

Primary Production Landscapes of Victoria	Dominant soil order (ASC)	Factual Key	Soil distribution within AEL	Description	Management Issues										Other Management and related Issues			
					Acidity-surface	Acidity_subsoil	Alkalinity_surface	Alkalinity_subsoil	Surface structure	Wind erosion	Water erosion	Waterlogging	Sodicity_surface	Sodicity_subsoil		Potential chemical deficiency	Potential chemical excess	
Eastern uplands: Northern valleys and plains	Kandosols, Kurosols	Gn,D b, Dy, Dg	55%	Sand to loam surfaces with a bleached subsurface visibly over a weakly structured brown, yellow or red clay loam to heavy clay subsoil. Found on alluvial plains, terraces and slopes.												P	Al	Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Northern valleys and plains	Dermosols	Gn	30%	Finely structured (friable in moist areas) deep red and brown loamy to clayey soils (hard-setting surfaces in drier areas). Found on undulating to steep slopes.												P	Al	Surface: stoniness, nutrient retention and variable soil depth. Subsoil: stoniness, compaction, variable soil depth, high clay content.
Eastern Uplands: Northern valleys and plains	Chromosols	Dr	15%	Loamy (fine sandy) surface and bleached subsurface visibly over a red clay subsoil. Found on lower slopes and moist areas of alluvial plains.												P		Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southwest valleys and plains	Chromosols	Dr, Db, Dy	40%	Loamy (fine sandy) surface and bleached subsurface visibly over a red or brown clay subsoil. Occasionally calcareous. Found in valleys and undulating to rolling slopes.												P		Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing, pans and gravel. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southwest valleys and plains	Dermosols/Kandosols	Gn	30%	Finely structured (friable) red, brown, yellow and grey clay loam to heavy clay soils (some with hard-setting sandy surfaces). Found on terraces and undulating to rolling slopes.												P	Al	Surface: stoniness and variable depth, nutrient retention, compaction. Subsoil: stoniness, compaction, variable soil depth, high clay content.
Eastern Uplands: Southwest valleys and plains and low hills	Ferrosols, Dermosols	Gn	10%	Fine strongly structured (friable) red clay loam to heavy clay soils with high iron content. Found on volcanic plateaux and associated slopes.												P	Al	Surface: stoniness and variable soil depth. Subsoil: stoniness, compaction, variable soil depth, high clay content.
Eastern Uplands: Southwest valleys and plains	Sodosols	Db, Dy, Dg	10%	Loamy (fine sandy) surface and bleached subsurface visibly over a mottled brown, yellow and grey clay subsoil. Found on plains and slopes.												P	ESP, Soluble salts	Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southwest valleys and plains	Vertosols, Dermosols	Ug	10%	Black and grey cracking clay soil with self-mulching to coarse structured surfaces. High shrink-swell soils causing local irregular ground surface (melonhole/gilgai). Found in depressions or on undulating slopes and plains.												P, Fe	ESP, Soluble salts	Surface: compaction, high clay content and shrink-swell properties. Subsoil: compaction, coarse structure, high clay content and shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southeast valleys and plains	Chromosols. Sodosols	Dy, Db, Dg	40%	Loamy (fine sandy) often with a bleached subsurface visibly over brown, yellow or grey clay subsoil (often with red mottles). Found on lower slopes, terraces and alluvial plains.												P		Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing, pans and gravel. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southeast valleys and plains	Chromosols	Dr, Db	30%	Loamy (fine sandy) surface and bleached subsurface visibly over a red or brown clay subsoil. Occasionally calcareous.												P		Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing, pans and gravel. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Southeast valleys and plains	Kandosols, Dermosols	Um, Uc	20%	Weakly structured brown, grey and red loam to clay soils. Found on alluvial flats, terraces and slopes.												P	Al	Surface: nutrient retention, water repellence. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Highlands	Dermosols	Gn	75%	Shallow (generally stony) finely structured red and brown loam to clay soils with high organic matter content (hard-setting in drier areas). Found on undulating to steep slopes.												P	Al	Surface: stoniness, nutrient retention and variable soil depth. Subsoil: stoniness, compaction, variable soil depth, high clay content.
Eastern Uplands: Highlands	Kandosols	Gn	10%	Weakly structured brown, grey and red loam to clay soils. Found on alluvial flats, terraces and slopes.												P	Al	Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Highlands	Kurosols	Db, Dy	10%	Sandy loam surface often with a bleached subsurface containing buckshot (ironstone gravels) visibly over a heavy mottled brown, yellow and grey subsoil. Found on undulating to rolling slopes.												P	Al	Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention. Subsoil: compaction, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Highlands	Rudosols	Um	5%	Shallow and stony weakly structured acidic brown and red loam to clay loam soils. Found on plateaux, mountains and hills.												P	Al	Surface: nutrient retention, stoniness and shallow depth. Subsoil: shallow, occasional high fine earth (clayey) subsoil.
Eastern Uplands: Eastern Hills and Valleys	Dermosols, Kandosols	Gn	60%	Finely structured (friable) red and brown loam to clay soils (hard-setting in drier areas). Found on undulating to steep slopes.												P	Al	Surface: variable soil depth, stoniness. Subsoil: high clay content, stoniness.
Eastern Uplands: Eastern Hills and Valleys	Chromosols	Db, Dr?, Dy	25%	Loamy (fine sandy) often with a bleached subsurface visibly over brown, yellow and grey subsoil (often with red mottles). Occasionally subsoils are red in well-drained positions. Found on lower slopes, terraces and alluvial plains.												P		Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing, pans and gravel. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.
Eastern Uplands: Eastern Hills and Valleys	Kurosols	Db, Dy	15%	Sandy loam surface often with a bleached subsurface containing buckshot (ironstone gravels) visibly over a heavy mottled brown, yellow and grey subsoil. Found on undulating to rolling slopes.												P	Al	Surface: water repellence, nutrient retention, potential surface sealing. Subsoil: compaction, dense and coarse structure, high clay content, shrink-swell properties.