

**MAP 16 - DOMINANT SOIL ORDERS USING LANDSYSTEM BOUNDARIES FOR THE
NORTHERN NRM REGION**

NRM North Map Description		
NAME	DOMINANT SOIL ORDERS USING LANDSYSTEM BOUNDARIES FOR THE NORTHERN NRM REGION	
Date Source/s	Dominant Soil Orders of Tasmania using Land System Boundaries (DPIW, 2004)	
Description and Uses Summary	<p>Extract from metadata: <i>Original linework for the soil boundaries was sourced from the Land Systems of Tasmania. The dataset was classified using all available digital soil information available at the time of the classification (2003). This included soil profile descriptions, detailed and reconnaissance soil maps and land system soil component description. Much of this information only covers part of the State. Each land system polygon was viewed in a GIS with all available soil information in the background. The polygon was coded with equivalent soil order and suborder using this information. The percentages for each soil order were matched to percentages in the land system conceptual diagrams. Other polygons with the same land system number (in another area of the State) would get the same soil classification. The final classification was confirmed (and altered where need be) by people with extensive knowledge of soils of Tasmania.</i></p> <p><i>Land systems are a set of landscape units derived for Tasmania that have a similar altitude, geology, topography, soils, vegetation and rainfall.</i></p> <p>The scale of the soil information is 1: 500,000 (sub region maps have not been produced due to the scale of the data).</p>	
Table/s		
TASMANIAN SOIL ORDERS: AREA IN THE NORTHERN REGION & DESCRIPTIONS (DPIW)		
Soil Order	Main diagnostic features	Common traits
Calcarosol	Carbonates throughout the profile that are formed in-situ; increase in clay content with depth	Shallow depth. Low water holding capacity. Nutrient leaching, structure decline & erosion hazard.
Chromosol	Strong texture contrast; not strongly acid (pH>5.5)	Perched seasonal water table.
Dermosol	Moderately structured subsoil / B horizon; increase in clay content with depth.	Moderate chemical fertility & water holding capacity; Few persistent limitations
Ferrosol	Well structured; high levels of iron oxide; increase in clay content with depth.	Moderate to high chemical fertility & water holding capacity; susceptible to structure decline & erosion under cultivation.
Hydrosol	Prolonged seasonal wetness.	Waterlogging; require drainage for intensive use.
Kandosol	Weak or massive subsoil structure.	Moderate chemical fertility & water holding capacity; subject to hard-setting & crusting.
Kurosol	Strong texture contrast; strongly acid B horizon (pH < 5.5).	Perched seasonal water table; low chemical fertility.
Organosol	Dominated by organic material. Peaty.	Waterlogging & cold climate limitations; erosion and fire hazard
Podosol	Bleached A2 horizon B horizon with humus / iron pan.	Generally sandy & acidic low chemical fertility & water holding capacity; prone to wind erosion; some areas
Rudosol	Little pedologic development	Low agricultural potential; typically thin, rocky or sandy
Sodosol	Strong texture contrast; B horizon high in sodium; B horizon not strongly acid (pH > 5.5).	Perched seasonal water table; poor structure; subject to crusting & hard setting.
Tenosol	Weak pedologic development.	Typically sandy; poor water retention & low chemical fertility; weak structure prone to wind erosion.
Vertosol	Black cracking clays; uniform texture profile; self mulching.	High chemical fertility. Narrow moisture range for cultivation; subject to clod formation.

