## N <br> OILL

Unit 3 - Ch 5.2

# Soil Formation 

DEE: Complex nixture of mineral mutrients, eroded rock, water, and aitr


## Soil Composition

1) Mineral mutrients (Humus - Organic)
2) Eroded Rock (Sediment - Weathering)
3) Water - Water Cycle
4) Air - Atmospheric gases

Soll Components with Overall Averages


## Soil Charracteristics

## - Weathering produces RECOLIII

- Layer of partially weathered (loose rock)

SOIL material sitting above bedrook


## SOIL PROFILE

## Vertical sequence

 of layers (horizons)- 0) Humus (organic nutrients)
- A; Topsoil (mineral/humus mix)
- E; Eluviation (minerals seep out)
- B. Subsoil (seeped minerals collect)
- C: Regolith (partially weathered bedrock)
- R: Bedrock (un-weathered bedrock)



## Soil T'exture



## DEIT: Determined by soil's purticle sizes

-Determines soil's ability to support plant life

## POROSIty



## Permeability

## - Ability to allow

 water to pesss ithroush- Larger particles produce less friction -Therefore, greater permeability


# Holding Capacity 

DEIT: Ability of soil to SHOP water/nutrients from seeping out

- Inversely influenced by particle size


- Sand: Large \& Poor nutrient-holding capacity
- Silt: Medium \& Medium holding capacity
- Clay: Very small; Best water-holding capacity; Yet Poorest aeration (porosity)
- Loam: Mixture - Best in permeability \& nutrientholding capacity


## Soil Textures

| Type/T <br> exture | Particle <br> Size | Porosity/ <br> Aeration <br> (Air space) | Permeability <br> (Warter <br> drainage) | Holding <br> Capacity <br> (Water/Nut <br> rients) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sand |  |  |  |  |
| Silt |  |  |  |  |
| Clay |  |  |  |  |

Loam - Mixture of sand, silt, and some clay *Ideal for plants - enough porosity for roots to get air without losing all water \& nutrients

## Soil Erosion

## - Factoras in Soil Formation AND Erosion:




## Soil Texture Investigation



