



Conference papers and presentations

Conferences & events

12-12-2016

Ironstone gravel types in Western Australia: Re-purposing a geological survey to improve soil management

Edward A. Griffin

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia

Karen Holmes

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

Tim Overheu

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia

Follow this and additional works at: https://library.dpird.wa.gov.au/conf_papers



Part of the Geology Commons, Geomorphology Commons, Soil Science Commons, and the Spatial

Science Commons

Recommended Citation

Griffin, E A, Holmes, K, and Overheu, T. (2016), Ironstone gravel types in Western Australia: Re-purposing a geological survey to improve soil management, New Zealand Society of Soil Science and Soil Science Australia Conference, Queenstown, New Zealand.

This conference proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences & events at Digital Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in Conference papers and presentations by an authorized administrator of Digital Library. For more information, please contact library@dpird.wa.gov.au.



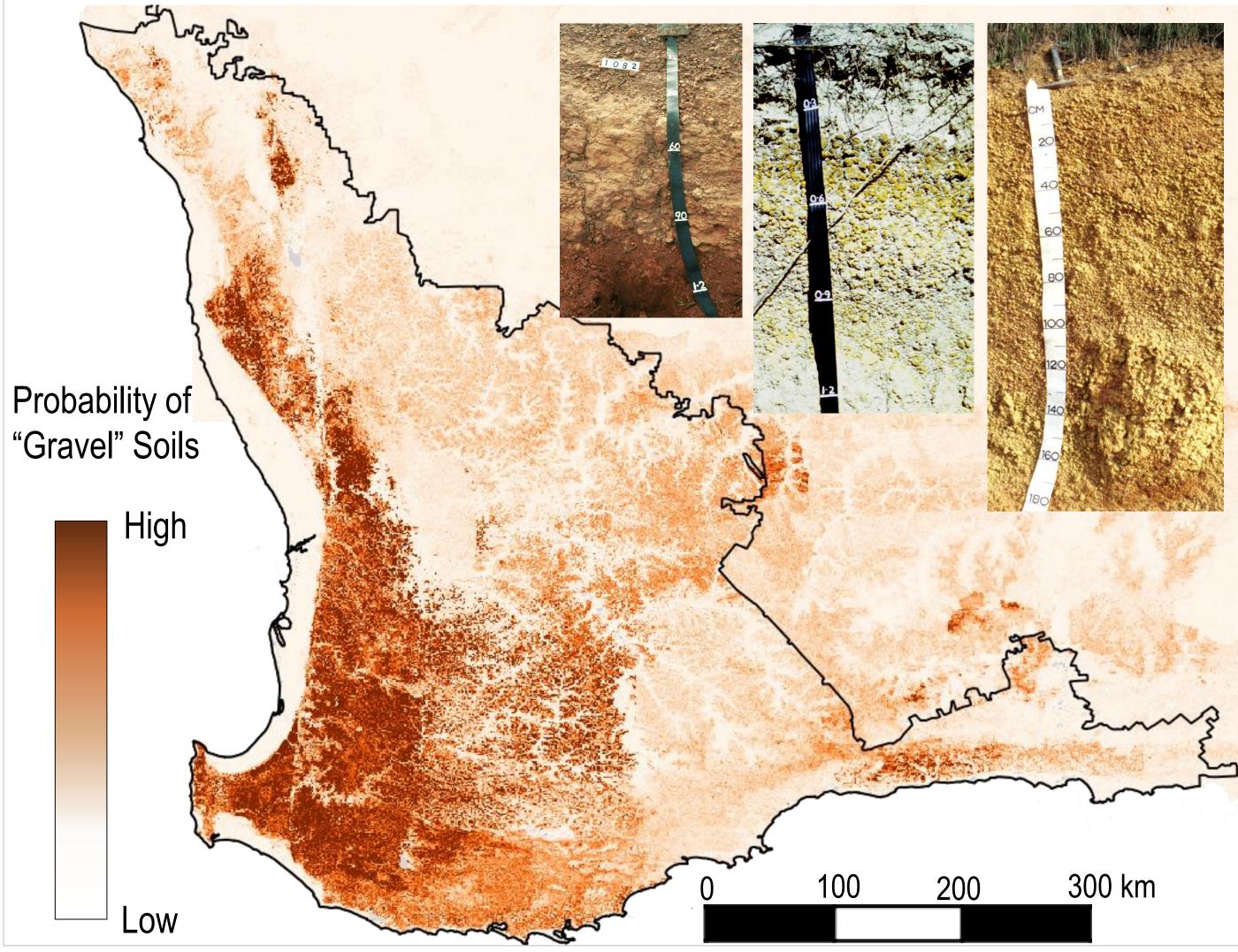




IRONSTONE GRAVEL TYPES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Re-purposing a geological survey to improve soil management

Ironstone gravels common in WA's agricultural region, typically considered inert for cropping



interpolated of Fe, Si, Al

concentrations.

Strong geographic

patterns

CSIRO & Geological Survey WA: Detailed geochemistry of >3000 samples on Yilgarn



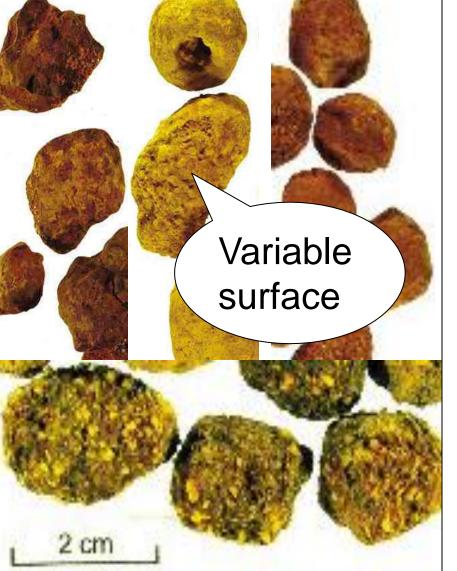


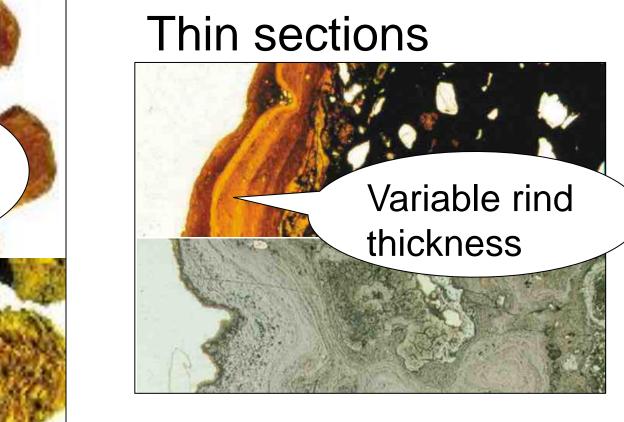
Ted Karen Griffin Holmes

Tim Overheu

Department of Agriculture and Food,
Western Australia







Polished sections

Variable interior

Core of minerals &

'cement'

Wide range of mineralogy and morphology, mainly controlled by parent rocks. Often redistributed by landscape processes; evidence of pisolith dissolution and reformation (ie. Some gravels from lateritic residuum, some pedogenic, which adds noise to gravel correlation with parent rock and current landforms.)

Gravel composition classified by SiO₂, Al₂O₃ & Fe₂O₃

soil water and nutrient retention, but is all 'gravel' the same?

SOIL MANAGEMENT

RESEARCH FOCUS

suggests gravels play a role in

A growing body of evidence

- This is step 1: define gravel types and their distribution
- Design optimal sampling strategy and collect for lab and glass house studies
- Characterise chemistry and morphology
- Plant nutrient interactions
- Soil water consequences
- Soil compaction potential
- Revisit gravel soil classification: update required?

33.3% 22 - 45% of Si, Al, Fe radius=11.5% Fe SiO₂ Al_2O_3 Al_2O_3 SiO₂ High Al_2O_3 High Fe_2O_3 SiO₂ Fe_2O_3 (Above) Probability of a gravel soil (top left map) superimposed Classified map from

Cornelius, M, IDM Robertson, AJ Cornelius, and PA Morris, 2007. Laterite geochemical database for the western Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: Western Australia Geological Survey, Record 2007/9, 44p.

http://www.crcleme.org.au/Pubs/OFRSindex.html Reports 116 and 201. Includes data.

This project is supported by GRDC grant DAW00258.

on gravel composition classes.

Colours bright where gravels

likely to be found, and fade to

white where unlikely.