



Soil Properties under Tree Plantations, Crops and Pastures Irrigated with Paper Mill Effluent at Albury in 2014

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1. SUMMARY

In 1993 a plantation of radiata pine was established on agricultural land at Ettamogah for the re-use of effluent from the Norske Skog paper mill. Irrigation of trees commenced in 1995 and annual monitoring of tree condition, irrigation water and soil properties has been conducted as part of the EPA license agreement for the reuse of effluent. Harvesting of the tree plantation commenced in 2004 and was completed in 2012. Cleared areas have either been replanted with a second rotation of radiata pine and eucalypts irrigated by drip-irrigation (193 ha) or were returned to agriculture to expand the existing area under crops and pastures irrigated by sprinkler systems (208 ha).

Since the project commenced annual monitoring of soil properties has been conducted based on site-specific protocols developed for the re-use scheme as part of the EPA license agreement. In general irrigation with effluent has increased pH, salinity, sodicity and extractable sulphate in soil profiles while the impact on other soil properties has been relatively minor. The requirement for soil monitoring was reviewed in 2013 to identify soil properties most affected by effluent for future annual monitoring as part of a revised EPA license agreement. The revised monitoring program was implemented in 2013 and results for the second year of the new program are presented in this report.

In 2014 seasonal rainfall (740 mm) was above average and irrigation of trees (5.0 ML/ha) and crops and pastures (2.0 ML/ha) was lower compared with the previous year. Likewise salt loads were lower (5.4 and 2.2 t/ha) in 2014 reflecting lower irrigation as well as reduced salinity of effluent. In general soil pH, salinity, extractable S and sodicity remained higher in effluent irrigated soils. Soil conditions at the end of the irrigation season in 2014 are summarized below:

- Soil pH remained higher in irrigated soil profiles under crops and pastures (pH_{Ca} range 6.6 to 7.3) compared with the more acidic conditions of unirrigated soils (pH_{Ca} range 5.9 to 6.2). Soil pH under irrigated trees declined to slightly acidic conditions (pH_{Ca} range 5.8 to 6.1).
- Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) decreased in surface soils (7% to 8%) and sub-soils (13% to 14%) of irrigated trees indicating that soil profiles in the plantation remained sodic (ESP > 6%). Surface soils of irrigated (ESP 2%) and unirrigated (ESP 2%) crops and pastures were non-sodic; in contrast conditions remained sodic in both irrigated (ESP 19%) and unirrigated (ESP 11%) sub-soils.
- Average salinity in root zones of irrigated soils declined to 0.9 dS/m under trees consistent with higher rainfall and lower irrigation and salt loads in 2014. Likewise salinity remained low at 1.0 dS/m under irrigated crops and pastures. Salinity in root zones of trees as well as crops and pastures was below the threshold value of 4.0 dS/m as required under the current EPA License.
- Extractable soil sulphate under irrigated trees decreased to 11 mg/kg in surface soils and to 90 mg/kg in sub-soils. Levels of sulphate were low at 6 mg/kg in surface soils but remained high at 104 mg/kg in sub-soils under irrigated crops and pastures compared with 4 mg/kg in surface soil and 30 mg/kg at depth in unirrigated soils.

Average salinity in the root zones of trees (0.9 dS/m) and crops and pastures (1.0 dS/m) in 2014 remained below the threshold level of 4.0 dS/m for the re-use scheme under the current EPA License.

2. INTRODUCTION

Since 1995 effluent from the Norske Skog paper mill has been re-used to irrigate a radiata pine plantation and more recently agricultural land. Effluent from the mill is discharged to a large storage dam and then reticulated to irrigate the tree plantation using a drip irrigation system and agricultural crops and pastures using mobile sprinkler systems. Harvesting of the plantation commenced in 2004 and cleared areas have either been replanted with trees (radiata pine, blue gum and flooded gum) or were converted to crops and pastures. In 2014 rainfall was slightly above average for the region and irrigation was applied at low to intermediate rates to young trees (193 ha) and crops and pastures (208 ha).

Since the project commenced, annual monitoring of tree condition, irrigation water, and soil properties has been conducted as part of the EPA license agreement for the re-use of effluent from the paper mill at Ettamogah. The results of the soil monitoring program based on site-specific protocols developed for the re-use scheme (Hopmans 2006) were reviewed in 2013 to identify soil properties most affected by effluent for an on-going monitoring program as part of a revised EPA license agreement. The revised soil monitoring program was implemented in 2013 and results for the second year of the new program are presented in this report.

In 2014, soil samples were collected from the irrigated tree plantation at Ettamogah. Soil samples were also collected from the areas of irrigated and unirrigated crops and pastures established on former plantation areas at Ettamogah and adjacent agricultural land at Maryvale and Rosevale. This report presents the results of soil chemical testing carried out in 2014 as part of the revised EPA license agreement.

3. METHODS

Soil profile samples were collected in August 2014 in accordance with the site-specific soil monitoring protocol (Hopmans 2006) retained in the revised EPA license agreement for the effluent re-use scheme at Ettamogah. Soil testing was limited to chemical properties most affected by irrigation with effluent including: pH, salinity, extractable sulphate and exchangeable cations (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , K^+ , Na^+).

Tree Plantation

Soil profile samples (0 - 10, 20 - 30, 50 - 60, and 80 - 90 cm) were collected from second rotation tree plantings irrigated with effluent including two monitoring plots (3.02, 3.11) in radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*), one plot (1.26) in Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) and one plot (3.15) in flooded gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*).

Crops and Pastures

Soil profile samples (0 - 10, 20 - 30, and 50 - 60 cm) were collected from plots (12) in crops and pastures irrigated by mobile sprinkler systems and from plots (5) in adjacent unirrigated areas at the following locations:

- Ettamogah, former plantation areas converted to crops and pastures (irrigation resumed in 2007): irrigated (4) and unirrigated plots (2).
- Maryvale (commenced in 2003): irrigated (5) and unirrigated plots (2).
- Rosevale (commenced in 2004): irrigated (3) and one unirrigated plot (1).

Soil Chemical Tests

Soil testing was carried out at the inorganic chemistry laboratory of the Department of Environment and Primary Industries at Macleod in Victoria using standard methods (Rayment and Higginson 1992). Soil tests included the following:

- pH in water and in 0.01 M CaCl_2 both at a soil/water ratio of 1:5
- Electrical conductivity (EC) at a soil/water ratio of 1:5
- Extractable sulphur in 0.01M calcium phosphate
- Exchangeable cations using a compulsive exchange method (0.1M BaCl_2 – 0.1M NH_4Cl) after removal of soluble salts with aqueous ethanol (2 washes)

Soil Salinity

Salinity was measured as EC_{1:5} (dS/m) on 1:5 soil-water extracts and EC_{se} (EC of saturation extract) was estimated using the site-specific relationship developed for soils at Ettamogah (Hopmans 2006):

$$EC_{se} = 7.0 \times EC_{1:5} \quad (n = 148, F = 2162, R^2 = 0.94)$$

Average salinity in root zones under trees (0 - 90 cm) and crops and pastures (0 - 60 cm) was calculated as a water-use-weighted (WUW) average EC_{se} based on weighting factors reflecting the gradient in plant water use with depth as published by Shaw (1999) and adapted for the soil monitoring protocol used at Ettamogah (Hopmans 2006).

Data Analysis

Annual mean values of soil properties of profile layers under irrigated trees were used to examine changes over time compared with initial values reflecting baseline conditions prior to irrigation. Annual monitoring of soil properties of irrigated and unirrigated crops and pastures provides a direct comparison and analysis of variance procedures were used to interpret differences in soil profiles due to irrigation with effluent (Statview 1999).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Tree Plantation

Irrigation

Prior to harvesting plantation blocks were not irrigated to reduce soil moisture and increase soil bearing strength in order to minimize disturbance and compaction of soils from equipment. Irrigation was resumed at low rates after the establishment of second rotation plantings of radiata pine and eucalypt species in 2010 and 2011. In 2014 rainfall (740 mm) was above the long-term average for the location (694 mm), this was preceded by a dry year in 2013 and two wet years with well above average rainfall in 2011 and 2012 (Figure 1).

In 2014 irrigation of young trees (5.0 ML/ha) was slightly lower but the total hydraulic load (rainfall plus irrigation: 12.4 ML/ha) was similar compared with the preceding three years (11.0, 12.7 and 13.9 ML/ha). The annual load of N, P, Zn and salts (TDS) in 2014 was estimated at 12.6, 1.0, 0.14, and 5361 kg/ha respectively (Appendix 3). The salt load in 2014 (5.4 t/ha) was similar compared with 2013 (5.6 t/ha) and well above the loads (1.1 and 1.7 t/ha) applied in the preceding wet years with low irrigation (Figure 1). Since 2012 treatment of effluent at the mill has decreased the salinity of irrigation water (EC 1.3 dS/m) compared with previous years (EC range 1.7 to 2.1 dS/m) and this has reduced the salt load per unit of irrigation (ML/ha).

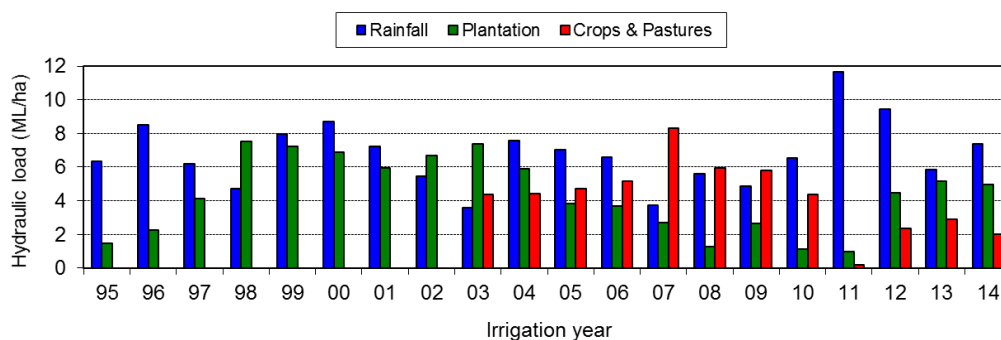


Figure 1. Seasonal rainfall (July – June) and annual irrigation (ML/ha) of the tree plantation at Ettamogah and crops and pastures at Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale.

Chemical Properties

Soil profile samples (0 to 90 cm) were collected at four plots (1.26, 3.02, 3.11 and 3.15) under radiata pine, blue gum and flooded gum. The results of soil pH, salinity (EC), extractable S and exchangeable cations are shown in Appendix 1. Average values for irrigated soil profile layers in 2014 are presented in Table 1 together with past data for the plantation in Figure 2.

- In 2014 soil pH_{Ca} was moderately acidic ranging from 5.8 to 6.1 in the upper layers and from 5.9 to 6.1 in the sub-soils (Table 1). Average soil pH_{Ca} in profiles has increased from 4.8 when irrigation commenced in 1995 to 7.0 in 2002 and remained at this level before declining to slightly acidic conditions during several wet years with low irrigation (Figure 2). Soil pH_{Ca} remains slightly acidic after three years of irrigation at 4 to 5 ML/ha since 2011.
- Salinity (EC_{se}) of the surface soil (0 - 10 cm) was slightly lower at 0.7 dS/m with irrigation at similar levels as last year (5 ML/ha) but with higher rainfall (740 mm) in 2014. Salinity in sub-soils has declined to low levels of 1.0 and 1.4 dS/m (Table 1). Salinity in soil profiles has declined in recent years with high rainfall and irrigation adjusted to maintain total hydraulic loads between 12 and 14 mL/ha (Figure 2) and salt loads at 5 to 6 t/ha.
- Exchangeable cations (Ca, Mg and K) in soil profiles increased in 2014 but remained within the historic range for the plots (Table 1 and Figure 2). Ratios of exchangeable Ca/Mg for each layer in soil profiles were at similar levels compared with previous years and reflect the dominance of exchangeable Ca in surface soils and exchangeable Mg in sub-soils (Table 1).
- Exchangeable Na in surface soils was low (0.4 and 0.5 cmolc/kg) after recent wet years and have declined to similar values (< 0.6 cmolc/kg) when irrigation commenced in 1995. In contrast Na levels remained higher in sub-soils (1.7 and 2.3 cmolc/kg) although levels have declined in recent years (Figure 2).
- ESP (exchangeable sodium percentage) in surface soils (7% and 8%) indicate that slightly sodic conditions (ESP > 6%) persisted in 2014 (Table 1). ESP was higher in the sub-soils (13% and 14%) showing that soils remained sodic at depth although sodicity has declined in recent years (Figure 2).
- Levels of extractable S in soil profiles decreased to 11 and 22 mg/kg in surface soils and to 54 and 90 mg/kg in sub-soils in 2014 (Figure 2). Results showed a decline in extractable S in soil profiles in recent years.

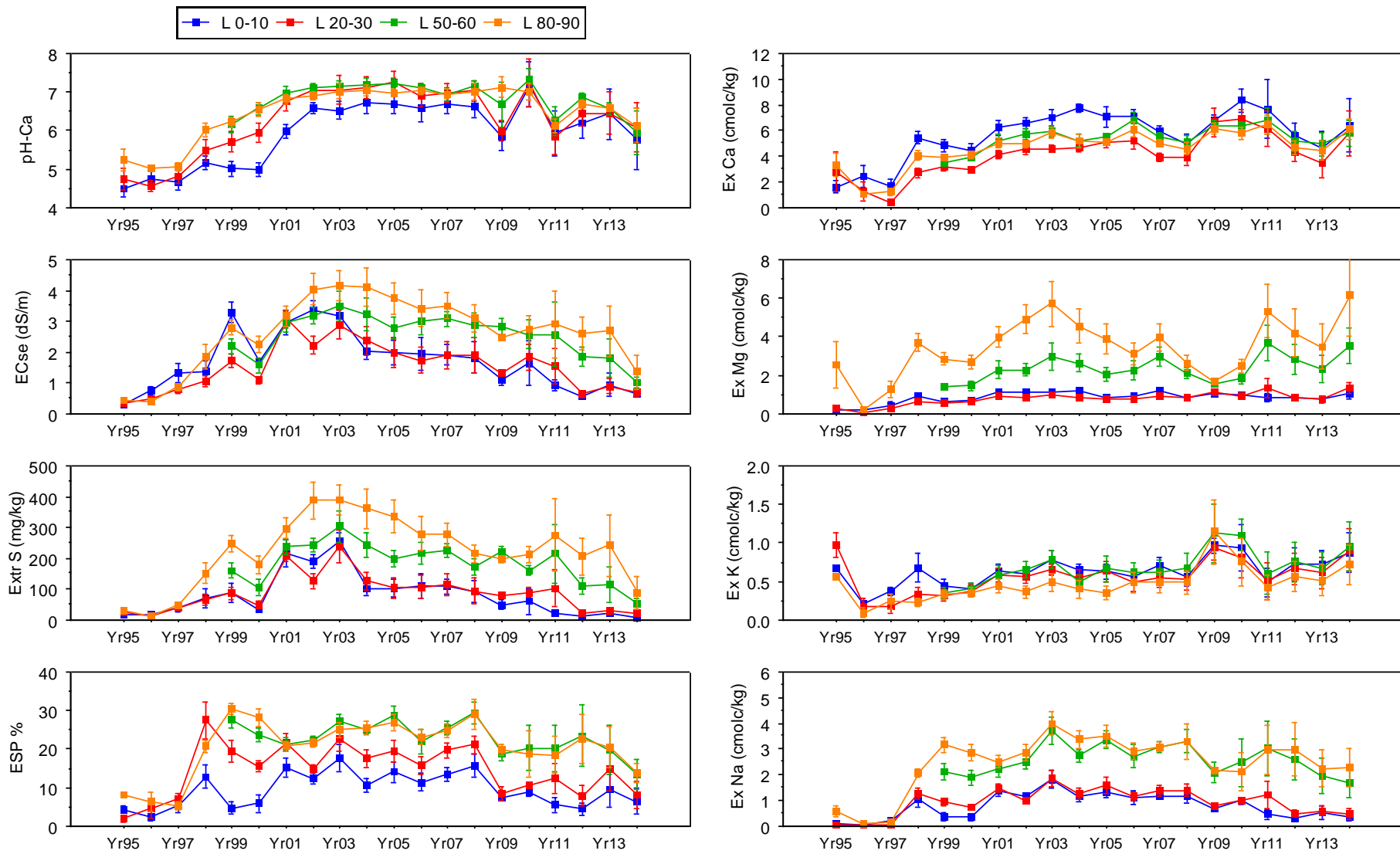


Figure 2. Average pH_{Ca}, EC_{se} (dS/m), extractable S (mg/kg), ESP (%), and exchangeable cations (cmolc/kg) in plantation soil profiles irrigated with effluent at Ettamogah since 1995 (bars indicate standard deviations). Monitoring of an additional soil profile layer (50 – 60 cm) commenced in 1999.

4.2. Crops and Pastures

Irrigation

In 2014 rainfall for the irrigation season (740 mm) was above the long-term average (694 mm) for the location and was preceded by a dry and several wet years (Figure 1). Crops and pastures were irrigated at 2.0 ML/ha in 2014 compared with 2.2 and 2.9 ML/ha in 2012 and 2013 (Figure 1). The total hydraulic load (rainfall plus irrigation) in 2014 (9.4 ML/ha) was similar in 2013 (8.7 ML/ha) and lower compared with previous years (range 10.7 to 12.0 ML/ha). The average loads of N, P, Zn and salts (TDS) in 2014 were estimated at 5.1, 0.4, 0.06, and 2205 kg/ha respectively (Appendix 3). The salt load was lower (2.2 t/ha) this year compared with 2.8 and 3.1 t/ha in 2012 and 2013.

Chemical Properties

Results of the chemical analysis of soil profiles under crops and pastures at Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale are presented in Appendix 1. Mean values for soil pH, salinity (EC), sodicity (ESP), extractable S, exchangeable cations for profile layers are presented in Table 1; values in red type indicate that differences between irrigated and unirrigated plots were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Average pH_{Ca} , EC_{se} , ESP, extractable S and exchangeable cations for irrigated and non-irrigated soil profiles since 2003 (Figure 3) show long-term changes since irrigation commenced at Maryvale (2003), Rosevale (2004) and Ettamogah where irrigation resumed in 2007 following the conversion from trees to crops and pastures.

Comparison of irrigated (12) and unirrigated (5) plots indicated significant differences in pH, salinity (EC_{se}), exchangeable cations, ESP and extractable S in soil profiles due to irrigation with effluent (Table 1 and Figure 3). The effects of irrigation on soil properties are summarized below:

- Soil pH_{Ca} was neutral to slightly alkaline in irrigated soil profiles (pH_{Ca} 6.6 to 7.3) in 2014 while conditions were slightly acidic (pH_{Ca} 5.6 to 6.0) in the unirrigated soil (Table 1). The long-term trend shows that irrigation has increased pH_{Ca} to slightly alkaline conditions in the surface soils (Figure 3). Likewise pH_{Ca} remained higher in irrigated sub-soils (6.6) compared with unirrigated sub-soils (pH 6.0).
- Salinity (EC_{se}) in irrigated surface soils was low (0.8 dS/m) but remained above the salt level (0.3 dS/m) in unirrigated plots in 2014 (Table 1). Salinity was higher at depth (2.0 dS/m) compared with 0.8 dS/m for unirrigated sub-soils. The decline in salinity (Figure 3) indicates leaching of salts from surface soils into the sub-soil after several years of above-average rainfall and lower salt loads.
- Levels of exchangeable Ca and K were slightly higher in irrigated surface soils but were similar in irrigated and unirrigated sub-soils (Table 1 and Figure 3). Exchangeable Na remained higher in irrigated sub-soils. Ratios of exchangeable Ca/Mg were at similar levels compared with previous years and reflect the dominance of exchangeable Ca in surface soils and exchangeable Mg in sub-soils (Table 1).
- Sodicity (ESP) was low (2%) in irrigated surface soils (Table 1) indicating non-sodic conditions ($ESP < 6\%$). In contrast conditions were sodic in sub-soils with ESP at 11% and 19% at depth (Table 1). Unirrigated soils were moderately sodic at depth (ESP 11%). ESP of surface soils has decreased to similar levels in irrigated and unirrigated soils indicating non-sodic conditions while irrigated sub-soils remain sodic (Figure 3).
- Levels of extractable S in irrigated surface soils were low and similar in unirrigated soils (Table 1). In contrast extractable S remained higher in irrigated sub-soils (104 mg/kg) although levels have declined in recent years (Figure 3).

Table 1. Average pH, salinity (EC), extractable S and exchangeable cations in soil profiles under trees, crops and pastures in 2014.

Site	Treatment	Layer cm	pH-w	pH-Ca	EC _{1:5} dS/m	EC _{se} dS/m	Extr S mg/kg	Exch Ca cmolc/kg	Exch Mg cmolc/kg	Exch K cmolc/kg	Exch Na cmolc/kg	Sum Cations cmolc/kg	ESP %	Exch Ca/Mg
Tree Plantation	Effluent	0-10	6.8	5.8	0.09	0.7	11	6.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	8.7	7	5.7
Ettamogah	Effluent	20-30	7.1	6.1	0.10	0.7	22	5.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	8.6	8	4.1
	Effluent	50-60	7.1	5.9	0.15	1.0	54	5.8	3.6	1.0	1.7	12.0	13	2.2
	Effluent	80-90	7.3	6.1	0.19	1.4	90	6.1	6.2	0.7	2.3	15.3	14	1.7
Crops & Pastures	Nil	0-10	6.5	5.6	0.05	0.3	4	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	6.5	2	6.3
Ettamogah, Maryvale	Nil	20-30	6.9	5.8	0.05	0.4	9	4.8	2.6	0.3	0.5	8.3	6	2.1
& Rosevale	Nil	50-60	7.2	6.0	0.10	0.7	30	5.2	5.7	0.3	1.5	12.7	11	1.0
	Effluent [#]	0-10	8.0	7.3	0.11	0.8	6	9.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	11.9	2	7.0
	Effluent	20-30	8.3	7.1	0.10	0.7	10	4.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	6.9	11	3.8
	Effluent	50-60	7.7	6.6	0.27	1.9	104	6.0	5.2	0.5	2.8	14.5	19	1.5

[#] Values in red type indicate statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$) compared with the value for the corresponding unirrigated soil layer.

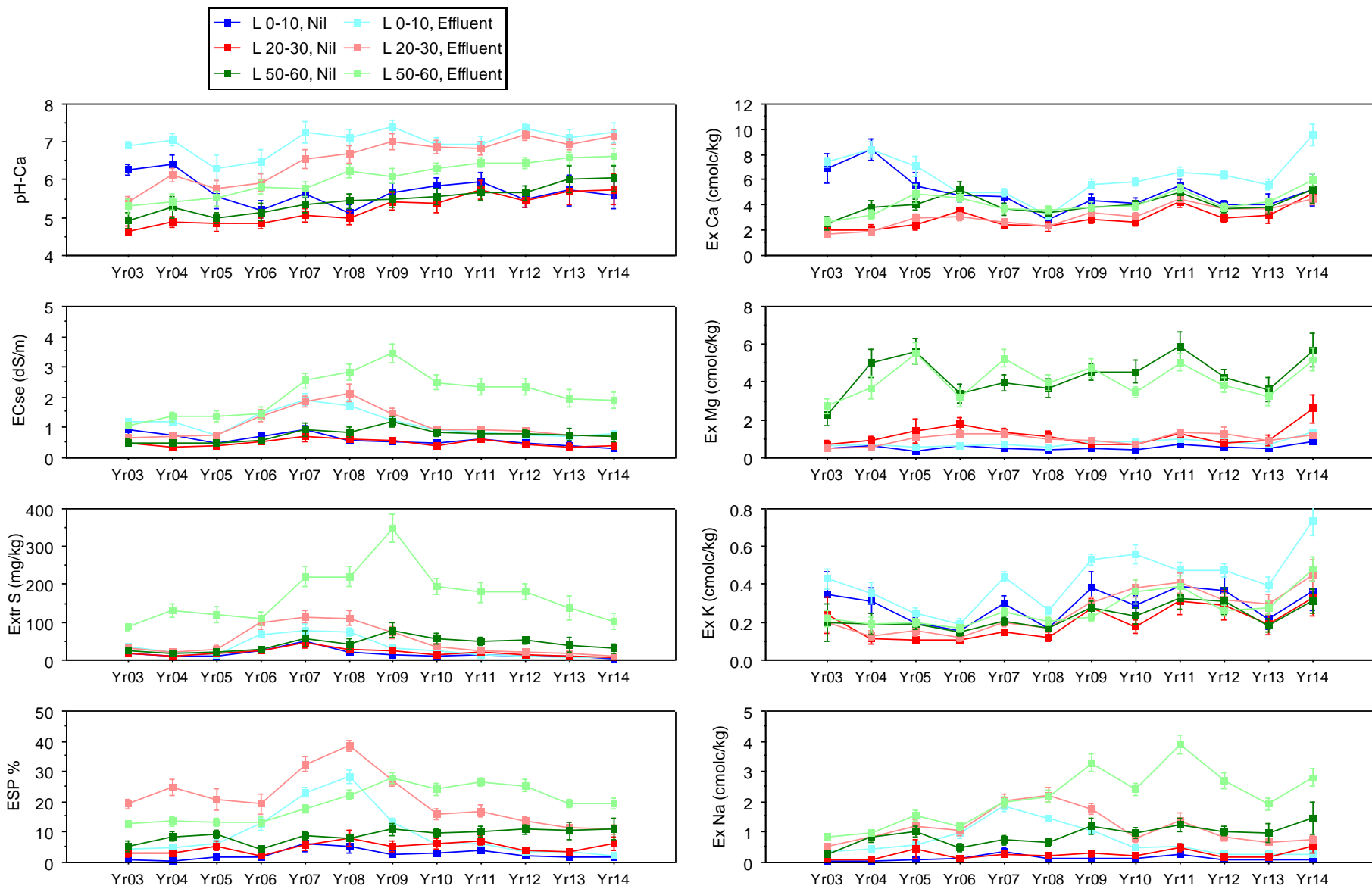


Figure 3. Average pH_{Ca}, EC_{se} (dS/m), extractable S (mg/kg), ESP (%), and exchangeable cations (cmolc/kg) in soil profiles of crops and pastures under irrigation with effluent and non-irrigated (natural rainfall) since 2003 (bars indicate standard deviations).

4.3. Salinity in Root Zones of Trees, Crops and Pastures

Average water-use weighted salinity (WUW EC_{se}) in soil profiles of trees and crops and pastures were calculated in accordance with the soil monitoring protocol for the effluent re-use scheme (Appendix 2). Average salinity in the root zones of irrigated trees and irrigated and unirrigated agricultural crops and pastures are shown in Table 2.

- Average salinity in the root zones of trees in 2014 was estimated at 0.9 ± 0.3 dS/m (Table 2) and was below the salinity threshold level of 4.0 dS/m as required under the current EPA License. Long-term monitoring of the effluent irrigated tree plantation showed that root zone salinity decreased in 2014 in recent years with above-average rainfall and reduced salt loads.
- Average salinity in the root zones of crops and pastures irrigated with effluent at Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale was estimated at 1.0 ± 0.3 dS/m (Table 2) and was below the threshold value of 4.0 dS/m. Root zone salinity has decreased gradually since 2008 (Figure 4) in response to lower irrigation and reduced salt loads in recent years with above-average rainfall.
- Average salinity in the root zones of unirrigated crops and pastures at Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale was estimated at 0.4 ± 0.2 dS/m (Table 2).

Table 2. Average water-use weighted salinity (WUW EC_{se}) in root zones under trees, crops and pastures irrigated with paper mill effluent in 2014.

Site	Irrigated (yrs)	WUW EC _{se} (dS/m)		Plots (n)	CoVar [†] (%)
		Average	Std Dev [#]		
<i>Tree Plantation</i>					
Ettamogah – Pine & Eucalypt	19	0.9	0.3	4	37
<i>Irrigated Crops & Pastures</i>					
Ettamogah, Maryvale & Rosevale	12	1.0	0.3	12	29
<i>Unirrigated Crops & Pastures</i>					
		0.4	0.2	5	40

[#] Std Dev: standard deviation

[†] CoVar: coefficient of variation

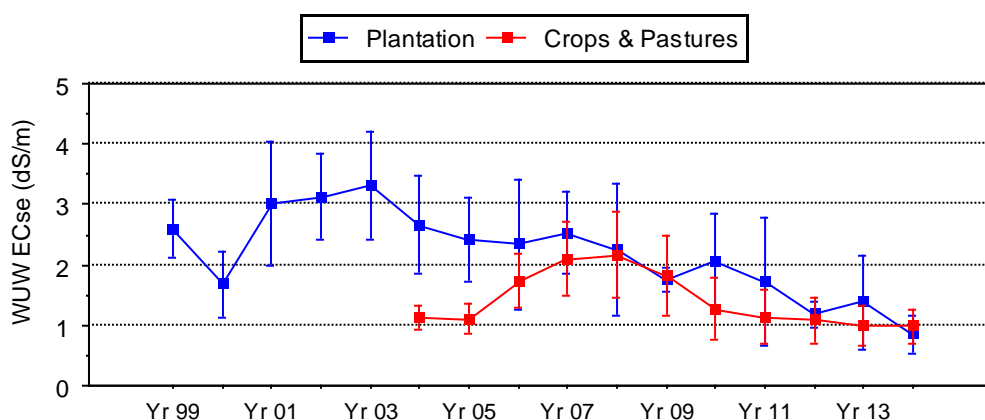


Figure 4. Average salinity (WUW EC_{se}) in the root zones of trees (0 – 90 cm) and crops and pastures (0 – 60 cm) irrigated with paper mill effluent. Bars indicate standard deviations.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In 2014 soil testing was carried out as part of the environmental monitoring program for the effluent re-use scheme to determine the effects of irrigation on soil properties in the root zones of trees, crops and pastures. Past monitoring of soils has shown that irrigation with effluent increased pH, salinity, sodicity and sulphate in soil profiles while the effects on other properties have been relatively minor. The requirement for on-going monitoring was reviewed in 2013 and soil testing has been confined to properties most affected by effluent.

In 2014 seasonal rainfall (740 mm) was above average and irrigation of trees (5.0 ML/ha) was similar compared with preceding years while less irrigation was applied to crops and pastures (2.0 ML/ha). Salt loads were lower (5.4 and 2.2 t/ha) reflecting lower irrigation as well as reduced salinity of effluent (EC 1.3 dS/m) compared with past years (EC range 1.7 to 2.1 dS/m). In general soil pH, salinity, extractable S and sodicity remained higher in effluent irrigated soils. The results for soil testing conducted in 2014 are summarized below:

- Soil pH remained higher in irrigated soil profiles under crops and pastures (pH_{Ca} range 6.6 to 7.3) compared with the slightly more acidic conditions of unirrigated soils (pH_{Ca} range 5.9 to 6.2). Soil pH declined to slightly acidic conditions under irrigated trees (pH_{Ca} range 5.8 to 6.1).
- Exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) decreased in surface soils (7% to 8%) and sub-soils (13% to 14%) of irrigated trees indicating that soil profiles in the plantation remained sodic (ESP > 6%). Surface soils of irrigated (ESP 2%) and unirrigated (ESP 2%) crops and pastures were non-sodic; in contrast conditions remained sodic in both irrigated (ESP 19%) and unirrigated (ESP 11%) sub-soils.
- Average salinity in root zones of irrigated soils declined to 0.9 dS/m under trees consistent with higher rainfall and lower irrigation and salt loads in 2014. Likewise salinity remained low at 1.0 dS/m under irrigated crops and pastures. Salinity in root zones of trees as well as crops and pastures was below the threshold value of 4.0 dS/m as required under the current EPA License.
- Extractable S in irrigated soils decreased to 11 mg/kg in surface soils and to 90 mg/kg in sub-soils under trees. Levels of sulphate were low at 6 mg/kg in surface soils but remained high at 104 mg/kg in sub-soils under irrigated crops and pastures compared with 4 mg/kg in surface soil and 30 mg/kg at depth in unirrigated soils.

Average salinity in the root zones of trees (0.9 dS/m) and crops and pastures (1.0 dS/m) in 2014 remained below the threshold level of 4.0 dS/m for the re-use scheme under the current EPA License.

6. REFERENCES

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Appendix 1. Results of chemical analysis of soils of the tree plantation at Ettamogah and crops and pastures at Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale in 2014.

Plantation at Ettamogah

Species & Plot	Treatment	Depth (cm)	pH _{Ca}	pH _w	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	Extr S (mg/kg)	Exch Ca (cmolc/kg)	Exch Mg (cmolc/kg)	Exch K (cmolc/kg)	Exch Na (cmolc/kg)
Blue gum										
1.26	Irrigated	0-10	7.3	8.5	0.11	14	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
1.26	Irrigated	20-30	7.3	8.5	0.15	33	5.1	1.7	0.8	1.1
1.26	Irrigated	50-60	6.8	8.1	0.22	82	5.8	4.2	0.7	3.4
1.26	Irrigated	80-90	6.7	7.7	0.43	249	6.4	10.3	0.3	4.3
Radiata pine										
3.02	Irrigated	0-10	7.0	7.7	0.11	4	11.8	1.5	1.3	0.3
3.02	Irrigated	20-30	7.0	7.9	0.11	5	10.2	1.9	1.4	0.4
3.02	Irrigated	50-60	7.0	8.3	0.12	11	8.4	2.1	1.7	1.3
3.02	Irrigated	80-90	7.0	8.4	0.12	17	8.1	2.3	1.3	1.4
3.11	Irrigated	0-10	4.6	5.4	0.07	9	6.5	1.0	1.3	0.1
3.11	Irrigated	20-30	5.0	5.7	0.09	34	6.4	1.3	1.3	0.1
3.11	Irrigated	50-60	4.9	5.8	0.10	42	5.6	2.1	1.1	0.5
3.11	Irrigated	80-90	5.2	6.2	0.12	49	5.9	2.8	1.0	1.0
Flooded gum										
3.15	Irrigated	0-10	4.3	5.4	0.07	17	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
3.15	Irrigated	20-30	5.0	6.3	0.06	14	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
3.15	Irrigated	50-60	5.0	6.1	0.15	80	3.4	5.9	0.3	1.6
3.15	Irrigated	80-90	5.5	6.8	0.11	45	4.3	9.2	0.2	2.4

Crops and Pastures

Plot	Treatment	Depth (cm)	pH _{Ca}	pH _w	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	Extr S (mg/kg)	Exch Ca (cmolc/kg)	Exch Mg (cmolc/kg)	Exch K (cmolc/kg)	Exch Na (cmolc/kg)
Ettamogah										
1.03	Irrigated	0-10	6.9	7.9	0.14	19	8.8	2.1	1.0	0.8
1.03	Irrigated	20-30	6.6	7.9	0.10	23	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
1.03	Irrigated	50-60	6.1	7.0	0.28	136	4.4	5.1	0.8	1.9
MVP5-2.03	Irrigated	0-10	6.8	7.9	0.08	6	7.1	1.4	0.9	0.4
MVP5-2.03	Irrigated	20-30	6.9	8.1	0.13	21	5.7	2.0	0.6	1.2
MVP5-2.03	Irrigated	50-60	6.5	7.7	0.19	79	5.9	3.3	0.6	2.3
MVP5	Irrigated	0-10	4.5	5.4	0.05	7	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
MVP5	Irrigated	20-30	5.4	6.4	0.04	6	3.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
MVP5	Irrigated	50-60	5.5	6.8	0.08	26	5.8	7.4	0.3	1.2
MVC5	Unirrigated	0-10	5.9	6.8	0.05	2	5.9	1.3	0.6	0.1
MVC5	Unirrigated	20-30	6.8	8.3	0.08	5	4.8	1.9	0.6	1.2
MVC5	Unirrigated	50-60	6.8	8.2	0.15	50	4.9	4.6	0.5	3.4
MVP4-2.13	Irrigated	0-10	7.7	8.4	0.13	3	10.4	1.6	1.0	0.2
MVP4-2.13	Irrigated	20-30	7.5	8.7	0.13	8	5.9	1.6	1.0	1.1
MVP4-2.13	Irrigated	50-60	7.3	8.5	0.25	74	6.7	5.3	0.7	3.5
MVC4-2.15	Unirrigated	0-10	5.6	6.4	0.06	7	7.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
MVC4-2.15	Unirrigated	20-30	6.4	7.3	0.08	25	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.3
MVC4-2.15	Unirrigated	50-60	6.2	7.0	0.15	69	6.6	3.6	0.5	0.8
Rosevale										
RVP1.1.1	Irrigated	0-10	7.8	8.5	0.14	10	12.8	1.6	0.5	0.2
RVP1.1.1	Irrigated	20-30	8.1	9.0	0.13	18	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.6
RVP1.1.1	Irrigated	50-60	7.3	8.3	0.57	252	8.5	8.7	0.3	4.6
RVP1.2.1	Irrigated	0-10	7.6	8.2	0.11	4	12.3	1.3	0.4	0.2
RVP1.2.1	Irrigated	20-30	7.2	8.4	0.10	9	4.1	1.2	0.2	0.8
RVP1.2.1	Irrigated	50-60	5.1	6.2	0.29	156	3.8	7.8	0.3	3.8
RVP2.1.1	Irrigated	0-10	7.7	8.5	0.12	6	7.6	1.0	0.5	0.4
RVP2.1.1	Irrigated	20-30	7.5	8.6	0.09	9	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
RVP2.1.1	Irrigated	50-60	6.4	7.3	0.40	188	4.2	6.5	0.2	2.8
RVP2.1.2	Unirrigated	0-10	5.3	6.2	0.05	3	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
RVP2.1.2	Unirrigated	20-30	4.8	6.0	0.04	5	4.8	2.2	0.1	0.3
RVP2.1.2	Unirrigated	50-60	5.3	6.7	0.07	13	3.4	7.6	0.2	1.1

Crops and Pastures

Plot	Treatment	Depth (cm)	pH _{-Ca}	pH _{-W}	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	Extr S (mg/kg)	Exch Ca (cmolc/kg)	Exch Mg (cmolc/kg)	Exch K (cmolc/kg)	Exch Na (cmolc/kg)
Maryvale										
MVP2a.1	Irrigated	0 - 10	7.6	8.3	0.12	2	12.3	1.3	0.9	0.1
MVP2a.1	Irrigated	20 - 30	7.3	8.3	0.08	3	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.3
MVP2a.1	Irrigated	50 - 60	7.5	8.6	0.20	20	9.0	2.2	0.9	1.7
MVP2b.1	Irrigated	0 - 10	7.3	8.1	0.09	2	8.2	1.1	0.8	0.2
MVP2b.1	Irrigated	20 - 30	7.2	8.2	0.09	4	7.0	1.4	0.8	0.4
MVP2b.1	Irrigated	50 - 60	7.1	8.5	0.14	21	7.4	2.4	0.7	2.2
MVP2c.2	Irrigated	0 - 10	7.8	8.5	0.14	3	9.6	1.3	0.7	0.2
MVP2c.2	Irrigated	20 - 30	7.5	8.9	0.13	10	5.0	1.5	0.5	1.5
MVP2c.2	Irrigated	50 - 60	7.2	8.6	0.30	100	4.2	3.7	0.3	4.0
MVP3a.1	Irrigated	0 - 10	7.6	8.3	0.13	2	14.2	1.9	1.0	0.1
MVP3a.1	Irrigated	20 - 30	7.2	8.2	0.09	3	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.5
MVP3a.1	Irrigated	50 - 60	7.0	8.2	0.25	64	6.9	4.7	0.5	2.9
MVP3b.1	Irrigated	0 - 10	7.7	8.4	0.11	2	8.2	1.1	0.6	0.1
MVP3b.1	Irrigated	20 - 30	7.1	8.5	0.10	7	3.6	1.6	0.3	1.3
MVP3b.1	Irrigated	50 - 60	6.3	7.2	0.30	130	5.1	5.2	0.4	2.5
MVC2a	Unirrigated	0 - 10	6.6	7.6	0.05	4	7.8	1.0	0.2	0.1
MVC2a	Unirrigated	20 - 30	5.9	7.2	0.05	6	7.4	5.5	0.2	0.8
MVC2a	Unirrigated	50 - 60	6.7	8.1	0.10	13	8.6	8.0	0.3	1.7
MVC3c	Unirrigated	0 - 10	4.5	5.3	0.03	2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1
MVC3c	Unirrigated	20 - 30	4.8	5.9	0.02	2	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.1
MVC3c	Unirrigated	50 - 60	5.3	6.2	0.03	8	2.4	4.6	0.2	0.4

Appendix 2. Salinity in root zones of trees, crops and pastures in 2014.

Ettamogah Plantation

Site	Soil Unit	Plot	Treatment	Layer (cm)	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	EC _{se} (dS/m)	WU Factor	WUW EC _{se} (dS/m)	
								Layer	Profile
Ettamogah	Unit 4	1.26	Effluent	0-10	0.110	0.77	0.41	0.31	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	1.26	Effluent	20-30	0.149	1.04	0.21	0.22	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	1.26	Effluent	50-60	0.218	1.53	0.25	0.38	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	1.26	Effluent	80-90	0.430	3.01	0.13	0.39	1.31
Ettamogah	Unit 1	3.02	Effluent	0-10	0.112	0.78	0.41	0.32	
Ettamogah	Unit 1	3.02	Effluent	20-30	0.110	0.77	0.21	0.16	
Ettamogah	Unit 1	3.02	Effluent	50-60	0.120	0.84	0.25	0.21	
Ettamogah	Unit 1	3.02	Effluent	80-90	0.116	0.81	0.13	0.11	0.80
Ettamogah	Unit 2	3.11	Effluent	0-10	0.075	0.52	0.41	0.21	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	3.11	Effluent	20-30	0.092	0.64	0.21	0.14	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	3.11	Effluent	50-60	0.097	0.68	0.25	0.17	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	3.11	Effluent	80-90	0.121	0.85	0.13	0.11	0.63
Ettamogah	Unit 4	3.15	Effluent	0-10	0.074	0.52	0.41	0.21	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	3.15	Effluent	20-30	0.062	0.44	0.21	0.09	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	3.15	Effluent	50-60	0.146	1.02	0.25	0.26	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	3.15	Effluent	80-90	0.107	0.75	0.13	0.10	0.66
								Average	0.85
								Std Dev	0.32
								Covar%	37

Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale Crops and Pasture: Irrigated Plots

Site	Soil Unit	Plot	Treatment	Layer (cm)	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	EC _{se} (dS/m)	WU Factor	WUW EC _{se} (dS/m)	
								Layer	Profile
Ettamogah	Unit 3	1.03	Effluent	0-10	0.143	1.00	0.53	0.53	
Ettamogah	Unit 3	1.03	Effluent	20-30	0.099	0.69	0.28	0.19	
Ettamogah	Unit 3	1.03	Effluent	50-60	0.275	1.93	0.19	0.37	1.09
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5-2.03	Effluent	0-10	0.084	0.59	0.53	0.31	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5-2.03	Effluent	20-30	0.126	0.88	0.28	0.25	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5-2.03	Effluent	50-60	0.191	1.34	0.19	0.25	0.81
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5	Effluent	0-10	0.047	0.33	0.53	0.17	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5	Effluent	20-30	0.039	0.27	0.28	0.08	
Ettamogah	Unit 2	MVP5	Effluent	50-60	0.081	0.57	0.19	0.11	0.36
Ettamogah	Unit 3	MVP4-2.13	Effluent	0-10	0.134	0.94	0.53	0.50	
Ettamogah	Unit 3	MVP4-2.13	Effluent	20-30	0.133	0.93	0.28	0.26	
Ettamogah	Unit 3	MVP4-2.13	Effluent	50-60	0.248	1.74	0.19	0.33	1.09
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2a.1	Effluent	0-10	0.120	0.84	0.53	0.44	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2a.1	Effluent	20-30	0.081	0.57	0.28	0.16	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2a.1	Effluent	50-60	0.201	1.41	0.19	0.27	0.87
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2b.1	Effluent	0-10	0.092	0.65	0.53	0.34	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2b.1	Effluent	20-30	0.087	0.61	0.28	0.17	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVP2b.1	Effluent	50-60	0.143	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.70
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP2c.2	Effluent	0-10	0.136	0.95	0.53	0.50	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP2c.2	Effluent	20-30	0.126	0.88	0.28	0.25	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP2c.2	Effluent	50-60	0.303	2.12	0.19	0.40	1.15
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3a.1	Effluent	0-10	0.132	0.92	0.53	0.49	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3a.1	Effluent	20-30	0.091	0.64	0.28	0.18	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3a.1	Effluent	50-60	0.248	1.73	0.19	0.33	1.00
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3b.1	Effluent	0-10	0.107	0.75	0.53	0.40	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3b.1	Effluent	20-30	0.099	0.69	0.28	0.19	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVP3b.1	Effluent	50-60	0.303	2.12	0.19	0.40	0.99
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.1.1	Effluent	0-10	0.144	1.01	0.53	0.53	
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.1.1	Effluent	20-30	0.129	0.90	0.28	0.25	
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.1.1	Effluent	50-60	0.571	4.00	0.19	0.76	1.55
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.2.1	Effluent	0-10	0.110	0.77	0.53	0.41	
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.2.1	Effluent	20-30	0.097	0.68	0.28	0.19	
Rosevale	Unit 3	RVP1.2.1	Effluent	50-60	0.289	2.02	0.19	0.38	0.98
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.1	Effluent	0-10	0.116	0.81	0.53	0.43	
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.1	Effluent	20-30	0.093	0.65	0.28	0.18	
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.1	Effluent	50-60	0.401	2.81	0.19	0.53	1.15
								Average	0.98
								SDEV	0.29
								COVAR%	29

Ettamogah, Maryvale and Rosevale Crops and Pasture: Unirrigated Plots

Site	Soil Unit	Plot	Treatment	Layer (cm)	EC _{1:5} (dS/m)	EC _{se} (dS/m)	WU Factor	WUW EC _{se} (dS/m)	
								Layer	Profile
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC5	Nil	0-10	0.051	0.35	0.53	0.19	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC5	Nil	20-30	0.080	0.56	0.28	0.16	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC5	Nil	50-60	0.151	1.06	0.19	0.20	0.55
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC4-2.15	Nil	0-10	0.062	0.43	0.53	0.23	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC4-2.15	Nil	20-30	0.078	0.55	0.28	0.15	
Ettamogah	Unit 4	MVC4-2.15	Nil	50-60	0.146	1.02	0.19	0.19	0.58
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVC2a	Nil	0-10	0.047	0.33	0.53	0.17	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVC2a	Nil	20-30	0.053	0.37	0.28	0.10	
Maryvale	Unit 2	MVC2a	Nil	50-60	0.096	0.67	0.19	0.13	0.41
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVC3c	Nil	0-10	0.026	0.18	0.53	0.10	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVC3c	Nil	20-30	0.023	0.16	0.28	0.04	
Maryvale	Unit 4	MVC3c	Nil	50-60	0.031	0.21	0.19	0.04	0.18
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.2	Nil	0-10	0.045	0.32	0.53	0.17	
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.2	Nil	20-30	0.039	0.27	0.28	0.08	
Rosevale	Unit 4	RVP2.1.2	Nil	50-60	0.067	0.47	0.19	0.09	0.33
								Average	0.41
								SDEV	0.16
								COVAR%	40

Appendix 3. Annual rainfall, pan evaporation, irrigation and loads of nitrogen, phosphorus, zinc and total dissolved solids (TDS) in effluent applied from 1st July 2013 to 30th June 2014 to tree plantations, crops and pastures.

Irrigation year	Rainfall	Evaporation	Rainfall (ML/ha)	Irrigation:	Total hydraulic	Irrigation:	Total hydraulic	N		P		Zn		TDS	
	(mm)	(mm)		trees	load: trees		pasture	load: pasture	trees	pasture	trees	pasture	trees	pasture	trees
1 July - 30 June				(ML/ha)	(ML/ha)	(ML/ha)	(ML/ha)	(ML/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)	(kg/ha)
2013 - 2014	740	1333	7.4	5.0	12.4	2.0	9.4	12.6	5.1	1.0	0.42	0.14	0.06	5361	2205