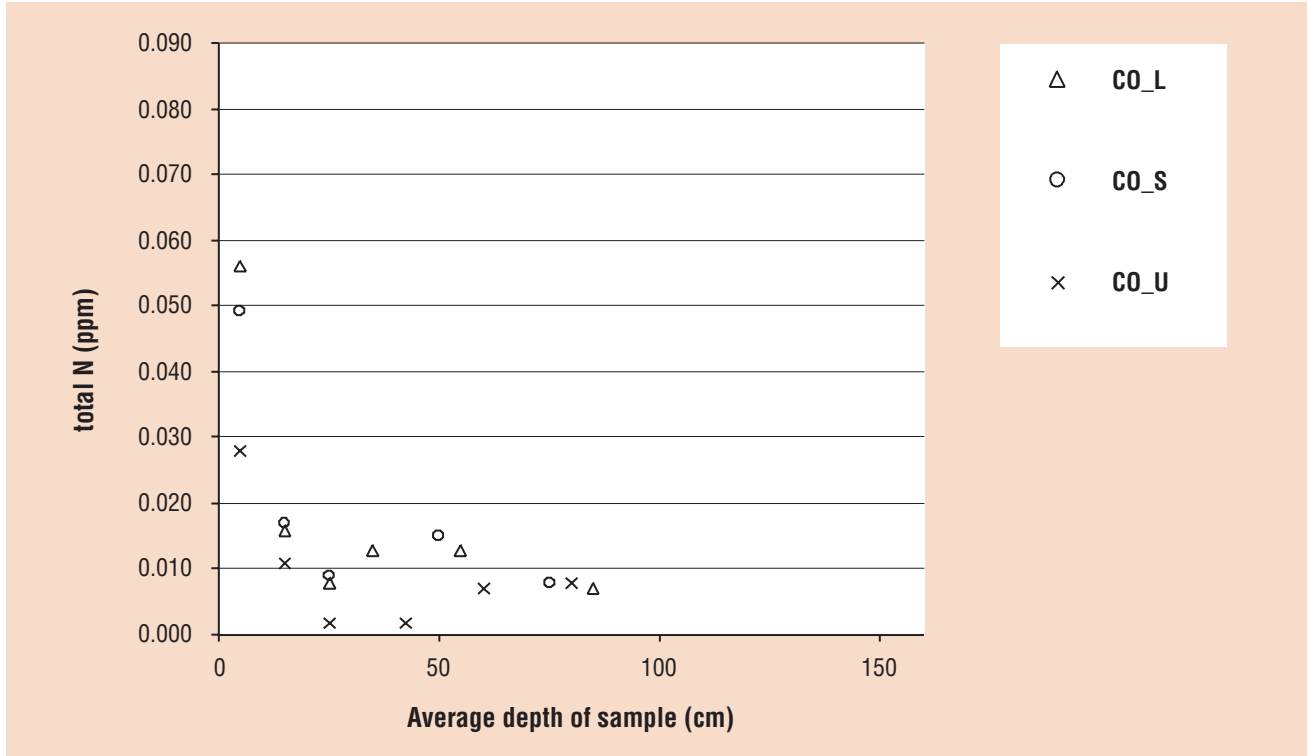
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



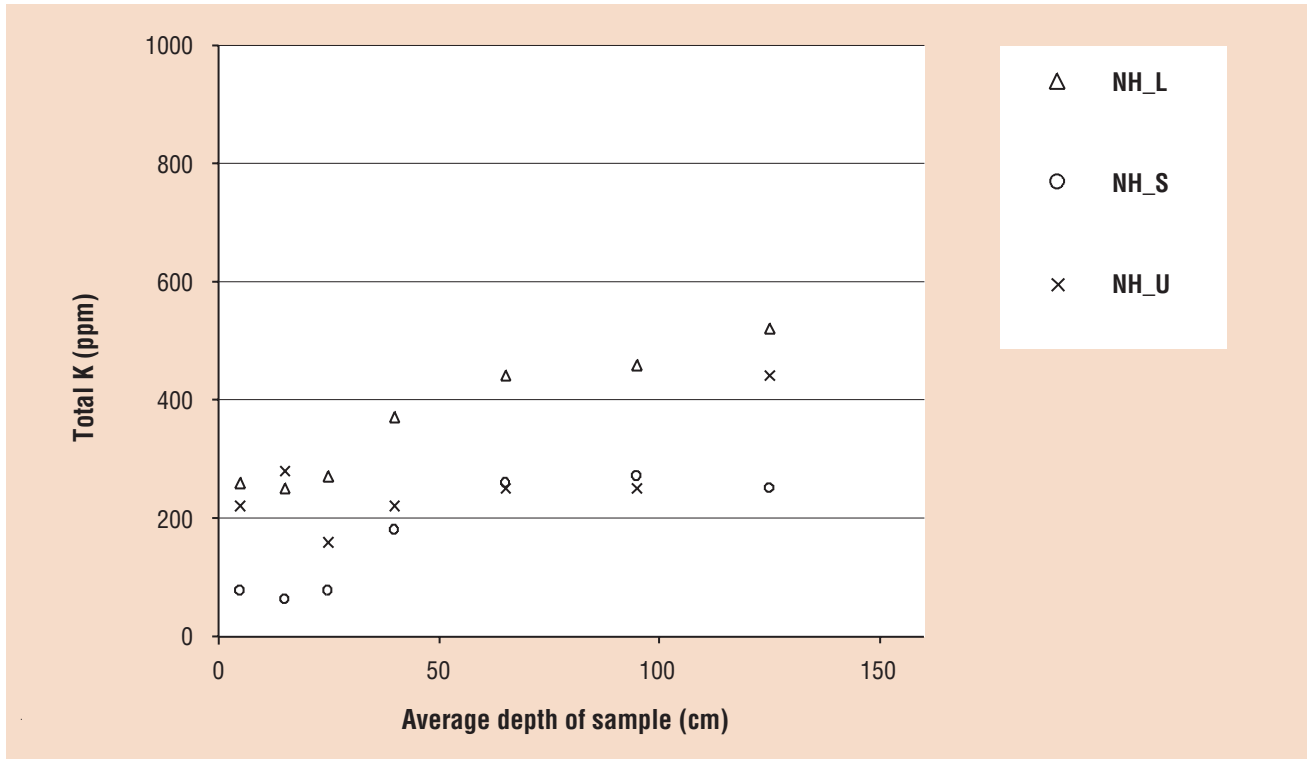
Condingup

APPENDIX 20

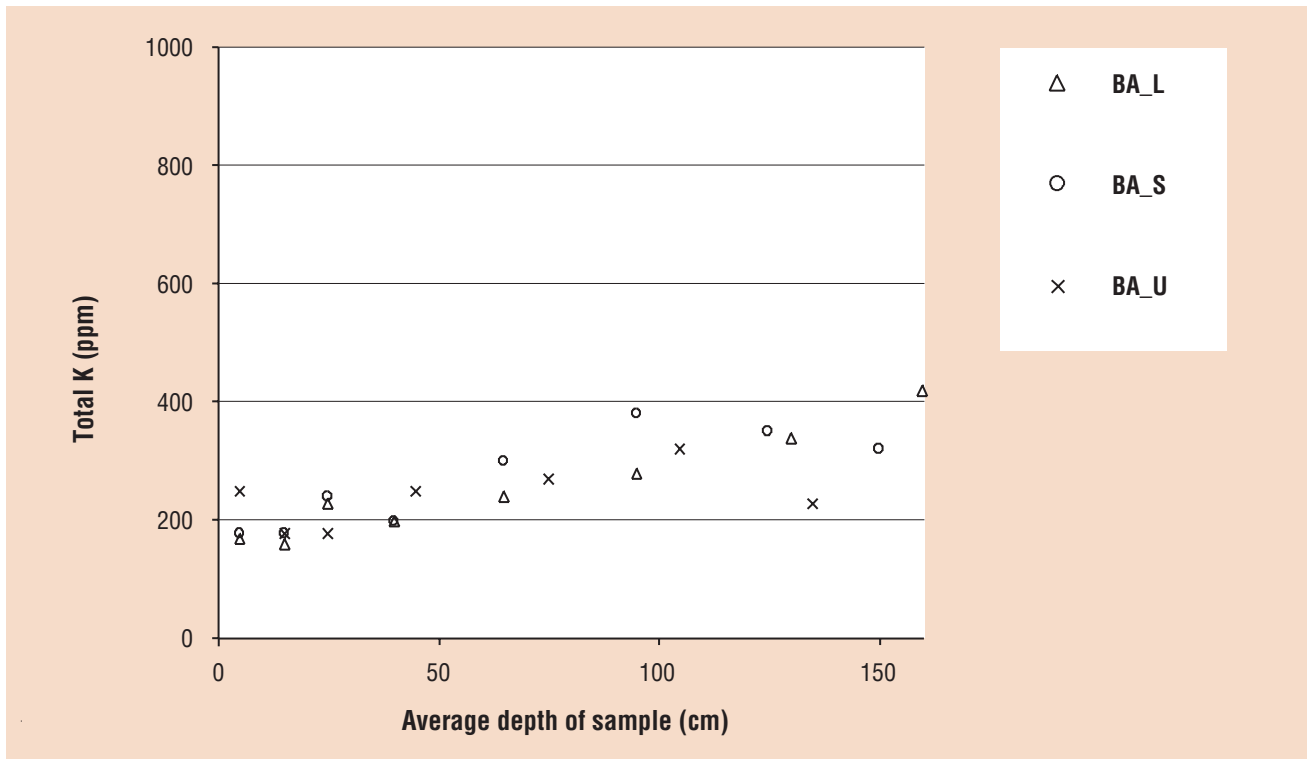
Total K (ppm) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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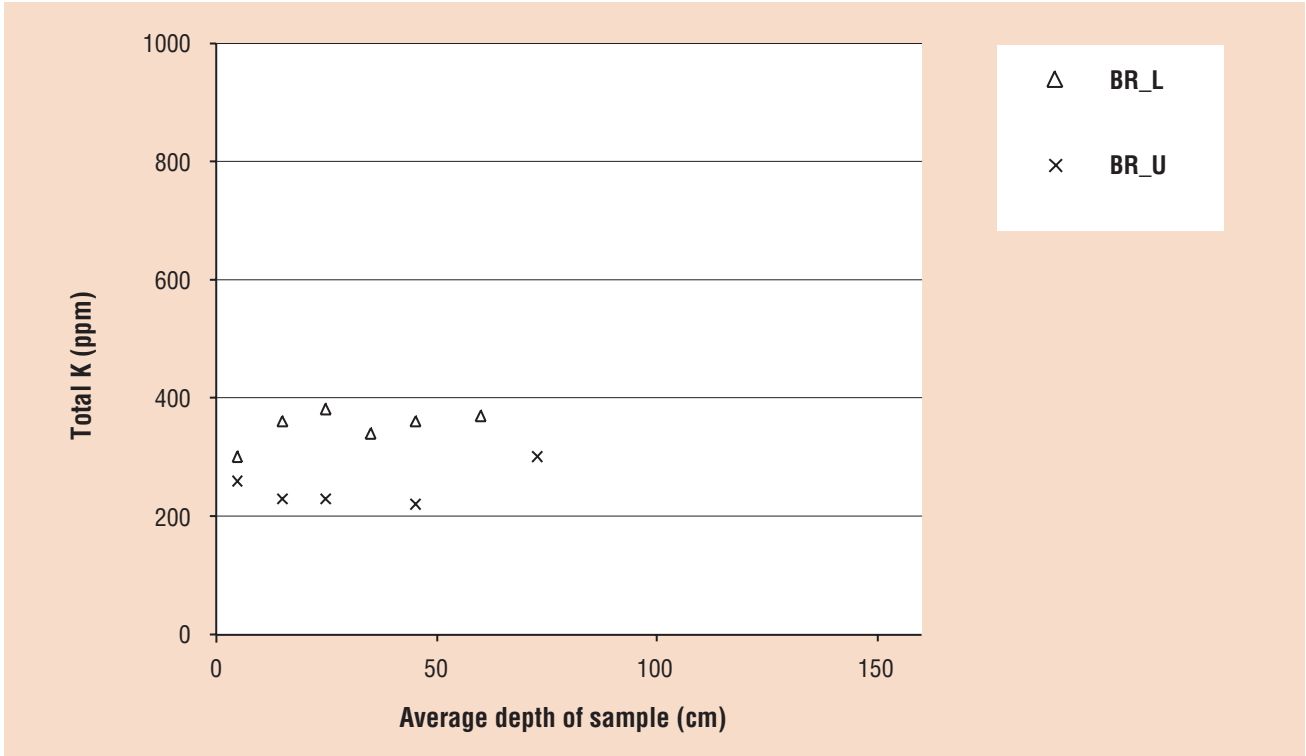
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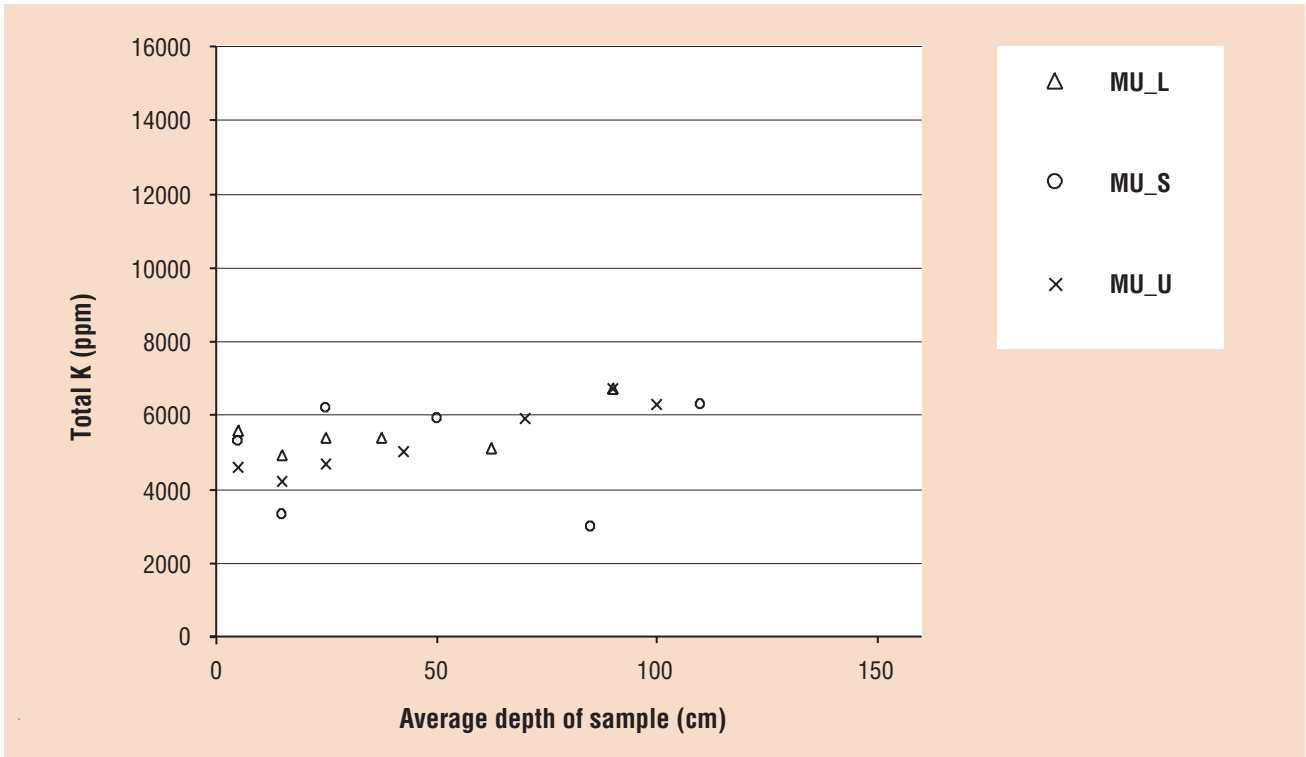
Northampton



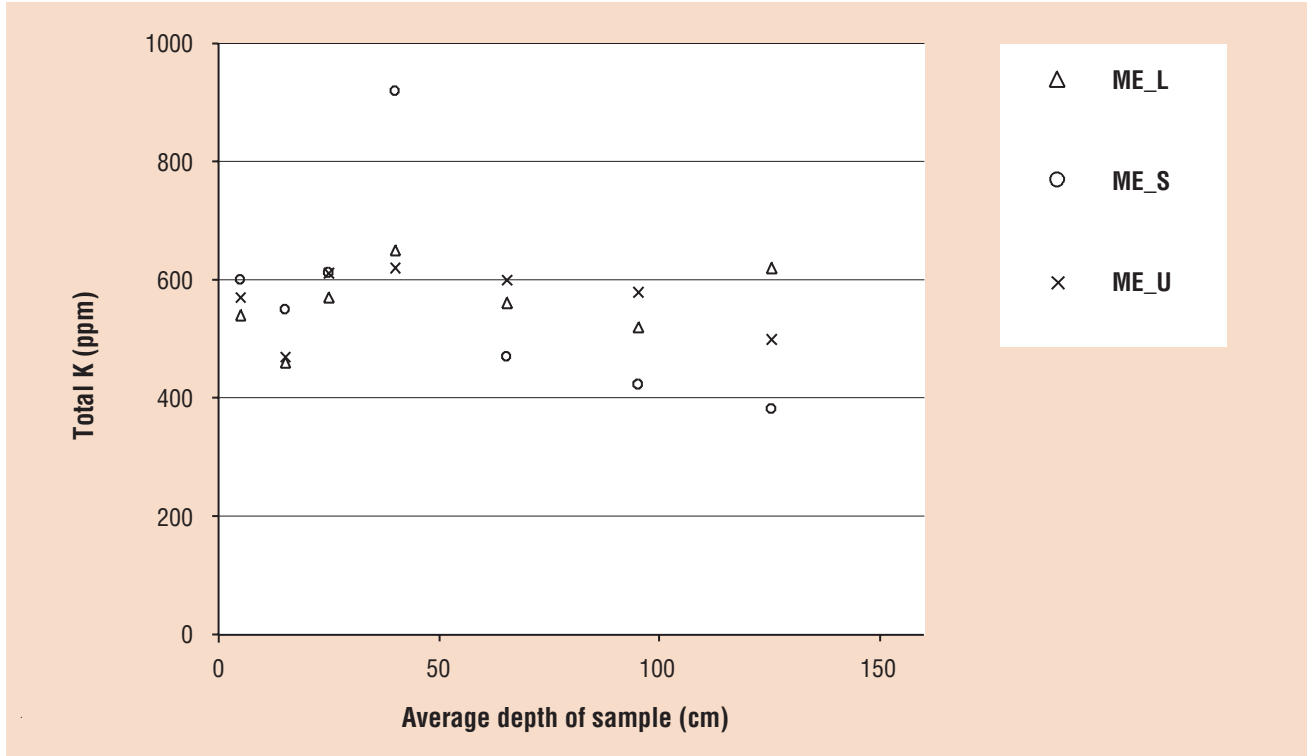
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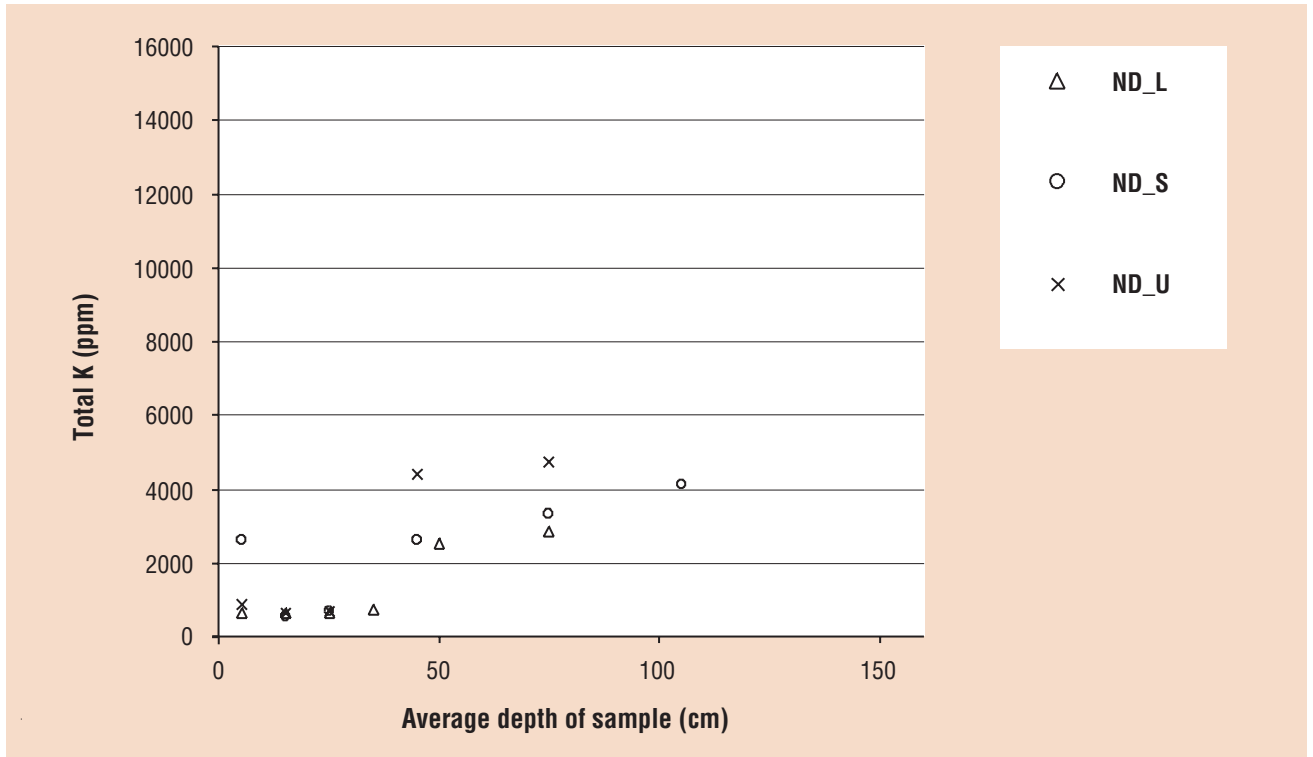
Brookton



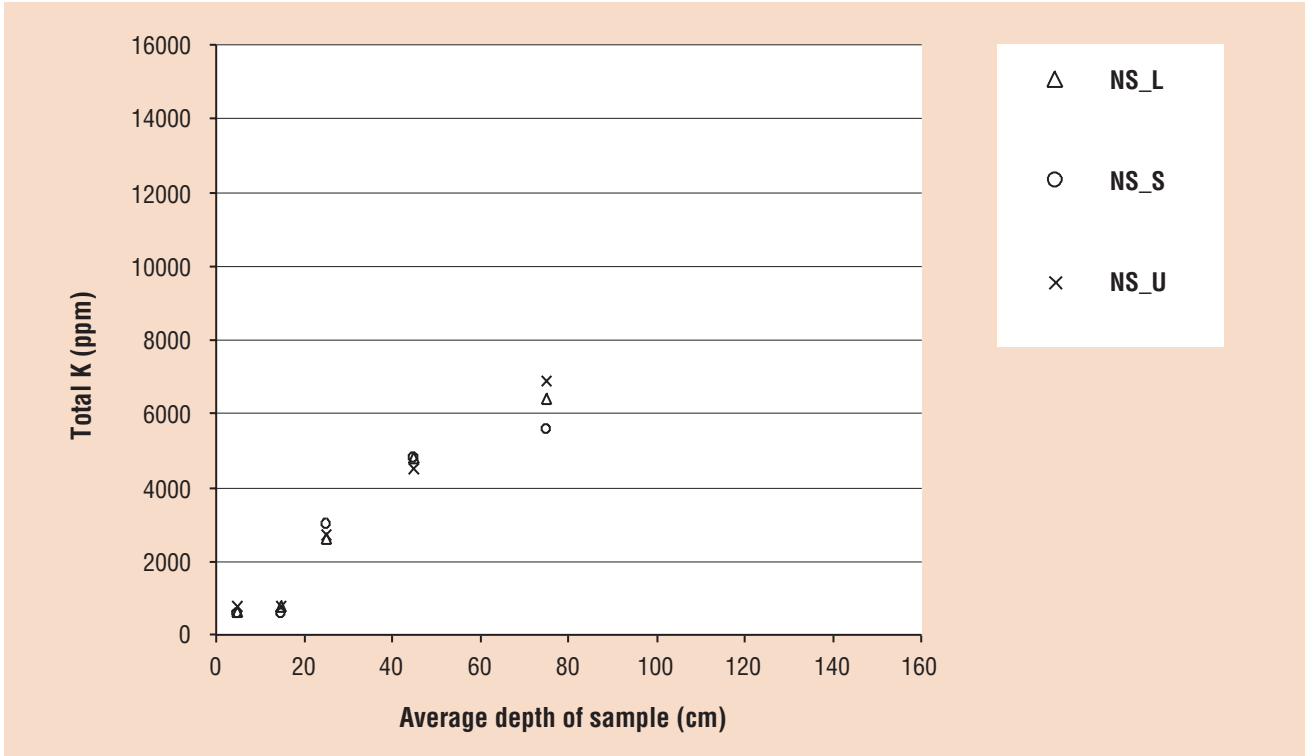
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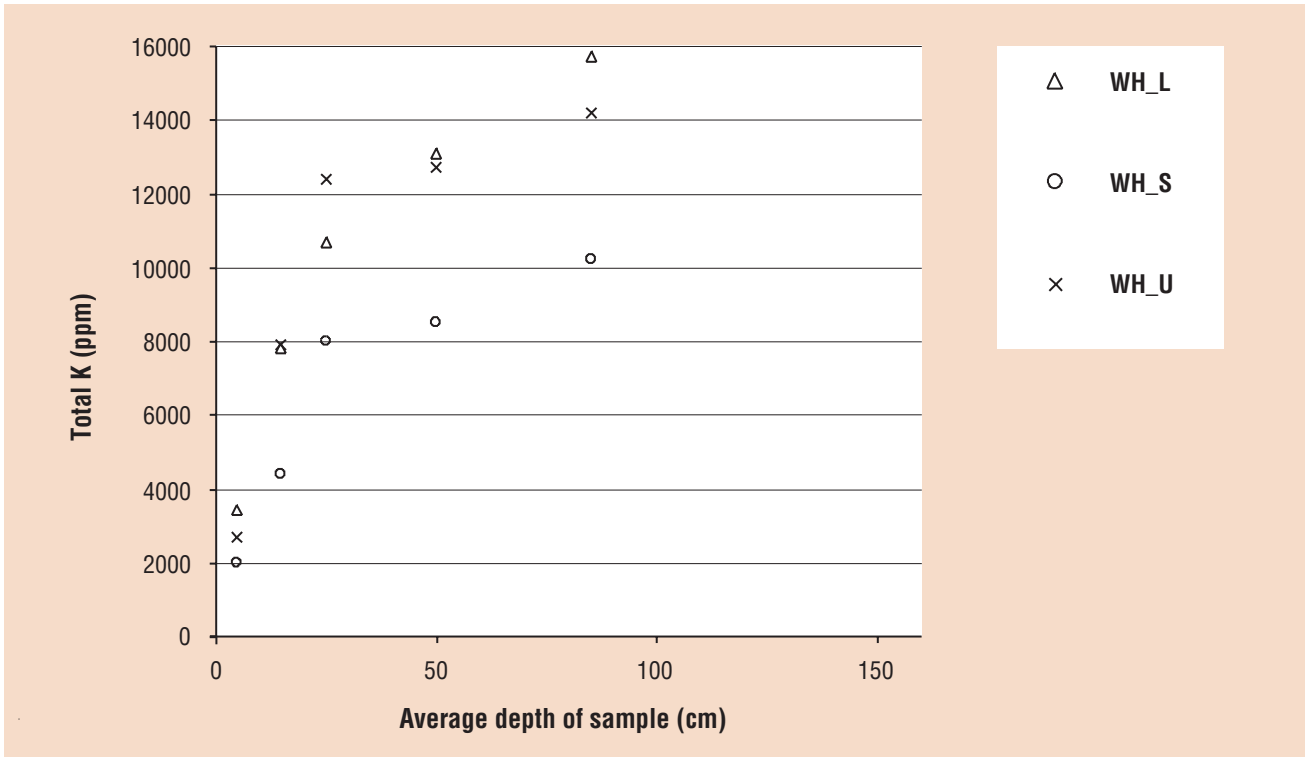
Merredin



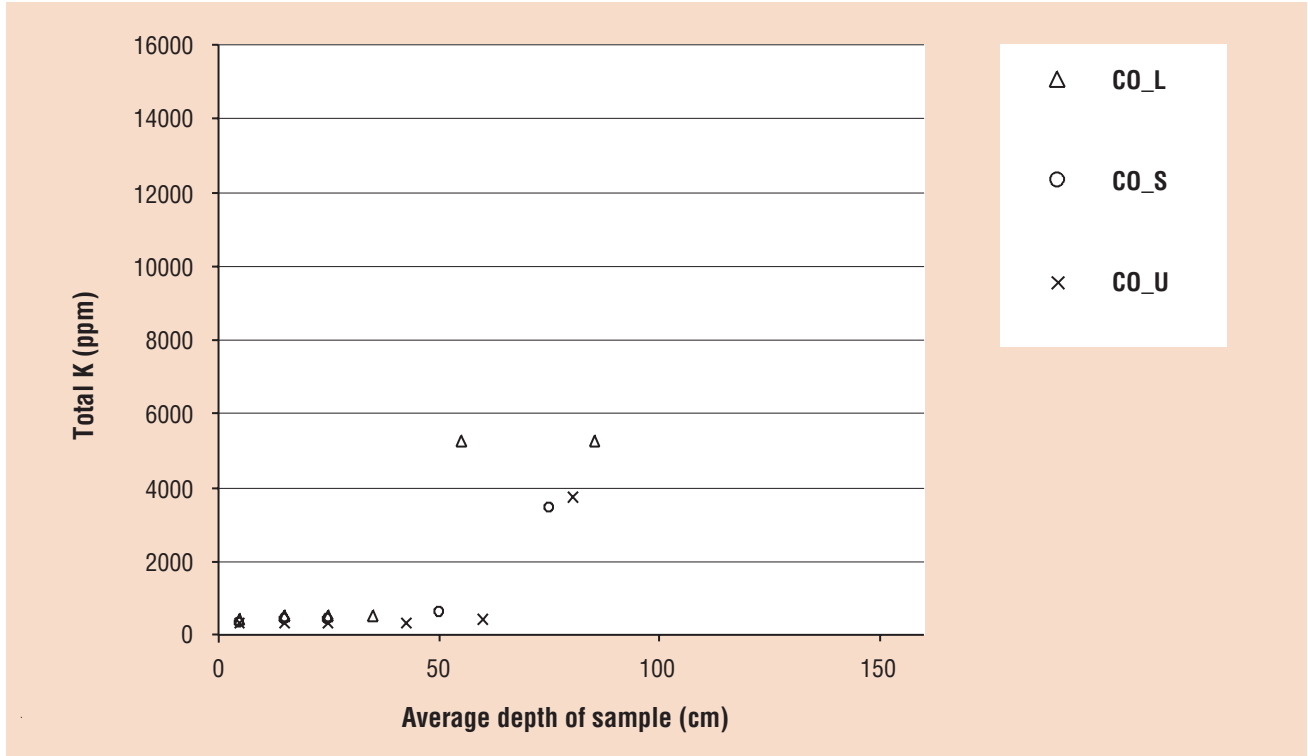
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



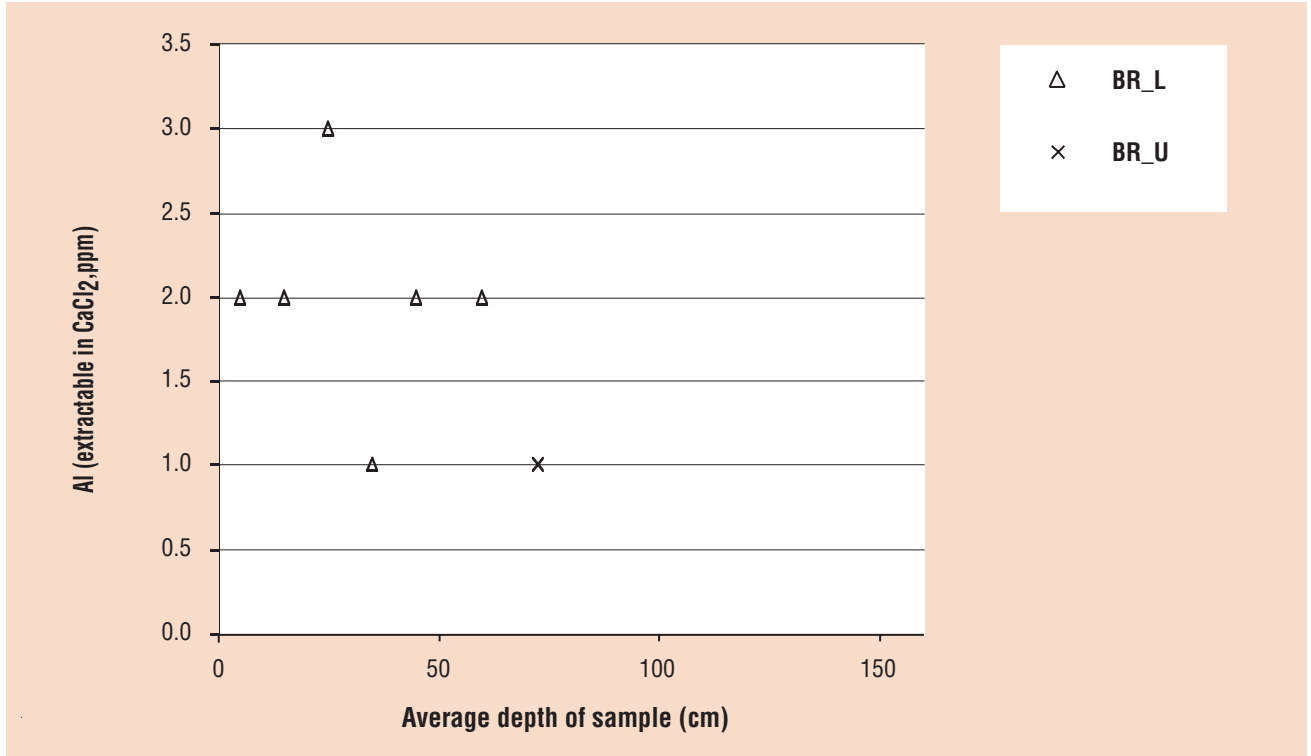
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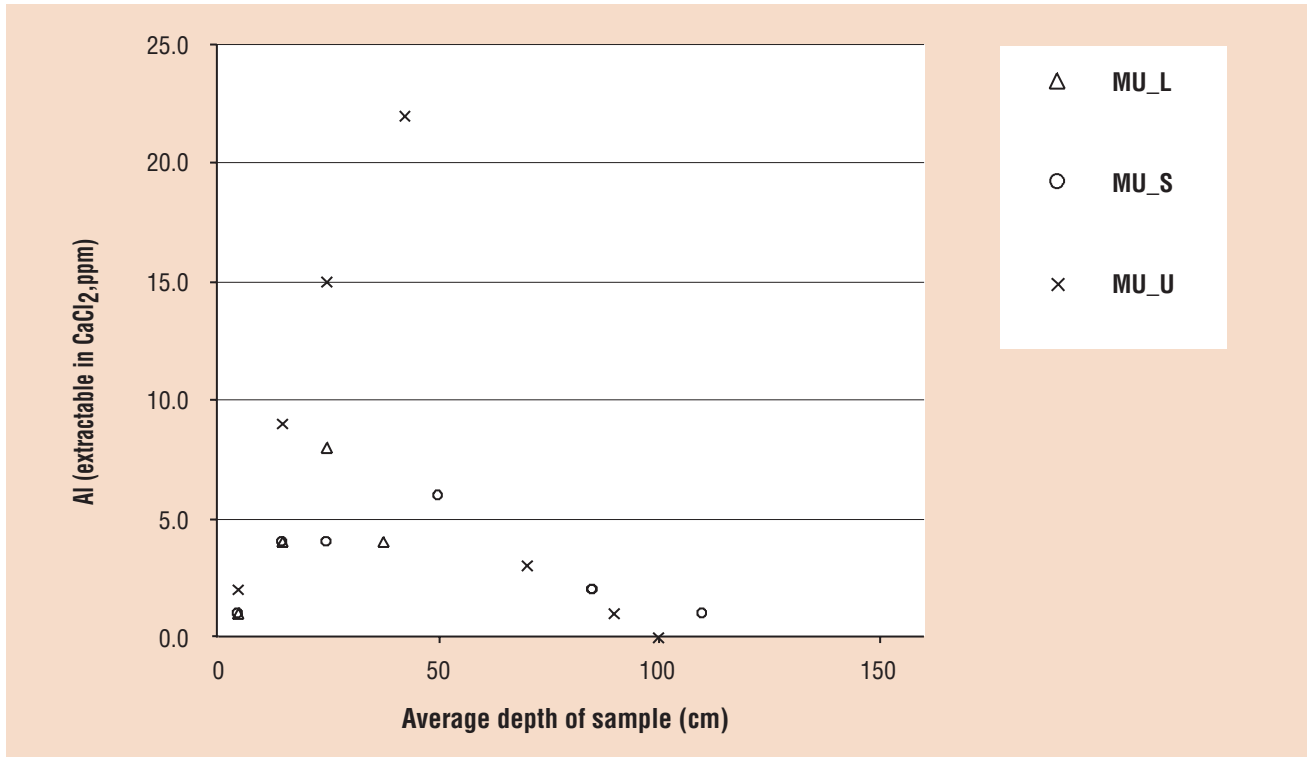
Extractable Al (ppm, in 1:5 CaCl₂) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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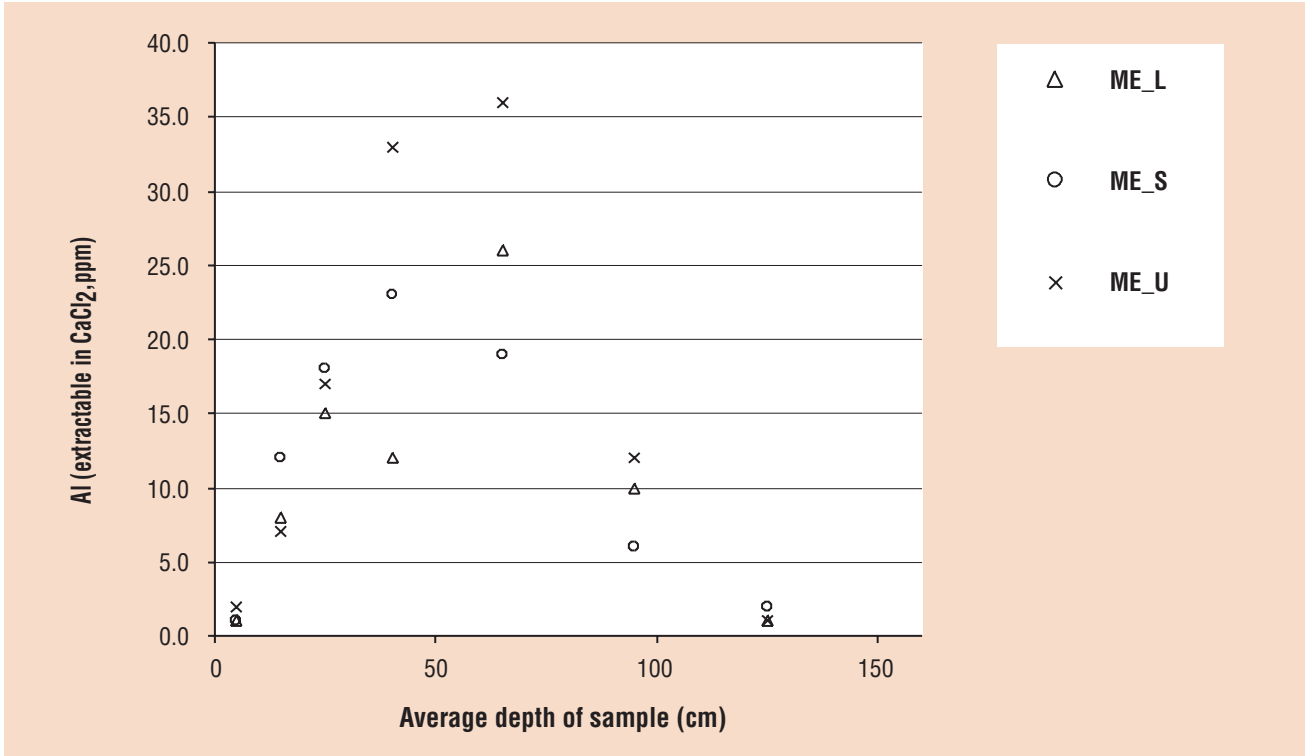
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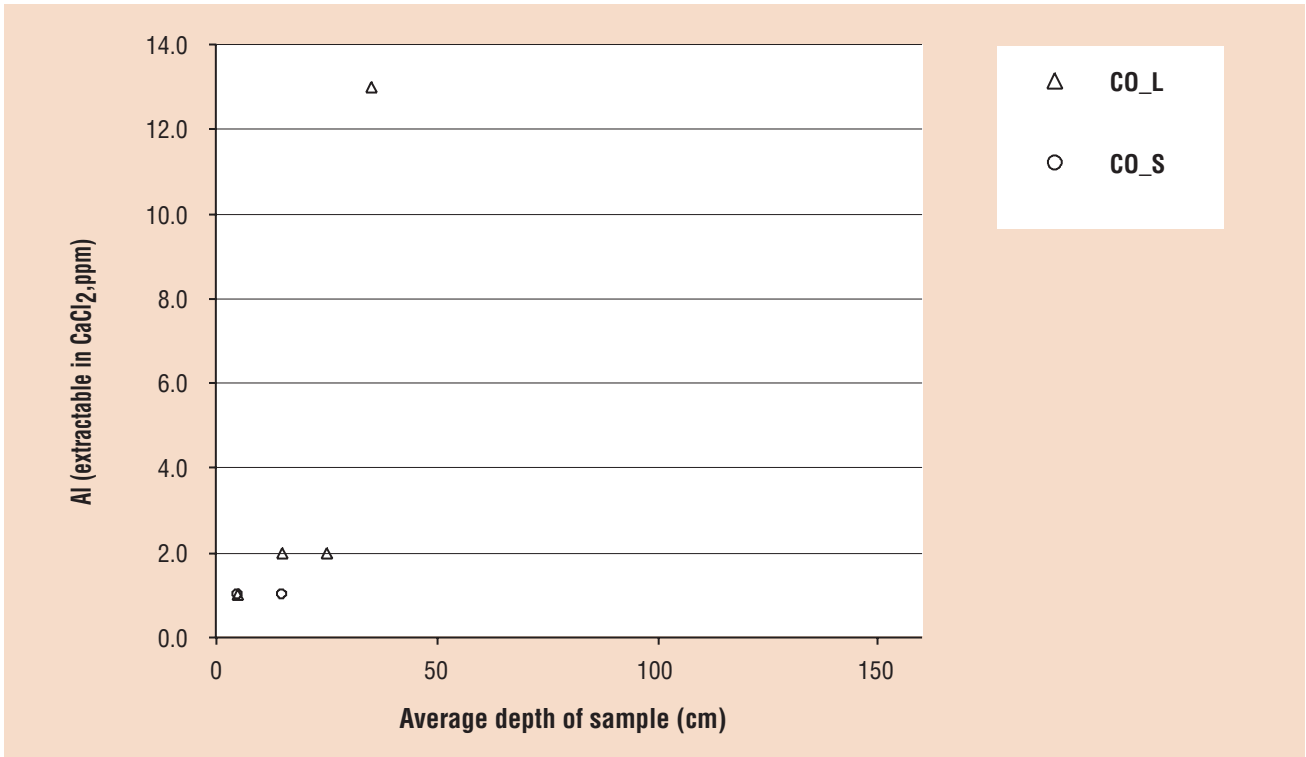
Brookton



Mullewa



Merredin



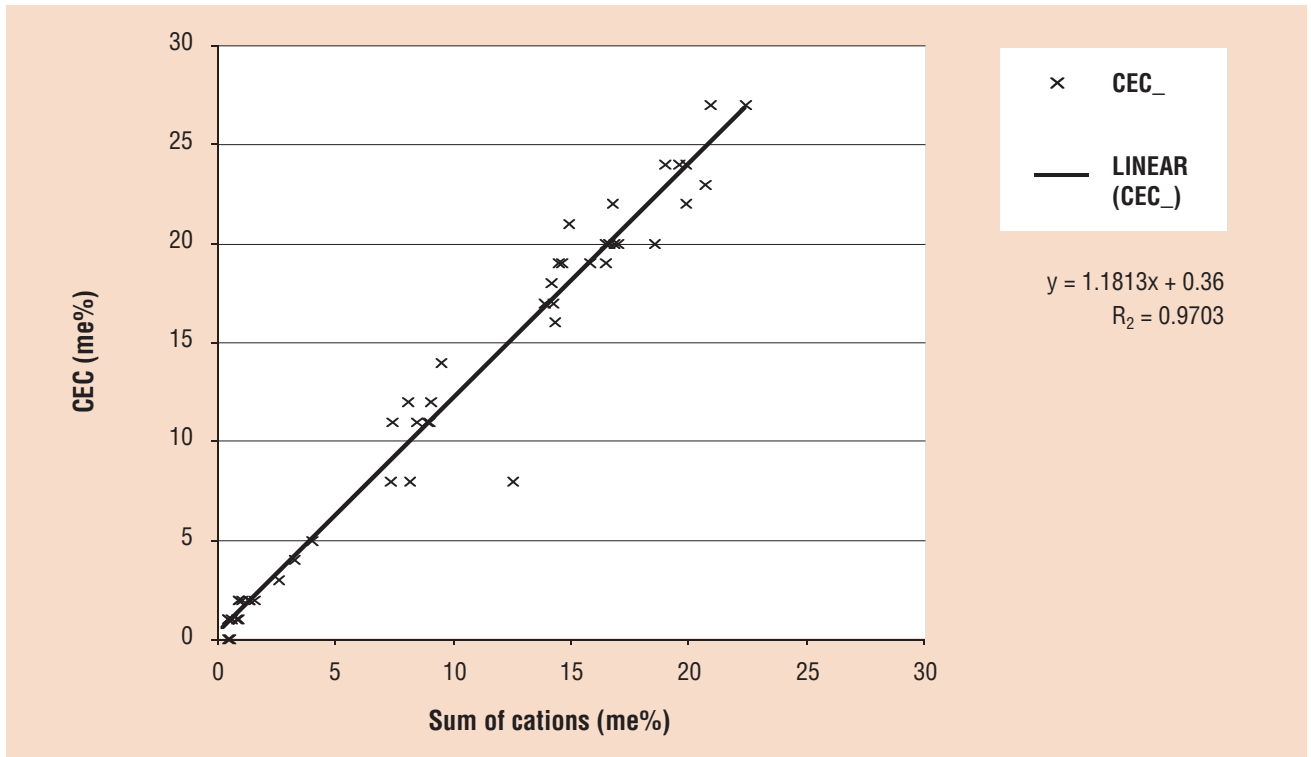
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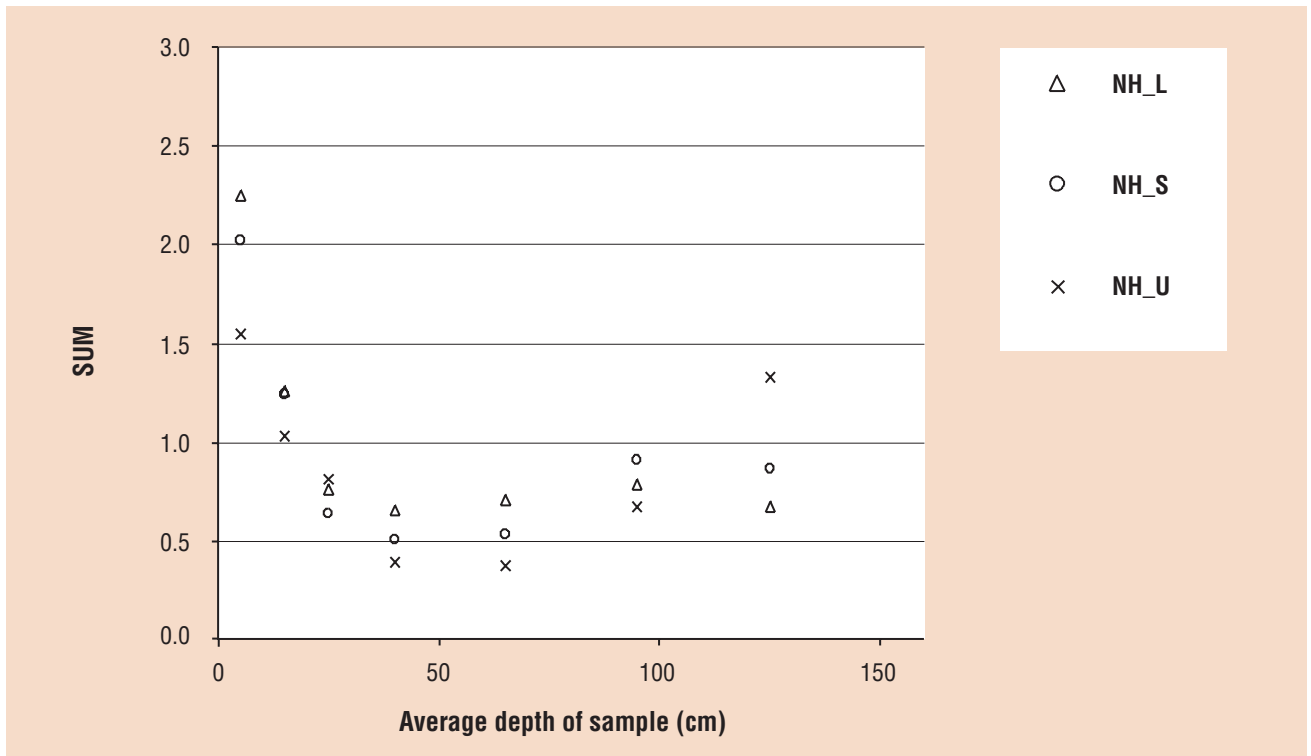
Sum of Cations (me%) of Fine Earth Fraction by Average Sample Depth

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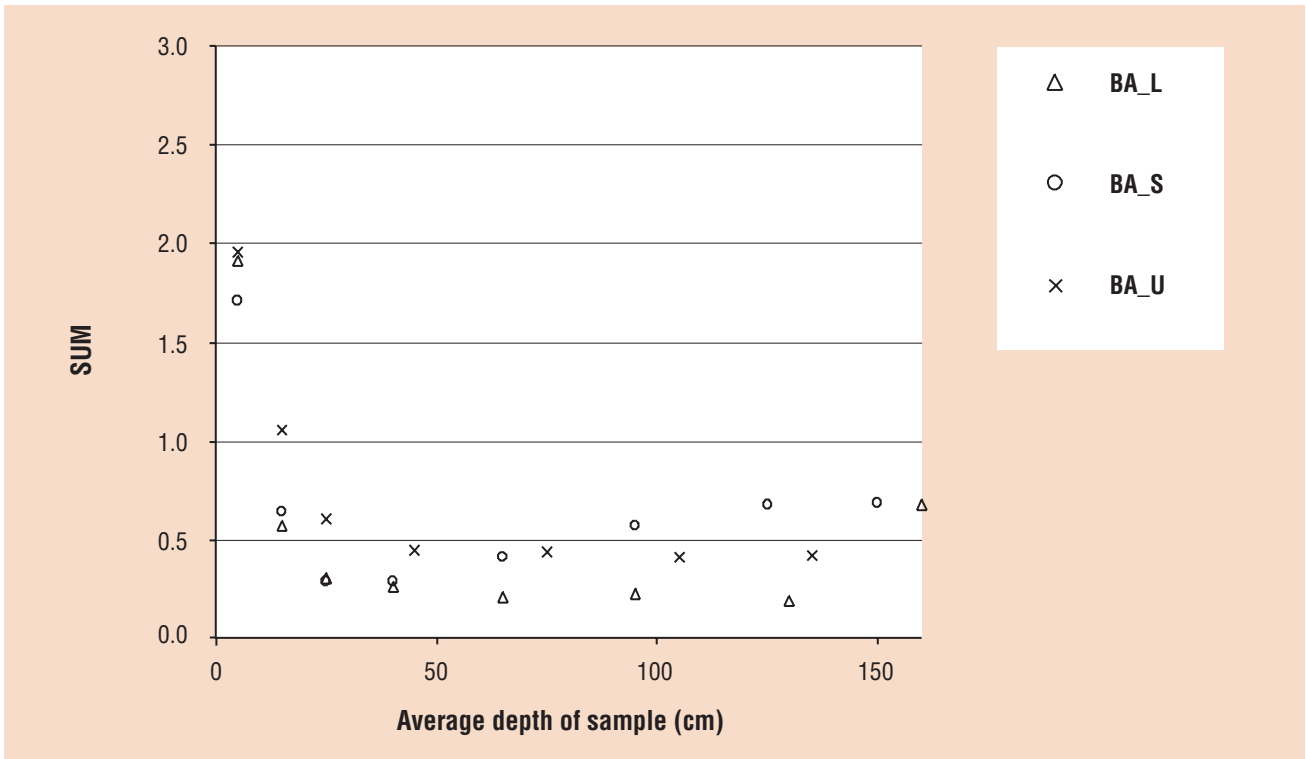
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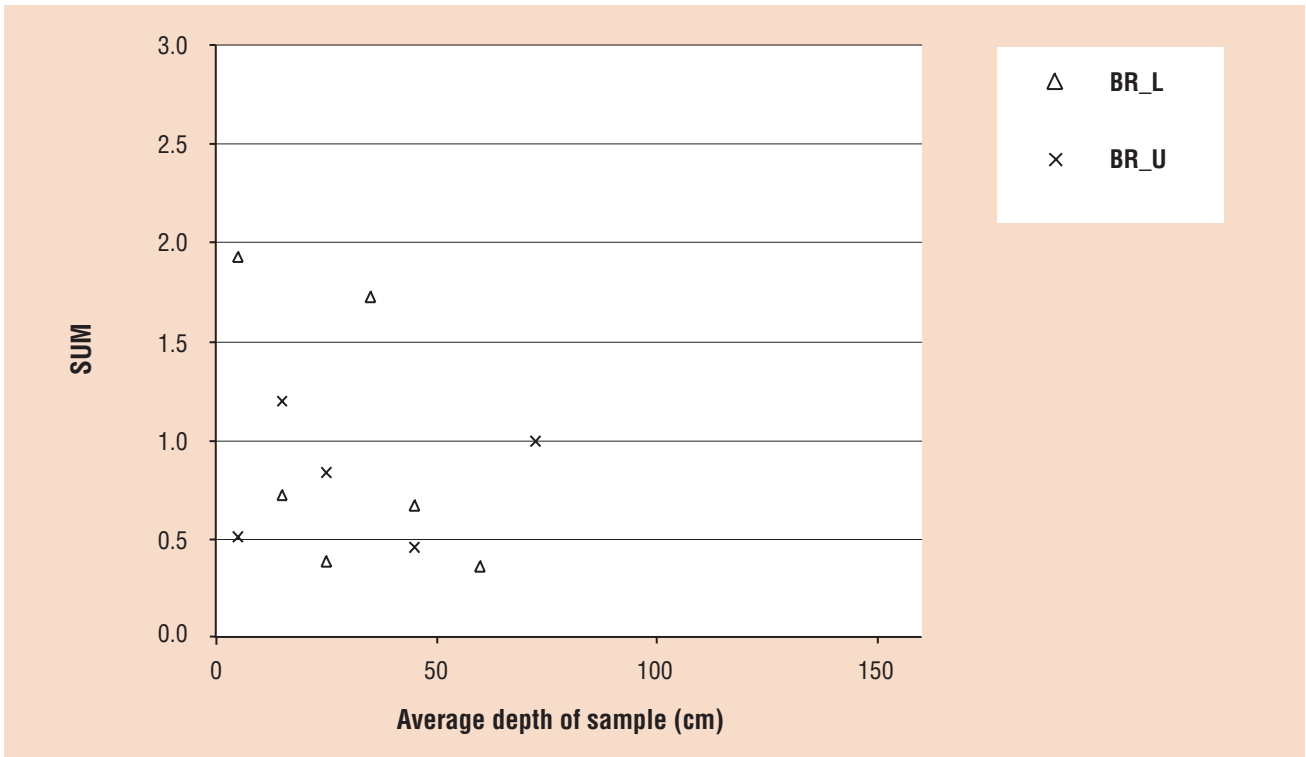
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) vs sum of cations



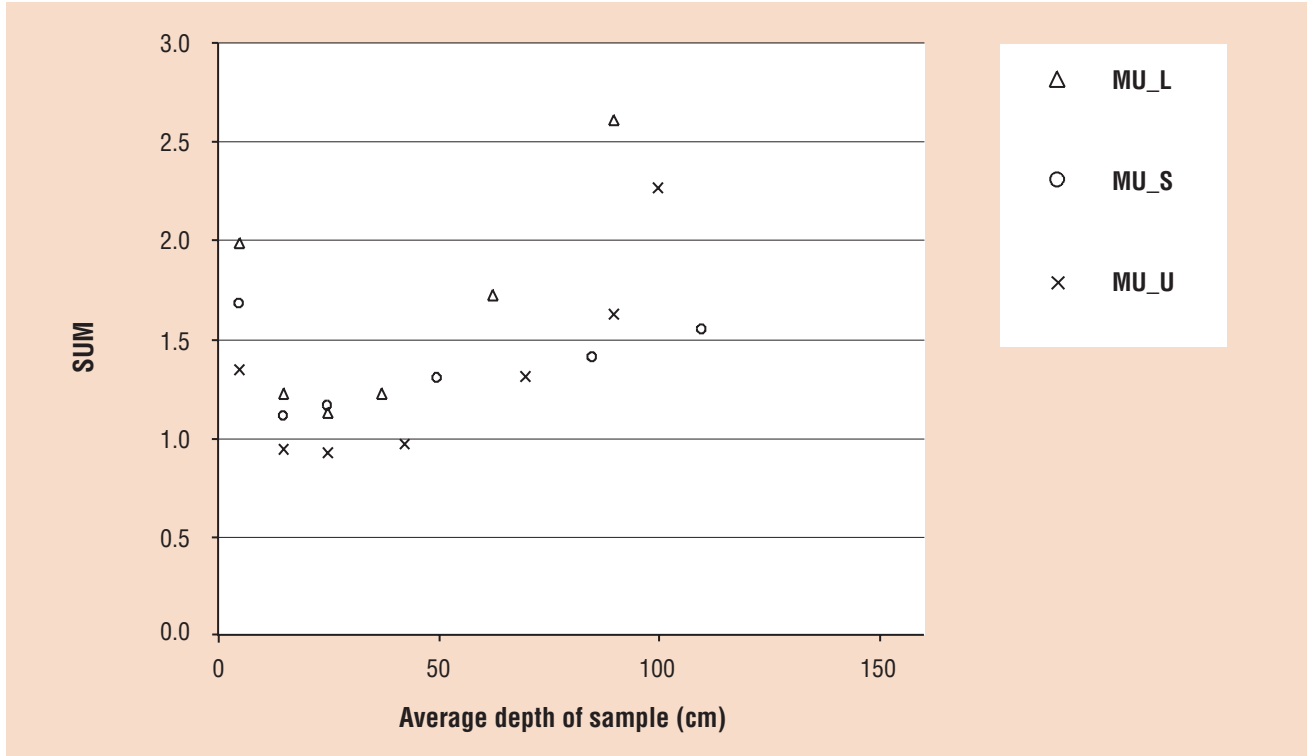
Northampton



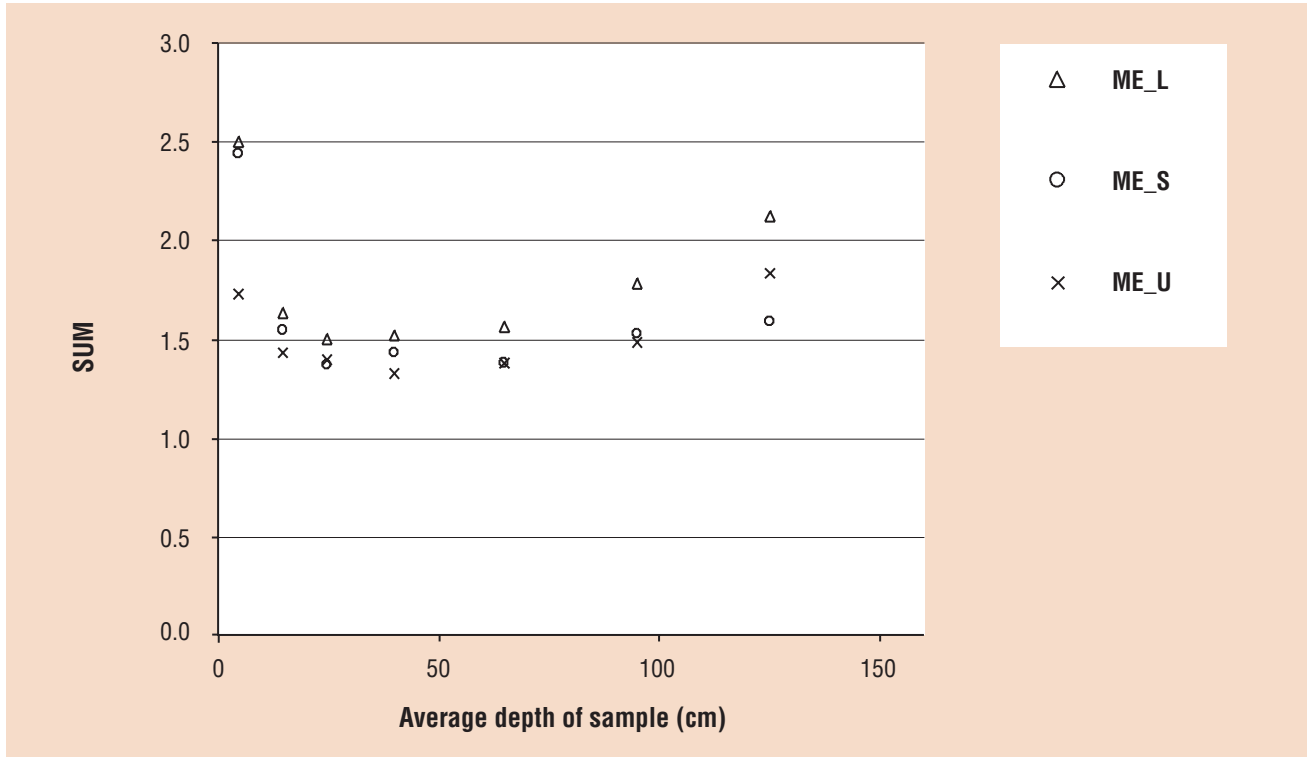
Badgingarra



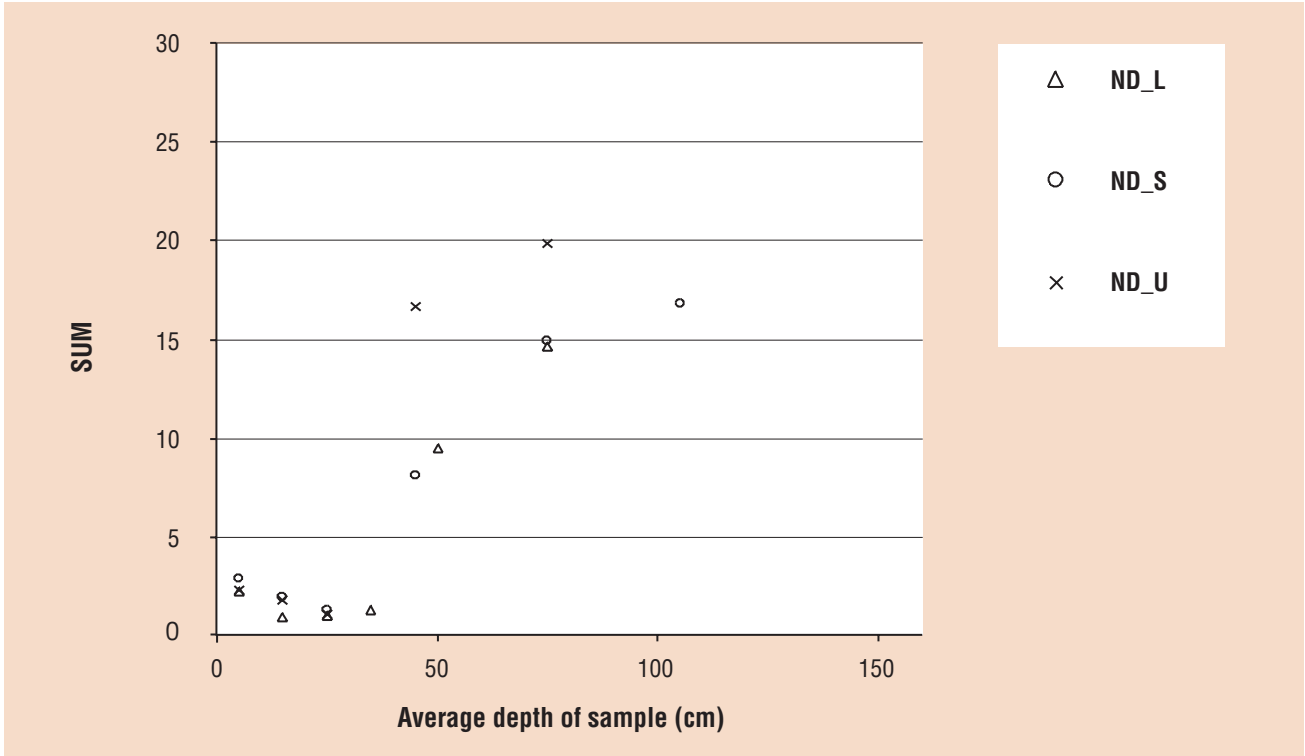
Brookton



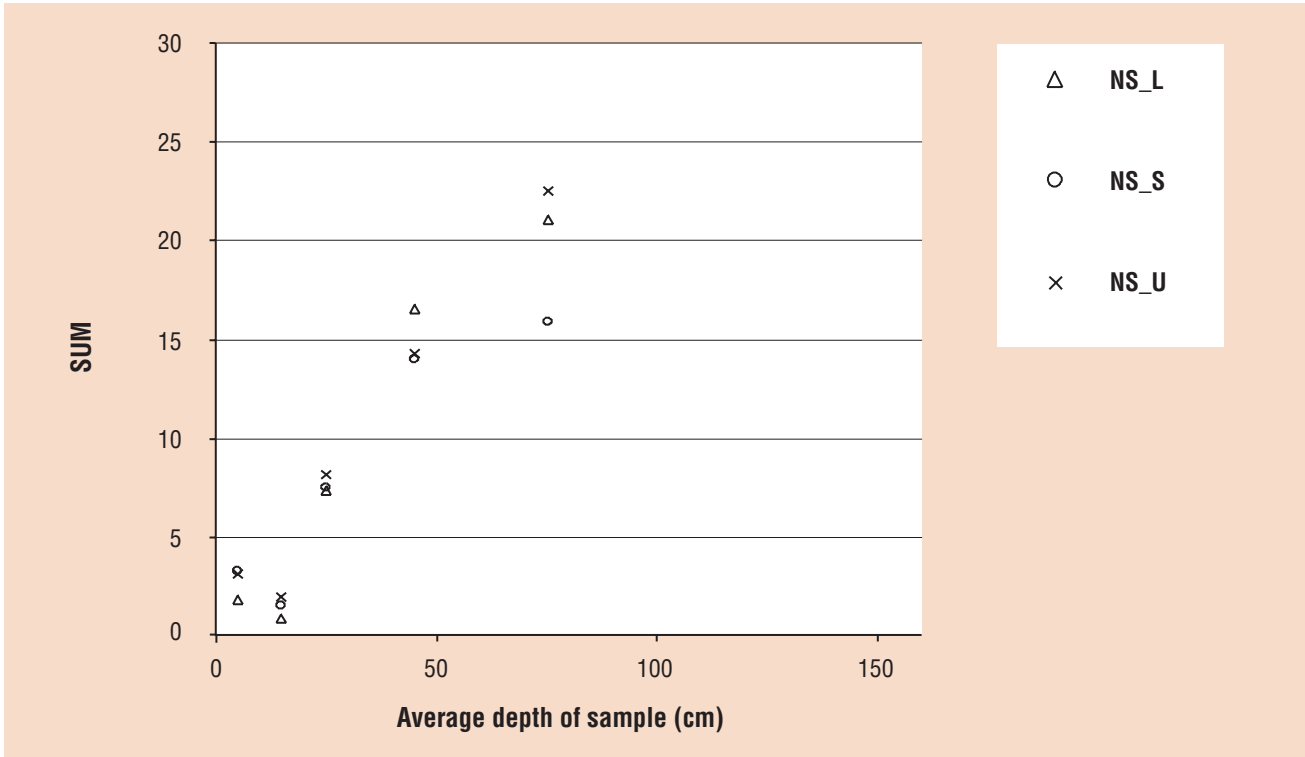
Mullewa



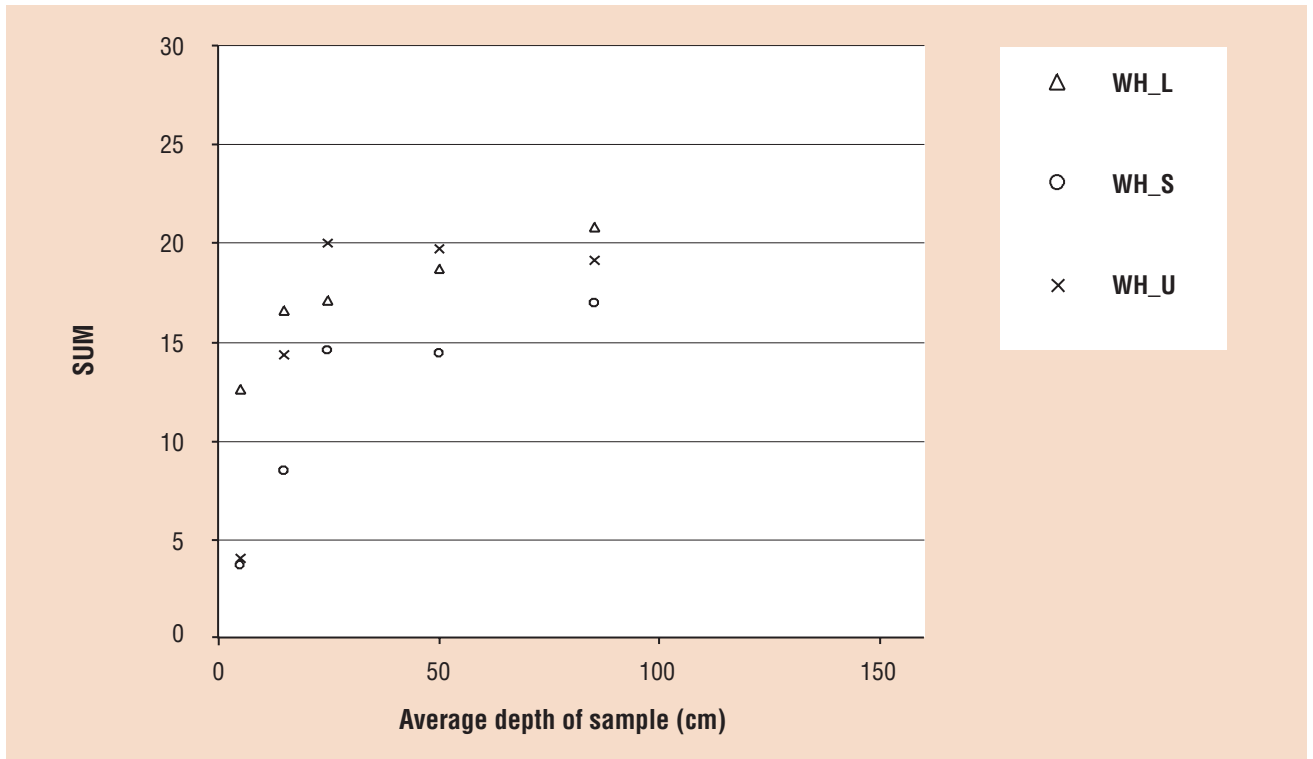
Merredin



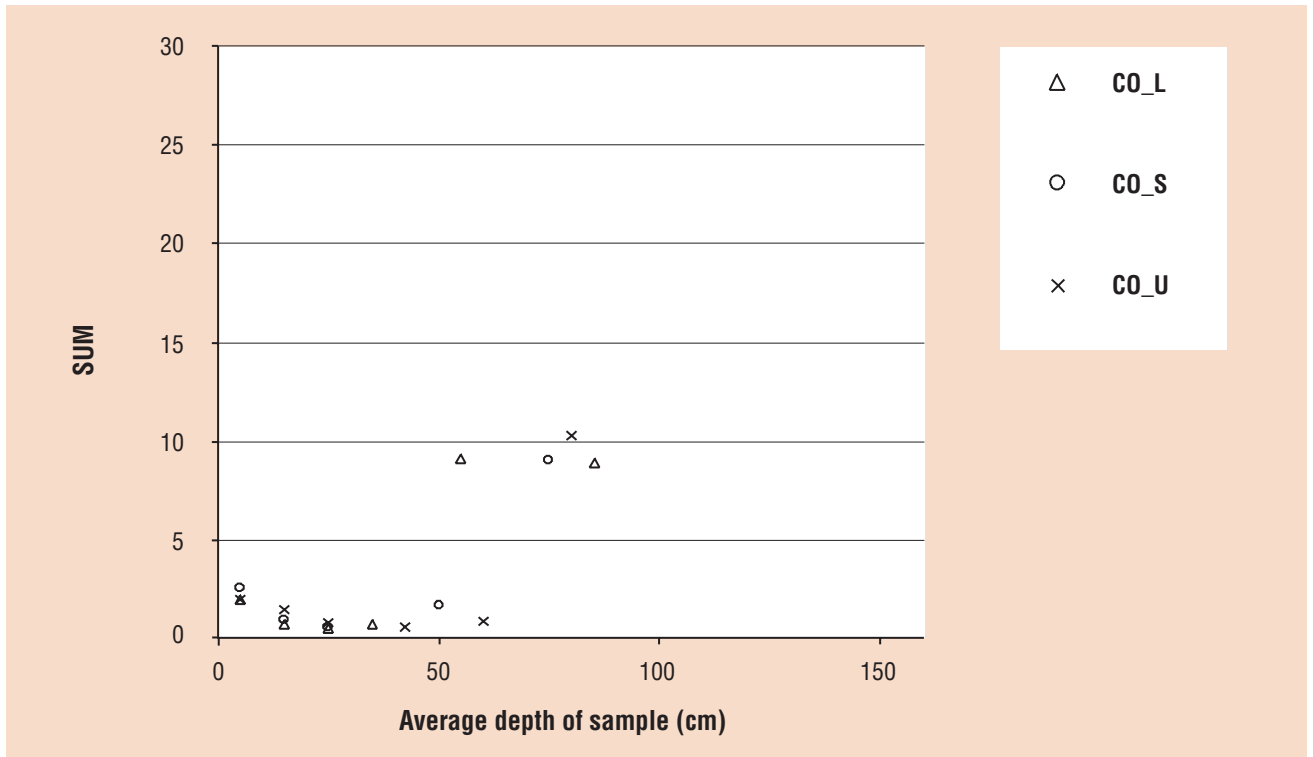
Newdegate (deep)



Newdegate (shallow)



Wittenoom Hills



Condungup

Series 1 Publications

Set the framework for development of the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) and document initial NCAS-related technical activities (see <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/ncas/publications>).

Series 2 Publications

Provide targeted technical information aimed at improving carbon accounting for Australian land based systems (see <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/ncas/publications>).

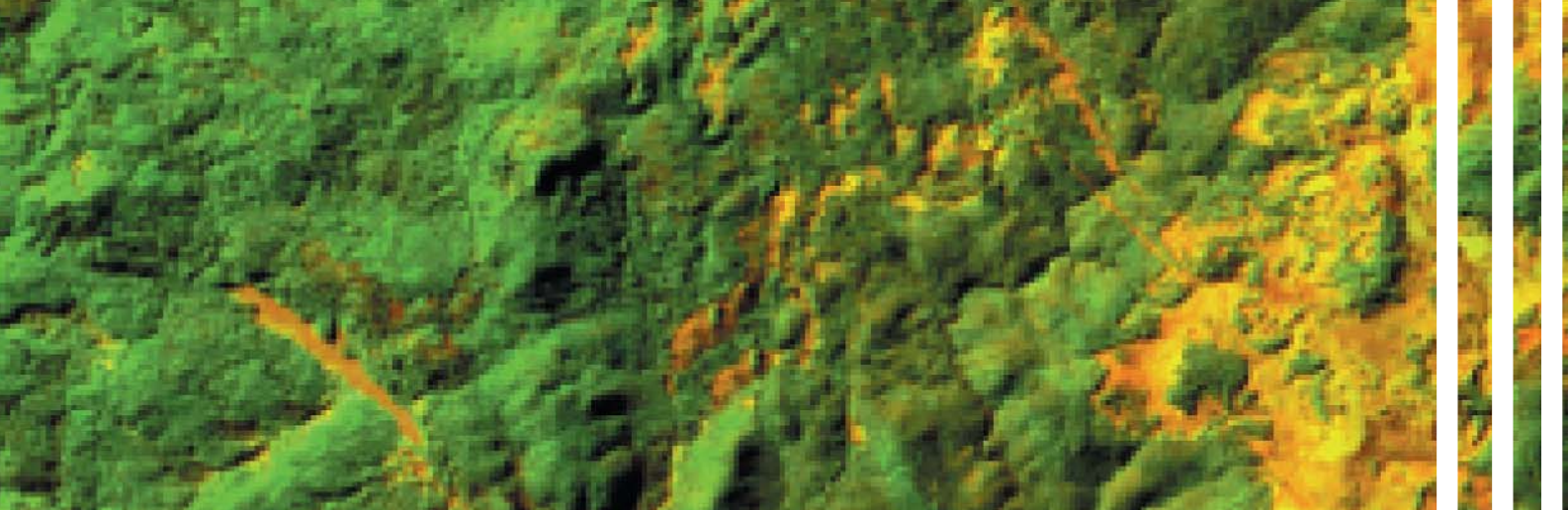
Series 3 Publications

Detail protocols for biomass estimation and the development of integrated carbon accounting models for Australia (see <http://www.greenhouse.gov.au/ncas/publications>). Of particular note is Technical Report No.

28. The FullCAM Carbon Accounting Model: Development, Calibration and Implementation for the National Carbon Accounting System.

Series 4 Publications include:

34. Paired Site Sampling for Soil Carbon Estimation - New South Wales.
35. Emission Sources of Nitrous Oxide from Australian Agriculture and Mitigation Options.
36. Integrated Soils Modelling for the National Carbon Accounting System.
37. Paired Site Sampling for Soil Carbon Estimation - Queensland.
38. Paired Site Sampling for Soil Carbon Estimation - Western Australia.



The National Carbon Accounting System provides a complete accounting and forecasting capability for human-induced sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions from Australian land based systems. It will provide a basis for assessing Australia's progress towards meeting its international emissions commitments.