

ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL AMENITY TURF AND LANDSCAPE MANAGERS.

• Fast infiltration rate (HC) of 925 mm/hr

• Bulk Density: 1.96 g/cm³

Texture: sandSand: 99.7%

• Clay: 1%; Silt: 0%

• Water-filled porosity (%v/v): 8; Air-filled porosity: 18

• Fineness modulus: 1.8

• Medium sand: 78.5% (retained by mass)

• Fine Sand: 20.8%

SUITABILITY.

All sport fields including A-grade stadiums and golf greens. Maybe too expensive to maintain on standard sports fields

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Organic amendment for balanced plant nutrition

Please call for a free consultation

Mackas Sand & Supplies

RMB 2846, Nelson Bay Rd, Salt Ash, NSW 2318, Hunter Valley

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Turf Rootzone Assessment (USDA Sieves) - sport and amenity turf surfaces

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Sydney Environmental and Soil Laboratory

Specialists in Soil Chemistry, Agronomy

Mailing Address: PO Box 357

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Batch N°: 19417 Sample N°: 2 Report Status: O Draft @ Final

CLIENT DETAILS: PROJECT DETAILS: SAMPLE DETAILS:

Sydney Environmental

ABN 70 106 810 708

& Soil Laboratory Pty Ltd

Name: Macka's Sand Pty Ltd Project Name: Sample Received Sample Name: WM Sand

Attn: Robert Mackenzie 15/8/11

Client Job N°: Test Type: PSAUS, HCUSGA

Client Order N°: SESL Quote N°:

Address: 2684 Nelson Bay Rd Salt Ash NSW 2318

Date Received: 15/8/11

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The physical properties of this material was assessed to determine its likely performance characteristics as turf underlay. Based on these results, the material is considered suitable for use as construction and topdressing material on sand based sportsfields as well as USGA specified sand-based golf greens.

The infiltration rate of water through the soil material is quite high, which reduces the chances of surface ponding or surface runoff, providing appropriate surface landforms and subsurface drainage has been put in place. However, high infiltration rate implies that the soil can be quite droughty because of reduced water holding capacity. Turf planted on this soil material will require frequent irrigations to ensure consistently adequate moisture in the profile for good turf health.

Suitability: A-grade stadiums and Golf greens

Special Management Requirement: organic amendment for balanced plant nutrition.

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS					
Size (mm)	Fraction	% Passing by mass	% Retained by mass	D VALUES	
3.35	Medium gravel	100.0%	0.0%	D ₁₀₀ :	2.000
2.00	Fine gravel	100.0%	0.0%	D ₉₀ :	0.470
1.00	V. coarse sand	100.0%	0.0%	D ₈₅ :	0.454
0.50	Coarse sand	99.3%	0.7%	D ₆₀ :	0.375
0.25	Medium sand	20.8%	78.5%	D ₅₀ :	0.343
0.15	Fine sand	0.8%	20.0%	D ₃₅ :	0.295
0.106	Fine Sand	0.3%	0.5%	D ₃₀ :	0.279
0.053	Very fine sand	0.2%	0.1%	D ₂₅ :	0.263
0.02	Silt	0.5%	-0.3%	D ₁₅ :	0.221
0.002	Fine Silt	1.0%	-0.5%	D ₁₀ :	0.196
<0.002	Clay	0%	1.0%	D ₅ :	0.171

Coefficient of Uniformity (Cu): 1.91 - Uniform particle grading, potential surface instability.

Coefficient of Curvature (Cc): 1.06

Gradation Index (Gi): 2.4 - Uniform particle grading, potential

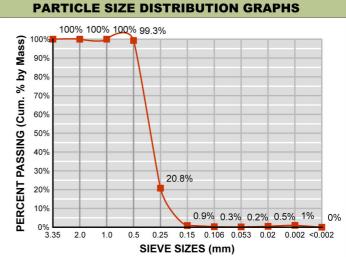
surface instability.

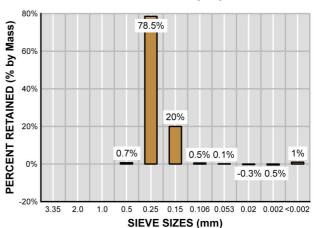
Fineness Modulus (Fm): 1.8 - Dominated by very fine to fine sand.

Note: Typical range for sportsfield rootzone is 1.7 to 2.5

Particle Distribution: Poorly graded

Note: Poorly graded soils are either uniformly graded or gap graded. Well graded soils have even distribution of particles across a wide range of particle sizes and are prone to dense packing. As a rule, well graded soils should be avoided for sportsfields and other high traffic surfaces that are subject to considerable compactive forces.







Turf Rootzone Assessment (USDA Sieves) sport and amenity turf surfaces



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SOIL TEXTURE TRIANGLE AND DERIVED VALUES Predicted soil properties calculated from PSA values Clay (%): 1 Note: The Soil Texture 100 Triangle does not include **Silt** (%)*: -0.7 Fineness Modulus (Fm): gravel fraction (>2.0mm) 90 Sand (%): 99.7 The red dot on the graph 0.295 Effective particle diameter - Deff (mm): represents the soil texture Class: Sand Median particle diameter - D_{med} (mm): 0.343 Medium sand class of the sample. Saturation (cm3 water/cm3): 0.26 *Silt fraction includes Very Fine Field capacity (cm3 water/cm3): 0.08 Sand 40 Permanent wilting point (cm³ water/cm³): 0.03 Available water capacity (cm³ water/cm³): 0.05 50 (5% v/v) (Typically 25 - 35% v/v) Total porosity* (%v/v): SANDY (Typically 8 - 15% v/v) Water-filled porosity* (%v/v): SILTY CLAY . CLAY LOAM (Typically 10 - 28%v/v) 18 Air-filled porosity* (%v/v): SANDY CLAY LOAM 242 Critical Tension (mm): LOAM * at Field Capacity SANDY LOAM SILTY LOAM 10 Predicted Ksat results (based on PSA) SILT SAND 100 Bulk Density (g/cm3): 1.96 90 80 60 50 40 30 20 70 Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity using Deff (mm/hr): 998 SAND content (%) USGA Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr): Particle shape: Shape not tested, sphericity not tested. **ORGANIC MATTER** Actual Ksat results (Laboratory determination) Field core method (cm/hr): Did not test. Organic Matter (%w/v): -Did not test Bulk Density (g/cm³) Repacked Point Ksat (mm/hr) 8 drops: D.N.T. core method: Tube N°? Did not test 16 drops: D.N.T. Tube N°? D.N.T. Tube Nº? 32 drops: 10% 30% 40% 0% 20% 50% pH and ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY pH Analysis V. Slight Neutral 5.5 6.0 6.5 8.0 ≥10.0 ND

Electrical Conductivity by Saturated Extract (ECe dS/m): - Requires EC and Soil Texture result.

Did not test.

Consultant:

pH in H₂O (1:5)

pH in CaCl₂ (1:5)

Electrical Conductivity (dS/m)

EC (1:5)

Authorised Signatory:

Murray Fraser Date of Report:

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6 8 12

25/08/2011

Sample was tested as received and comments pertain only to the sample shown. This test report contains confidential information and shall not be reproduced except in full, and with the express written approval of SESL. Copyright © 2009 Sydney Environmental & Soil Laboratory. All rights reserved. METHOD REFERENCES: Particle Size Analysis: ASTM F 1632-03
Organic Matter: Charman & Roper 2000
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Department Urban Services, ACT Government 1993 Canberra Landscape Guidelines, Soil Testing Procedure LG B22 pH and Electrical Conductivity: Bradley et al (1983) Effective Particle Diameter, Predicted Ksat, and Predicted Critical Tension: Stewart, V.I. (1994)

Sports Turf: Science construction, and maintenance