FPO Finger Post Land System

Area: 70.3 km^2

Landscape: Flood-out plain of the Baldina Creek with many stream channels

Annual rainfall: 215 – 230 mm average

Geology: Holocene alluvium associated with modern streams and creeks. Older alluvium forms lateral terraces and floodplain deposits. Older residual Pleistocene age clays also occasionally.

Soils: Soils are deep, mostly with loamy to clay loamy surfaces. Gradational calcareous soils and loamy texture contrast soils with pedaric (crumbly) subsoils are predominant.

Main soils
D4 Loam to clay loam over pedaric red clay
A3 Deep moderately calcareous loam to sandy loam
A6 Gradational calcareous clay loam

Minor soils
A4 Deep (rubbly) calcareous sandy loam to loam
A5 Rubbly calcareous loam on clay
M1 Deep alluvial sandy loam

Summary: The Finger Post Land System contains the flood-out plain of the Baldina Creek with many stream channels, typically with extensively scalded areas of red pedaric texture contrast soils and gradational calcareous soils, often rubbly, on rises.

Soil Landscape Unit summary: 11 Soil Landscape Units (SLUs) mapped in the Finger Post Land System:

SLU	% of area	Component	Main soils	Prop#	Notes
IPy	4.0	Flats	A6D4	D	Flats formed on unconsolidated clay sediments (e.g. Blanchetown Clay Formation) or highly weathered rock. More than 50% of land is scalded. Soils are moderately saline. Main soils: gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6** and clay loam over pedaric red clay - **D4**, with deep (rubbly) calcareous loam - **A4**.
IYA	7.0	Gently undulating land	A6A4	V	Gently undulating land formed on unconsolidated clay sediments (e.g. Blanchetown Clay Formation) or highly weathered rock. **IYA** Very gently undulating land, slopes less than 1% **IYB** Gently undulating rises and flats, slopes 1-3%. Main soils: ***Rises***: gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6** and deep (rubbly) calcareous sandy loam - **A4**. ***Flats***: sandy clay loam over pedaric red clay - **D4**.
		Flats	D4	C	
IYB	1.9	Rises	A6A4	V	
		Flats	D4	C	
IxA	0.6	Gently undulating rises	A5A4	V	Very gently undulating rises and flats formed on unconsolidated clay sediments (e.g. Blanchetown Clay Formation) or highly weathered rock.

		Flats	D4	C	Main soils: ***Rises***: rubbly calcareous loam on clay - **A5** and deep (rubbly) calcareous sandy loam **- A4**, with gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6**. ***Flats***: sandy clay loam over pedaric red clay - **D4**, with gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6**.
JPE	0.5	Depressions	D4A3	D	Plains and depressions formed on outwash sediments derived from basement rocks. **JPE** Drainage depressions. **JPU** Flats and gently undulating rises, 10-50% scalded. **JPp** Flats, over 50% scalded. **JPq** Gently sloping fans, 1-3% slope. More than 50% scalded. **JPy** Creek flats, more than 50% scalded and 5-10% gullied. Main soils: clay loam over pedaric red clay - **D4**, deep moderately calcareous loam - **A3** and gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6**.
JPU	11.8	Flats	D4A3	D	
JPp	49.8	Flats	D4A3	D	
JPq	2.6	Flats	D4A6	D	
JPy	0.4	Flats	D4A3	D	
KFy	17.6	Flats	A3D4	D	Flats formed on outwash sediments. More than 50% scalded and 5-10% gullied. Main soils: deep moderately calcareous loam - **A3** and sandy clay loam over pedaric red clay - **D4**, with gradational calcareous clay loam - **A6**.
XAS	3.7	Creek flats	A3M1	D	Creek flats formed on medium to coarse alluvium. Main soils are deep moderately calcareous sandy loam - **A3** and deep alluvial sandy loam - **M1**.

PROPORTION codes assigned to Soil Landscape Unit (SLU) components:

D	Dominant in extent (>90% of SLU)	C	Common in extent (20–30% of SLU)
V	Very extensive in extent (60–90% of SLU)	L	Limited in extent (10–20% of SLU)
E	Extensive in extent (30–60% of SLU)	M	Minor in extent (<10% of SLU)

Detailed soil profile descriptions:

A3 Deep moderately calcareous loam to sandy loam (Regolithic, Calcic Calcarosol)
Calcareous loam to sandy loam grading to a loamy to clayey subsoil without a significant carbonate accumulation in the subsoil, grading to medium to fine grained alluvium.

A4 Deep (rubbly) calcareous sandy loam to loam (Regolithic, Hypercalcic / Lithocalcic Calcarosol)
Calcareous sandy loam to loam grading to a very highly calcareous sandy clay loam to light clay with variable rubble, continuing below 120 cm.

A5 Rubbly calcareous loam on clay (Regolithic, Hypercalcic / Lithocalcic Calcarosol)
Calcareous sandy loam to loam grading to a very highly calcareous rubbly sandy clay loam to light clay, over a clayey substrate deeper than 60 cm, but within 120 cm.

A6 Gradational calcareous clay loam (Pedal, Hypercalcic / Supracalcic Calcarosol)
Calcareous loam to clay loam grading to a well structured very highly calcareous (sometimes rubbly) clay, over a red clayey substrate within 120 cm.

D4 Loam to clay loam over red friable clay (Calcic, Pedaric, Red Sodosol)
Thin to medium thickness loam to clay loam over a finely structured friable red clay, calcareous from about 50 cm, grading to fine or medium grained alluvium.

M1 Deep alluvial sandy loam (Calcareous, Regolithic, Brown-Orthic Tenosol)
Very thick brown sandy loam, usually calcareous with depth, continuing below 100 cm.

Further information: DEWNR Soil and Land Program