a				
*** * * * *			1 ² / ₃ Level	P18a

Soil identification

Use the data sheet "Soil identification" (P18b) to determine the properties of the soil. Enter your results in the table below.

	Description of properties
Color	
Structure	
Consistency	
Texture	
Gravel	
Roots	











Data sheet "Soil identification"

Structure

Is the soil...

Coarse (grainy): resembles crumbs of cookies and is usually less than 5 mm in diameter. Is often found in horizons near the surface where roots grow

Blocky (lumpy): Irregular blocks, usually 15-50 mm in diameter.

Prismatic: Vertical soil columns (clearly visible in the horizon), which can be a several centimeters long. Usually found in lower horizons.

Column-shaped: Vertical columns with a white rounded "cap" at the top. To be found in soils in arid climate.

Plate-like: Thin, flat, horizontal soil sheets. Found in compacted soils.

Sometimes, soil samples do not have a visible structure. These are divided into the following two types:

Single-grained: The soil is broken up into individual particles that do not adhere to each other. The sample therefore always has a loose consistency. Is usually found in sandy soils.

Solid (compact): The soil has no visible structure, is almost impossible to break up and shows itself in large chunks.































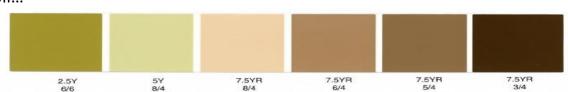










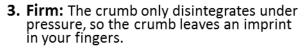


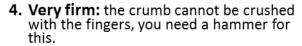
Consistency

Is the soil...



- Loose: It is difficult to take out a crumb and the structure falls apart before you start to work. Note: Single grain soils always have a loose consistency.
- 2. Crumbly: The soil crumb disintegrates even at low pressure.



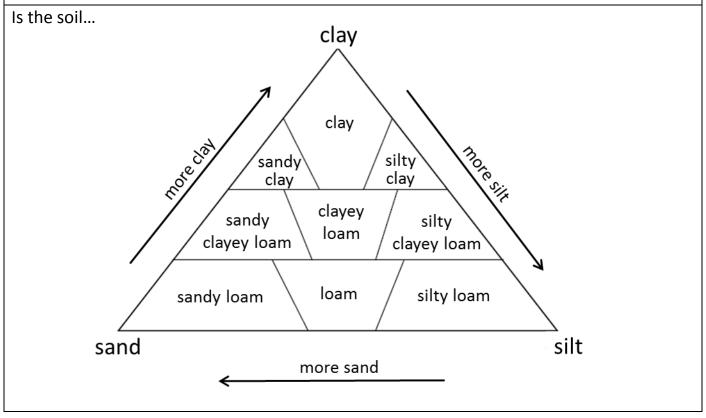








Texture









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