



Did you know?

These soils are found in the flatter parts of the eastern coastal plain? When it rains in winter, these soils become waterlogged because they have clay under the surface. Unlike sand, where the water is able to freely move between the sand grains and flows away very quickly, clay can be quite sticky when wet and tends to hold moisture in it, sometimes forming a barrier which prevents water from draining away. This means that the water often stays on the surface of the ground. Beermullah soils can also be quite saline or salty. This means that the plant communities that can be found on this soil type have adapted to these quite extreme conditions.

Did you know?

Beermullah soils are described as alluvial (*pronounced al-oo-vee-a*) soils. Alluvial soils are those that have been washed down off the Darling Scarp and transported (carried) on to the Swan Coastal Plain by rivers or creeks. The soils in this zone are usually made up of both sand and clay particles, making them very different from the soils closer to the ocean. The soils near the ocean are mostly made up of sand.