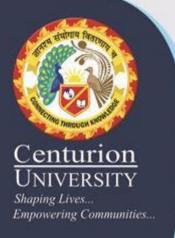


ASAC 1101 : FUNDAMENTALS OF SOIL SCIENCE (2+1)

Level : B.Sc (Ag), I semester

Dr. PEDDA GHOUSE PEERA S.K. SOIL SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY M.S.SWAMINATHAN SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,CUTM, PARLAKHEMUNDI

> **Topic** Soil profile



Soil Profile:

- Five soil forming factors cause different set of layers (horizons).
- Each soil is characterized by a given sequence of these horizons.
- A vertical exposure of this sequence is termed a soil profile.

O horizon (loose and partly decayed organic matter)

A horizon (mineral matter mixed with some humus)

E horizon (light colored zone of leaching)

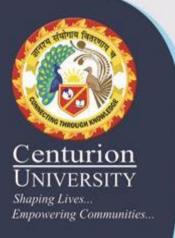
B horizon (accumulation of clay from above)

C horizon (partially altered parent material)

unweathered parent material

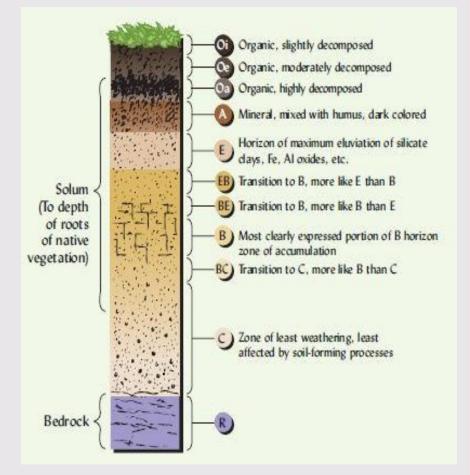


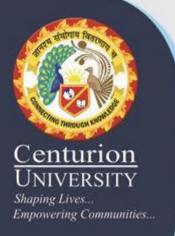
pinterest.com



The Master horizons and layers:

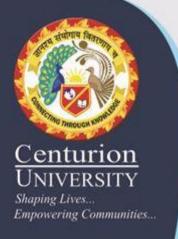
- Six master soil horizons are commonly recognized and are designated using the capital letters
- O, A, E, B, C, and R.
- Subhorizon horizons may occur within a master horizon these are designated by lowercase letters following the capital master horizon letter
- e.g., Bt, Ap, or Oi





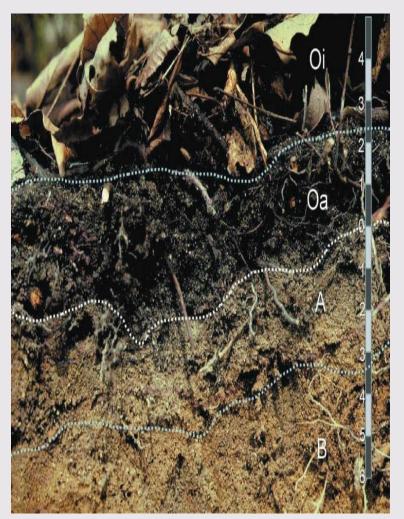
O Horizon:

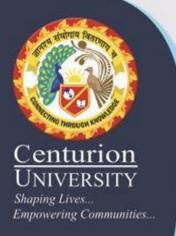
- Organic horizon.
- Found above the mineral soil.
- Occur in an organic soil profile.
- Commonly referred to as the forest floor.



Often has three subhorizons:

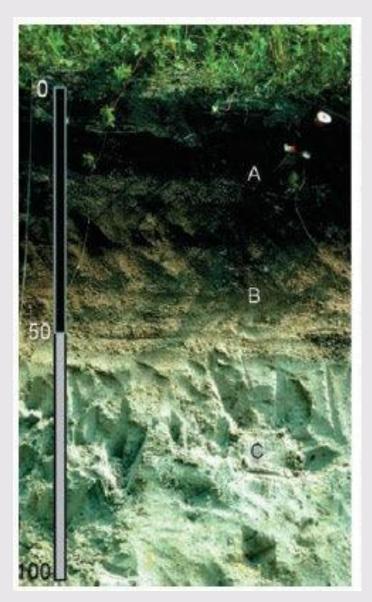
- Oi horizon fibric materials— recognizable plant and animal parts.
- 2. Oe horizon hemic materials—finely fragmented residues intermediately decomposed.
- 3. Oa horizon sapric materials—highly decomposed, smooth, amorphous residues.

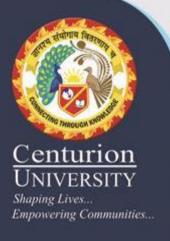




A Horizon:

- The topmost mineral horizons.
- Generally contain enough partially decomposed organic matter
- Soil color is darker than that of the lower horizons.

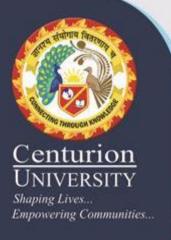




E horizon:

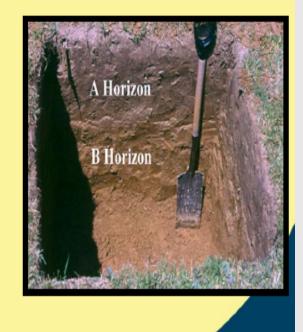
- Zones of maximum leaching or eluviation of clay, iron, and aluminum oxides.
- Leaves a concentration of resistant minerals, such as quartz, in the sand and silt sizes.
- Usually found underneath the A horizon and in forest soil, directly under O horizon.
- Generally lighter in color than both the A horizon above it and the horizon below.

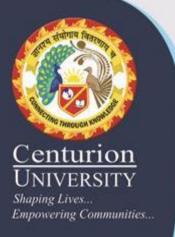




B horizon:

- B horizons form below an O, A, or E horizon.
- Materials have accumulated, typically by washing in from the horizons above, a process termed illuviation.
- Maximum accumulation of materials such as iron and aluminum oxides and silicate clays (Bt horizons)- In humid region.
- Calcium carbonate or calcium sulfate may accumulate in the B horizon (giving Bk and By horizons, respectively)- In arid and semi-arid region.

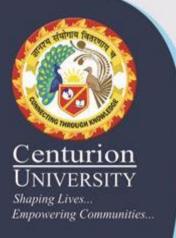




C horizon:

- Unconsolidated material underlying the solum (A and B horizons).
- May or may not be the same as the parent material from which the solum formed.
- C horizon material that retains some of the structural features of the parent rock or geologic deposits from which it formed is termed saprolite

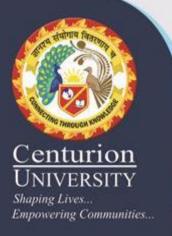




R horizon:

- Consolidated rock.
- Little evidence of weathering

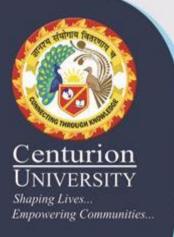




Subdivisions Within Master Horizons

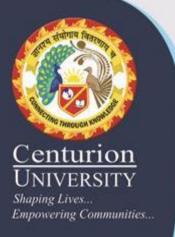
- Often distinctive layers exist *within* a given master horizon.
- These are indicated by a numeral *following* the letter designation.
- Three different combinations of structure and colors can be seen in the B horizon, then the profile may include a sequence such as B1–B2– B3





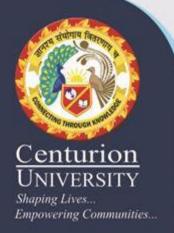
Transition Horizons:

- Transitional layers between the master horizons (O, A, E, B, and C) may be dominated by properties of one horizon but also have characteristics of another.
- Written as AE, EB, BE.
- E/B when distinct parts of the horizon have properties of E while other parts have properties of B.



Subhorizon Distinctions:

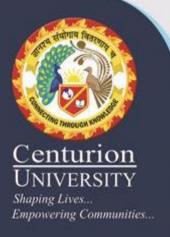
- Since the capital letter designates the nature of a master horizon in only a very general way, specific horizon characteristics may be indicated by a lowercase letter following the master horizon designation.
- E.g., Oi O horizon with slightly decomposed organic matter.



Lower Case Symbol	Distinction	Lower Case Symbol	Distinction
а	Highly decomposed organic matter	n	Accumulation of sodium
b	Buried soil horizon	0	Accumulation of iron and aluminum oxides
с	Concretions or nodules	р	Plowing or other disturbance
со	Coprogenous earth	q	Accumulation of silica
d	Dense unconsolidated materials	r	Weathered or soft bedrock
di	Diatomaceous earth	S	Illuvial organic matter and iron, aluminum oxides
е	Intermediately decomposed organic matter	se	Presence of sulfides
f	Frozen soil	SS	Slickensides (shiny clay wedges)
ff	Dry permafrost	t	Accumulation of silicate clays
g	Strong gleying (mottling)	u	Human-manufactured artifacts
h	Illuvial accumulation of organic matter	v	Plinthite (high iron, red material)
i	Slightly decomposed organic matter	W	Distinctive color or structure without clay accumulation
j	Jarosite (yellow sulfate mineral)	X	Fragipan (high bulk density, brittle)
jj	Cryoturbation (frost churning)	у	Accumulation of gypsum
k	Accumulation of carbonates	уу	Gypsum >50% of soil by mass
kk	Engulfment of carbonates, >50% of soil by mass	Z	Accumulation of soluble salts
m	Cementation or induration		

SOME COMMON SUBHORIZON DISTINCTIONS WITHIN MASTER HORIZONS^a

^aBased on information in Soil Survey Staff (2014)



End of Module I