Proposed by P. Rimchala, 1973 Revised by: P. Vijarnsorn and staffs, 1988 W. Sirichuaychoo, 2004

## SATUN SERIES

Field Symbol: Stu

**Distribution:** Occupies a small extent in Peninsular Thailand.

- Setting: Satun soils are formed from alluvium over shale on alluvial fan. Relief is level to nearly level with slope less than 2 percent. Elevation ranges from 2 to 10 m above mean sea level. The climate is Tropical Monsoon (Koppen 'Am') or Tropical Rain Forest (Koppen 'Af'). Average annual precipitation is above 2,000 mm Average annual air temperature is from 26 °C to 28°C.
- Drainage, Permeability and Surface Runoff: Drainage is poorly drained, permeability is estimated to be slow and surface runoff is slow. Ground water level lies within 1 meter for 9 to 10 months a year. According to land use, they are flooded during the rainy season.
- Vegetation and Land Use: Used exclusively for paddy rice during rainy season. In dry season parts are used for vegetable growing. Melaleuca Leucadendron and low grasses scatter in some places where abandoned.
- Characteristic Profile Features: The Satun series is a member of the coarse-loamy over clayey, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic Kandic Plinthaquults (soil taxonomy, 2003). They are very deep soils and are characterized by a black or very dark grayish brown sandy loam surface or A horizon overlying a brown or light yellowish brown medium or coarse sandy loam or sandy clay loam upper B horizon. These inturn overly a light gray or gray medium or coarse sandy clay kandic B horizon accompany with yellowish or brownish mottles. Plinthite that forms a continuous phase or constitutes more than half of matrix commonly occurs below 50 cm but within 1.5 m from the soil surface. Reaction is very strongly acid to strongly acid, reaction values range from 4.5 to 5.5 throughout the profile.
- Typifying Pedon: Satun sandy loam paddy field, near Satun military air port, Amphoe Muang, Changwat Satun, 10 m above mean sea level, less than 2 percent slopes (sheet number 5022 III NW, coordinate: 623737).
- Profile Code Number: S-67/59, described by Prasart Rimchala, 11 April 1973 (moist colors unless otherwise stated).

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Description
Ар	0-18	Black (10YR2/1) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many fine roots; moderately acid (field pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.
AB	18-39	Brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam; common fine faint dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many fine roots; moderately acid (field pH 6.0); gradual smooth boundary.
BAg	39-56	Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) coarse sandy loam; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR5/8) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; strongly acid (field pH 5.5); gradual smooth boundary.
Btgv1	56-75	Light gray (10YR7/2) coarse sandy clay; many coarse prominent dark red (10R3/6) and strong brown (7.5YR5/8) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm, sticky and slightly plastic; continuous thick clay coating on ped faces; plinthite of dark red (10YR3/6) form as a continuous phase; strongly acid (field pH 5.5); gradual smooth boundary.
Btgv2	75-115	Light gray (10YR7/1) coarse sandy clay; many coarse prominent red (10R4/6) and many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm, sticky and slightly plastic; continuous

thick clay coating on ped faces; plinthite of red (10YR4/6) form as a continuous phase; strongly acid (field pH 5.5).

# **Type Location:**

Name of province, Changwat Satun.

## Range of Profile Features:

The surface or A horizon sandy loam is 15 to 25 cm in thickness and has 10YR hues, values 2 or 3 and chromas 1 or 2. Structure is weak and moderate fine subangular blocky. Very strongly acid to strongly acid, reaction values range from 4.5 to 5.5.

The upper kandic B horizon sandy loam has 10YR or 7.5YR hues, values 5 to 7 and chromas 1 or 2. Texture of medium or coarse sandy clay loam may occur. Structure is moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure.

The lower kandic B horizon sandy clay has 10YR or 2.5Y hues, values 5 to 7 and chromas 0 to 2. Structure is moderate to strong coarse prismatic breaking to subangular blocky or moderate coarse subangular blocky. Mottles of brownish, yellowish and reddish are commonly present in subsoil. Very strongly acid to strongly acid, reaction values range from 4.5 to 5.5.

#### Similar Soil Series:

Khok Khain series (Ko): fine-loamy, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic Typic Kandiaquults, no plinthite.

Songkhla series (Sng): fine-loamy, siliceous, subactive, isohyperthermic Aquic Paleudults, no plinthite.

### **Principal Associated Soils:**

These include Klaeng, Khlong Kut and Khok Khain soils which commonly occur in low land area.

Klaeng series (KI): very-fine, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic Typic Plinthaquults.

Khlong Kut series (Kut): fine, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic Kandic Plinthaquults.

# ANALYSIS RESULTS

(oven dry basis)

Profile code No.: S-67/59

Soil series: Satun series (Stu)

Lab	Depth	Horizon	Particle size distribution analysis (% by weight)								Tex	exture pH		CaCO <sub>3</sub>	P, mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	K, mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	
No.	(cm)		US	DA grad	ding	Sand-fraction grading					Lab	Field	1:1	1:1	%	Bray 2	NH <sub>4</sub> OAc
			sand	silt	clay	VC	С	m	f	vf	result	estim <sup>n</sup>	water	KCI			
Pd-1554	0-18	Ар	71.0	27.5	1.5						sl	sl	4.5	4.1	0.6		
Pd-1555	18-39	AB	71.0	18.5	10.5						sl	sl	5.1	4.4	0.9		
Pd-1556	39-56	BAg	70.5	13.0	16.5						sl	cosl	5.4	4.2	0.0		
Pd-1557	56-75	Btgv1	46.0	16.5	37.5						SC	COSC	5.3	4.1	0.6		
Pd-1558	75-115	Btgv2	46.5	12.0	41.5						SC	COSC	5.4	4.0	0.3		

Depth	Air dried	С	N	Exchange capacity and cations (cmol <sub>(+)</sub> kg <sup>-1</sup> )									Base satu	ır <sup>n</sup> (%) ECEC		Al	Electrical
(cm)	to	%	%					SUM	Extr.	SUM	CEC	CEC	B/Cx100	(Bx100)/	cmol <sub>(+)</sub> kg <sup>-1</sup>	KCI extr.	condut <sup>y</sup>
	oven dried			Ca	Mg	K	Na	cations	acidity	(B+A)	NH <sub>4</sub> OAc	100g		(B+A)	(B+D)	cmol <sub>(+)</sub> kg <sup>-1</sup>	(ECx10 <sup>6</sup> )
								(B)	(A)		(C)	Clay		$\tilde{A}$		(D)	dS m <sup>-1</sup>
0-18	1.1	4.19		0.40	0.06	0.07	0.20	0.73	16.00	16.73	6.0	400.0	12	4			0.07
18-39	0.6	1.39	Y	0.20	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.51	5.40	5.91	2.8	26.7	18	9			0.01
39-56	0.7	1.57		0.10	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.28	3.20	3.48	1.7	10.3	16	8			0.01
56-75	1.2	1.36		0.30	0.10	0.06	0.20	0.66	5.70	6.36	6.4	17.1	10	10			0.02
75-115	1.0	0.42	1	0.20	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.58	7.10	7.68	6.8	16.4	9	8	0,00		0.03

Surveyor: P. Rimchala

Date: April 11, 1973

Reported by: W. Sirichuaychoo

Date:Nov. 8, 1998