

Name _____

SOILS - Lab

Earth Science

Read pages 138-143 in the Heat Earth Science Text book in the classroom.

1. What is soil?
2. What is parent material?
3. What is residual soil?
4. What is transported soil?
5. Name the separate zones of soil.
6. Describe the features (color and composition) of A-Horizon.
7. Describe the features (color and composition) of B-Horizon.
8. What is the most important factor affecting soil?
9. In what type of climate does soil form the fastest? Why?
10. What is mass movement? Give examples.
11. How much soil is removed by water each year in the United States?
12. Describe three methods for reducing soil erosion.

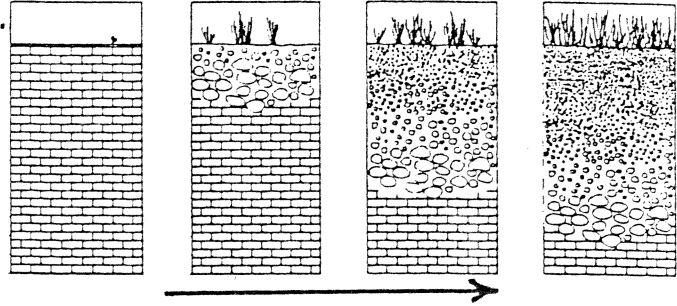
A. _____ - dissolved minerals cause the "hardness" in groundwater (and surface water).

B. Soil

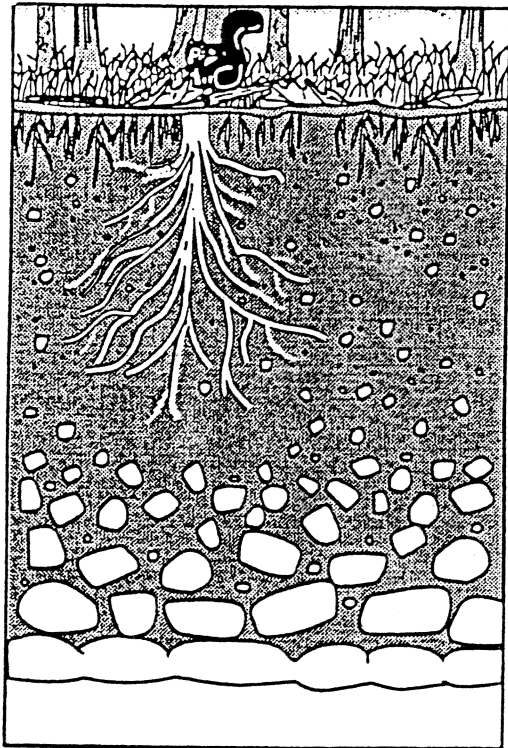
1. Soil is a combination of _____ and _____.

2. _____ = decayed plant and animal material found in soil. Soil that contains 20-30% humus is considered a rich soil for plant growth.

3. Soil development



4. Soil layers – the soil profile



1. _____ or _____ = the top layer of soil that contains more humus than the layers below.
2. _____ or _____ = consists of clays and dissolved minerals that have been washed down from above. Contains less humus.
3. _____ - consists of weathered rock fragments, usually from the parent rock below.
4. _____ = the layer of rock beneath the soil. Frequently the parent rock of the soil above.

5. Residual Vs. Transported

If the bedrock matches the rock fragments of the C horizon, the soil is most likely _____. If it does not, the soil is most likely _____.