

Soil type

In terms of soil texture, **soil type** usually refers to the different sizes of mineral particles in a particular sample. Soil is made up in part of finely ground rock particles, grouped according to size as sand and silt in addition to clay, organic material such as decomposed plant matter

Each component, and their size, play an important role. For example, the large particles, sand, determine aeration and drainage characteristics, while the tiniest, sub-microscopic clay particles, are chemically active, binding with water and plant nutrients. The ratio of these sizes determines soil type: *clay*, *loam*, *clay-loam*, *silt-loam*, and so on.



soil types

In addition to the mineral composition of soil, humus (organic material) also plays an important role in soil characteristics and fertility for plant life. Soil may be mixed with larger aggregate, such as pebbles or gravel. Not all types of soil are permeable, such as pure clay

There are many recognized soil classifications both international and national.

See also

- Category:Types of soil

External links

- Soil classification systems
- A Compendium of On-Line Soil Survey Information Soil Classification for Soil Survey
- OSHA Soil Classification - 1926 Subpart P App A
- soil types

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Soil_type&oldid=821774937

This page was last edited on 22 January 2018, at 15:30.

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licenseadditional terms may apply By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.