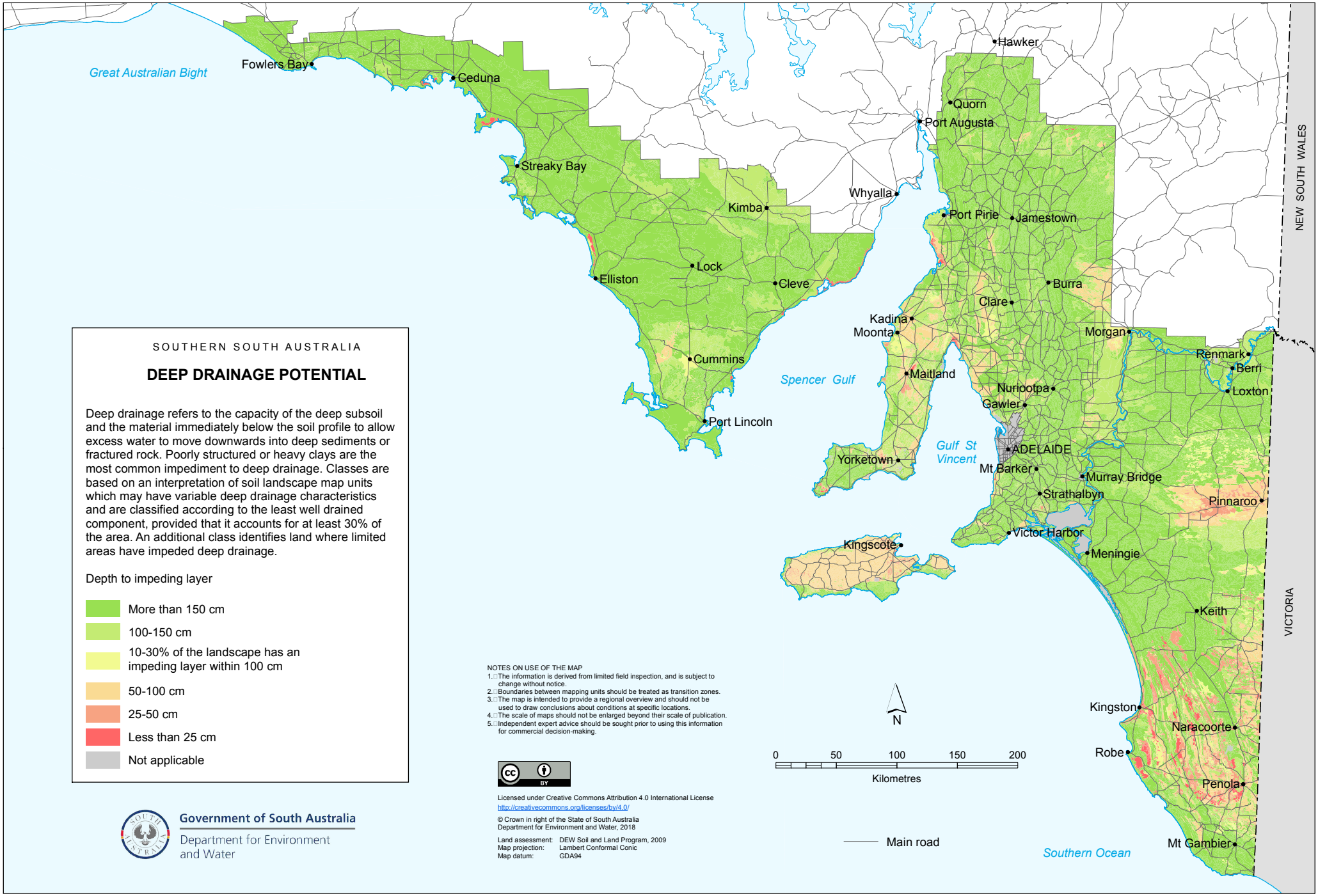

SOUTHERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DEEP DRAINAGE POTENTIAL

Deep drainage refers to the capacity of the deep subsoil and the material immediately below the soil profile to allow excess water to move downwards into deep sediments or fractured rock. Poorly structured or heavy clays are the most common impediment to deep drainage. Classes are based on an interpretation of soil landscape map units which may have variable deep drainage characteristics and are classified according to the least well drained component, provided that it accounts for at least 30% of the area. An additional class identifies land where limited areas have impeded deep drainage.

Depth to impeding layer

- More than 150 cm
- 100-150 cm
- 10-30% of the landscape has an impeding layer within 100 cm
- 50-100 cm
- 25-50 cm
- Less than 25 cm
- Not applicable

NOTES ON USE OF THE MAP

1. The information is derived from limited field inspection, and is subject to change without notice.
2. Boundaries between mapping units should be treated as transition zones.
3. The map is intended to provide a regional overview and should not be used to draw conclusions about conditions at specific locations.
4. The scale of maps should not be enlarged beyond their scale of publication.
5. Independent expert advice should be sought prior to using this information for commercial decision-making.

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Land assessment: DEW Soil and Land Program, 2009
Map projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Map datum: GDA94

Government of South Australia
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