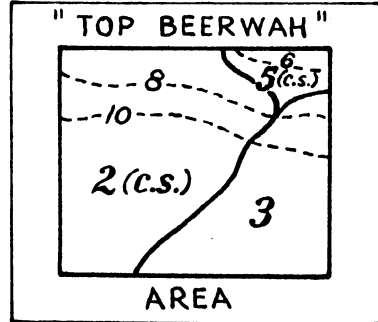
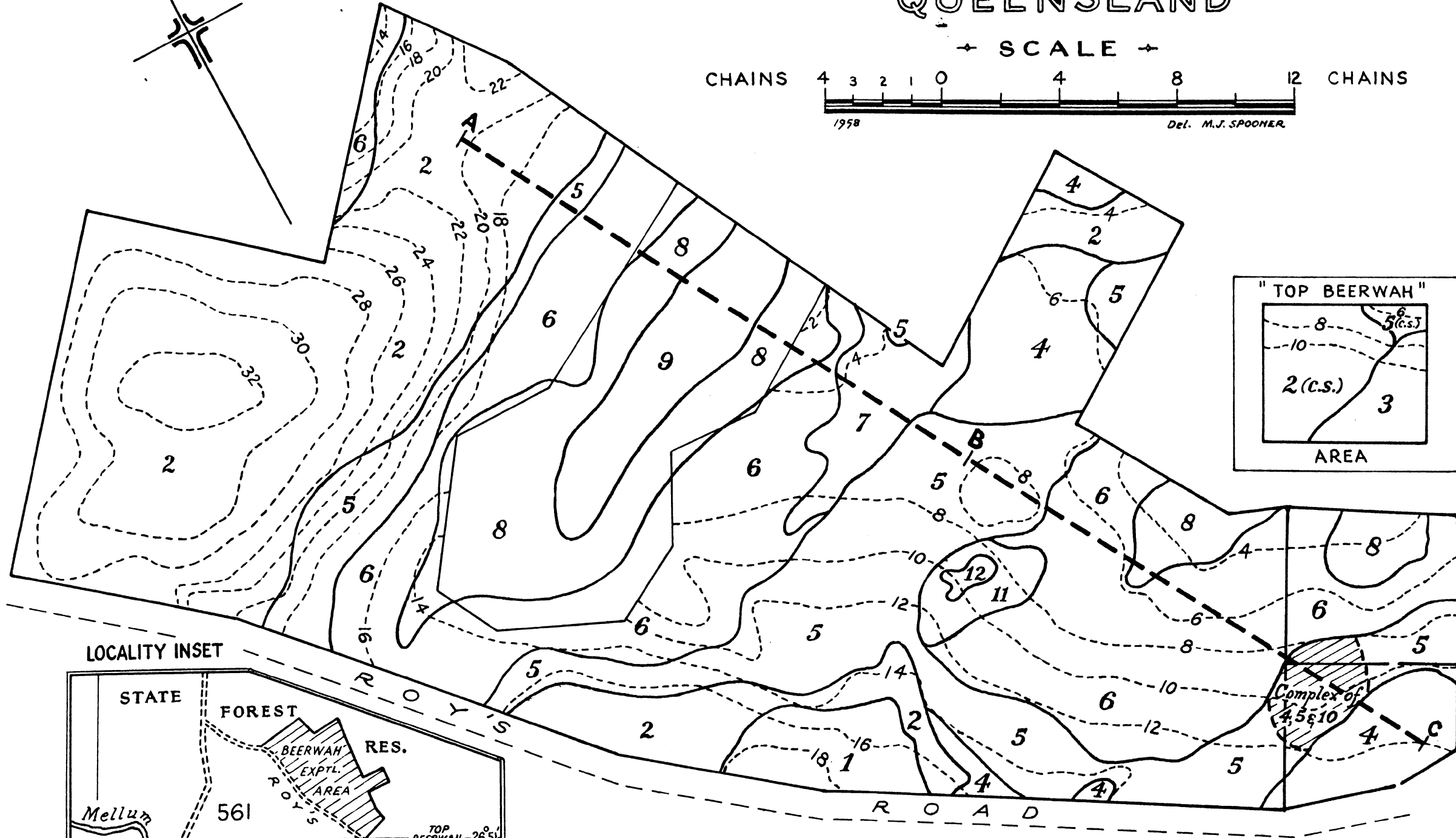
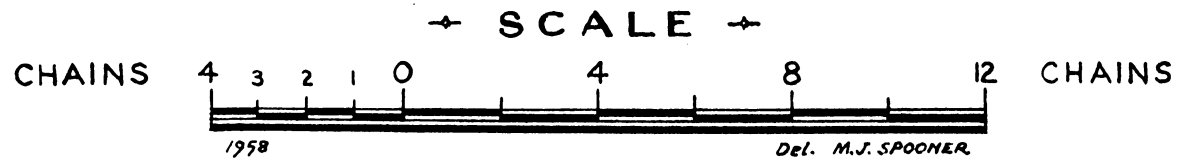
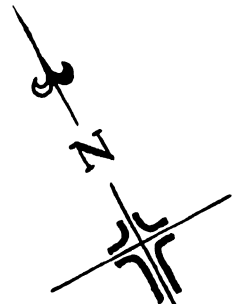


# SOIL MAP

## C.S.I.R.O. EXPERIMENTAL AREA — BEERWAH

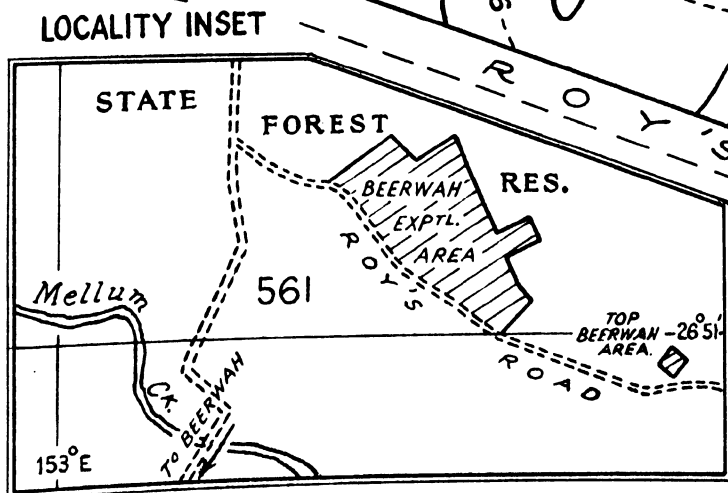
### PARISH OF BRIBIE — COUNTY OF CANNING

# QUEENSLAND



### KEY TO SOILS

- 1 BEERWAH 1.
- 2 BEERWAH 2.
- 2(c.s.) BEERWAH Coarse Sandy Variant
- 3 BEERWAH 3.
- 4 BEERWAH 4.
- 5 BEERWAH 5.
- 5(c.s.) BEERWAH Coarse Sandy Variant
- 6 BEERWAH 6.
- 7 BEERWAH 7.
- 8 BEERWAH 8.
- 9 BEERWAH 9.
- 10 BEERWAH 10.
- 11 BEERWAH 11.
- 12 BEERWAH 12.



CONTOURS (approx.) at 2 Ft. intervals

CROSS SECTION ——— A ——— B ——— C

SOIL SURVEYOR  
C.H. Thompson  
1956.

SOIL MAP OF THE BEERWAH EXPERIMENTAL AREA, PARISH OF BRIBIE, COUNTY OF CANNING, S.E. QUEENSLAND

SCALE

CHAINS

K E Y

SOIL UNITS OF THE BEERWAH AREA

Mapping Unit	Distinctive Features	Great Soil Group
Beerwah 1	Thick yellow-brown sandy loam B <sub>1</sub> horizon, yellow-brown mottled with red sandy clay B <sub>2</sub> horizon coarsely mottled heavy clay below 5 feet.	} Lateritic podzolic soils (Stephens, 1956)
Beerwah 2	Yellow brown sandy clay loam B <sub>1</sub> at 12 inches, yellow-brown mottled with red sandy clay B <sub>2</sub> at 27 inches, coarse mottled heavy clay below 40 inches.	
Beerwah 2 coarse sandy varient	As for Beerwah 2 but with brighter coloured B <sub>1</sub> and high coarse sand component.	} Coarse textured soils essentially podzolic in character, underlain at depth by mottled kaolinitic clays. Horizon boundaries are diffuse and the A <sub>2</sub> horizons are usually feebly defined. Ferruginous nodules of varying size occur in the lower A, B and B-C horizons often with heavy accumulations in the B <sub>1</sub> and upper part of the B <sub>2</sub> .
Beerwah 3	16 inches to yellow-brown sandy to medium clay B <sub>2</sub> , coarse mottled heavy clay below 36 inches. A <sub>2</sub> more definite, much higher coarse sand component and larger amounts of nodules than above soils.	
Beerwah 4	Sandy surface, bleached A <sub>2</sub> horizon with rusty root-markings, a sharp change to prismatic clay at 13 inches, coarse mottled heavy clay below 33 inches.	
Beerwah 5	About 9 inches of dark surface, very light yellow-grey A <sub>2</sub> with gley features, coarsely mottled sandy clay with large nodules below 21 inches, coarsely mottled heavy clay below 30 inches.	} Imperfectly drained soils with coarse textured surfaces darkened by organic matter, bleached A <sub>2</sub> horizons, and a sharp change to fine textured, coarse structured B <sub>2</sub> horizons. Gley features in A <sub>2</sub> and B <sub>2</sub> horizons.

Mapping Unit	Distinctive Features	Great Soil Group
Beerwah 5 coarse sandy variant	As for Beerwah 5 but with high coarse sand component.	
Beerwah 7	A dark somewhat organic surface, a thin indefinite $A_2$ sharp change to mottled yellow-brown prismatic clay at 18 inches grading into creamy heavy clay with depth.	} Related to meadow podzolics (see above) but with strongly gleyed features and by comparison feeble $A_2$ horizon.
Beerwah 10	Similar to 7 but with somewhat organic loam surface, no $A_2$ horizon, and sharp change to prismatic clay at 9 inches.	} Related to humic gleys (see below) but less organic and with sharp texture change at shallow depth.
Beerwah 6	Thin to moderately thick surface of low organic content, pronounced bleached $A_2$ with gley features. Water table above whitish prismatic clay at 24 inches.	} Low humic gley (Thorp and Smith 1949). Poorly drained soils with thin organic surface horizons over gleyed mineral horizons with low degree of texture differentiation.
Beerwah 8	Very thick, organic, sandy loam surface horizons, bleached $A_2$ sand horizons with gley features, water-tables above gleyed "pseudo-prismatic" clay horizon at 40 inches.	} Humic gley soils (Thorp & Smith, 1949). Poorly drained hydromorphic soils with moderately thick organic-mineral horizons underlain by mineral gley horizons.
Beerwah 9	Very thick organic loam going to sandy loam surface horizon, bleached $A_2$ horizon with gley features, water-table above gleyed "pseudo-prismatic" clay at 4 feet)	
Beerwah 11	About 12 inches of organic sandy surface soil. Strongly bleached $A_2$ horizon, massive dark organic pan at 30 inches underlain by white heavy clay at 4 ft)	} Ground water podzols (Stephens, 1956). Sandy soils with dark grey surface horizons, pronounced $A_2$ horizons, and underlain by dark massive organic-cemented pans.
Beerwah 12	Raw organic matter $A_0$ horizon, organic loamy sand $A_1$ and indefinite $A_2$ horizon, thick dark massive organic pan at 16 inches underlain by white heavy clay below 4 feet.	