

# PER Perroomba Land System

Gentle slopes and flats in the Perroomba - Fullerville area

- Area:** 31.6 km<sup>2</sup>
- Annual rainfall** 400 – 455 mm average
- Geology:** Fine grained alluvial sediments.
- Topography:** Gently sloping outwash fans and flats in the southeastern headwaters of Rotten Creek. Slopes range from 1% to 4%. Watercourses are well defined on the fans, but tend to lose their definition on the flats.
- Elevation:** 310 m where the Land System joins the Rotten Creek flood plain, to 400 m adjacent to the rising ground of the Booleroo and Booleroo Whim Land Systems.
- Relief:** There is negligible relief apart from the difference in elevation from the upper to the lower slopes of the fans, a maximum of 20 m.
- Soils:** Loamy soils with red clayey subsoils are dominant, with limited calcareous soils.

#### Main soils

- D3** Hard loam over dispersive red clay - extensive
- D2** Hard loam over red clay - extensive
- C3** Gradational loam - limited
- A6** Calcareous loam - limited

- Main features:** The Perroomba Land System is flat to gently sloping country characterized by loamy surfaced texture contrast and gradational soils. It is productive arable land with minor limitations due to poor soil structure. Hard setting surfaces and dispersive clay subsoils result in reduced infiltration, restricted workability, temporary waterlogging, and patchy emergence.

**Soil Landscape Unit summary:** 2 Soil Landscape Units (SLUs) mapped in the Perroomba Land System:

SLU	% of area	Main features #
JDA JDB	34.8 65.2	Outwash fans and flats formed on fine grained alluvium. <b>JDA</b> Flats with slopes of less than 1%. <b>JDB</b> Gently inclined fans with slopes of 1-4%. Main soils: <u>hard loam over dispersive red clay</u> - <b>D3</b> (E) and <u>hard loam over red clay</u> - <b>D2</b> (E), with <u>gradational loam</u> - <b>C3</b> (L) and <u>calcareous loam</u> - <b>A6</b> (L). This is productive arable land with minor limitations due to poor soil structure. Hard setting surfaces and dispersive clay subsoils result in reduced infiltration, restricted workability, temporary waterlogging, and patchy emergence.

# PROPORTION codes assigned to soils within Soil Landscape Units (SLU):

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (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:**

- A6** Calcareous loam (Pedal, Hypercalcic Calcarosol)  
Calcareous well structured clay loam to light clay, becoming more calcareous and clayey with depth.
- C3** Gradational loam (Hypercalcic, Red Dermosol)  
Medium thickness clay loam grading to a well structured red clay with soft Class I carbonate at depth.
- D2** Hard loam over red clay (Calcic, Red Chromosol)  
Medium thickness hard setting sandy loam to clay loam abruptly overlying a well structured red clay with soft Class I carbonate at depth.
- D3** Hard loam over dispersive red clay (Calcic, Red Sodosol)  
Medium thickness hard setting loam to clay loam sharply overlying a coarsely structured dispersive red clay with soft Class I carbonate at depth.

**Further information:** [DEWNR Soil and Land Program](#)

