

## Presentation Notes

Presentation How Soils are Formed

Lesson 4.1

Notes from Presentation:

### Soil Development

- the following factors contribute to soil formation
  - climate
  - organisms
  - time
  - topography

### Climate

- climate includes several forces that act upon soils, which break down rock into smaller fragments and eventually down to small particles
  - rainfall
  - temperature

### Organic Matter

- add nutrients to the soil
  - plants-- decaying roots and leaves
  - soil organisms-- break down organic material

### Parent Material

- soil comes from parent material
- soil forms from a rock broken down by weathering or chemical processes

### Time

- spils develop at varying rates depending upon the climate and other formation factors
- the forces that form a given soil indicate how long it took the soil to be formed

### Topography

- top of hill- larger particles and less organized
- bottom- smaller particles and deep

### Soil Development Classifications

- addition- accumulation or deposition
- reduction- leaching and erosion
- translocation- movement within soil profile

transformation- soil changes in place by weathering or microorganism conversion

### Erosion

- the opposite soil formation is erosion, which has a detrimental effect on soil
- erosion comes in two forms-- water, wind
- steep ground
- too much irrigation
- working soil in a rainy season
- not protecting soil with ground cover
- allowing wind to blow across worked soil

### Soil is Gone

- poor crop production
- unusable
- more inputs



# AFNR Reflection Page

List five key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

List three ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.