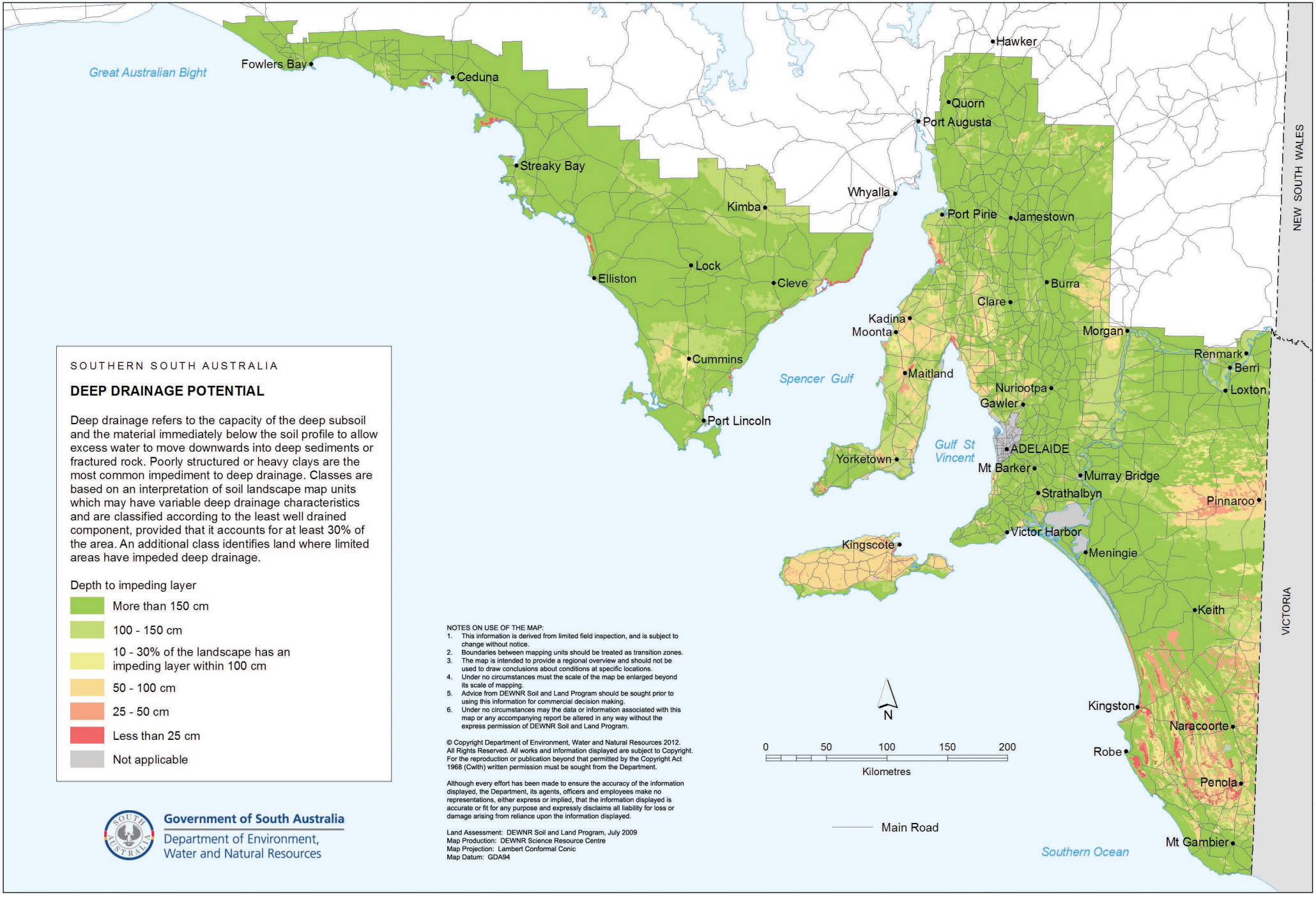

SOUTHERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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. This 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. Under no circumstances must the scale of the map be enlarged beyond its scale of mapping.
5. Advice from DEWNR Soil and Land Program should be sought prior to using this information for commercial decision making.
6. Under no circumstances may the data or information associated with this map or any accompanying report be altered in any way without the express permission of DEWNR Soil and Land Program.

Land Assessment: DEWNR Soil and Land Program, July 2009
Map Production: DEWNR Science Resource Centre
Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Map Datum: GDA94

Government of South Australia
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources