

# Has this deposit been affected by podzolisation?

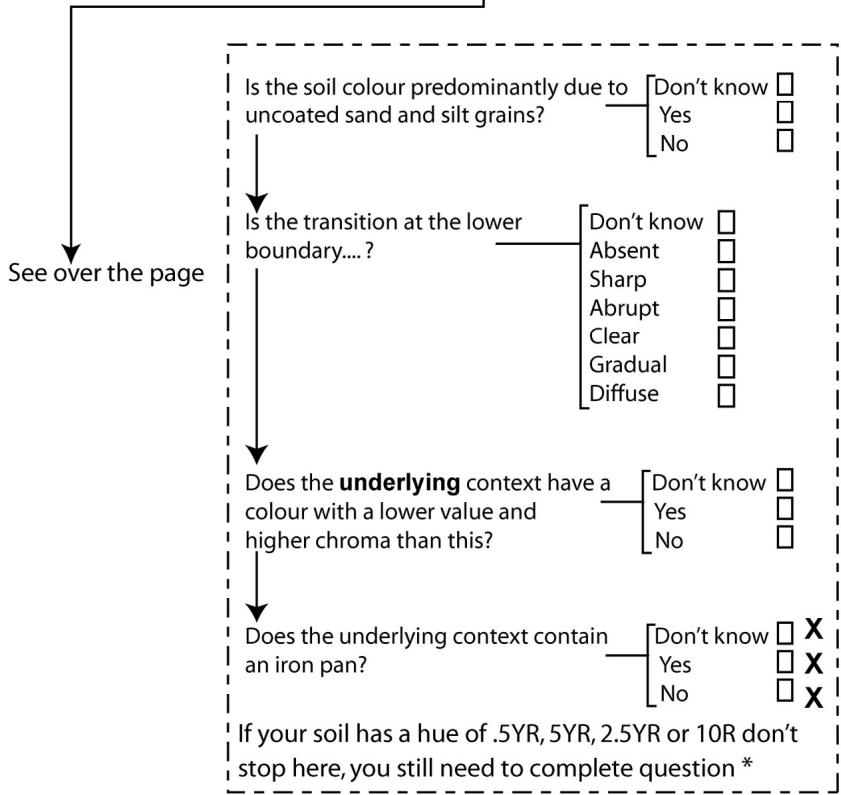
Follow the arrows along the branches wherever you select a  before continuing down the tree. Stop when you reach a X.

1. How easily does water drain through this section?

- Don't know
- Poor
- Moderate
- Well
- Excessive

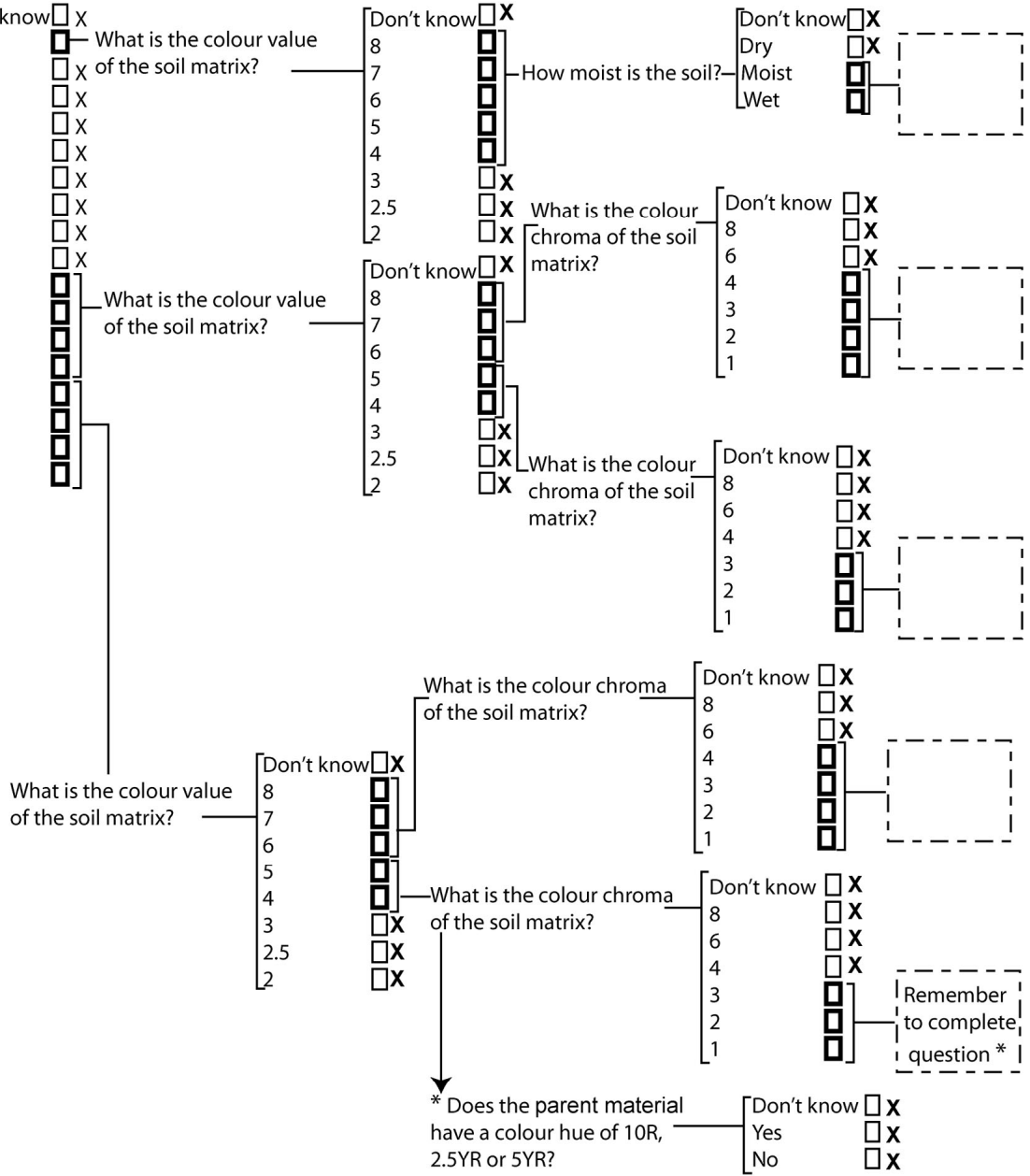
2. How does the colour of this context compare with those above or below it? Is it....

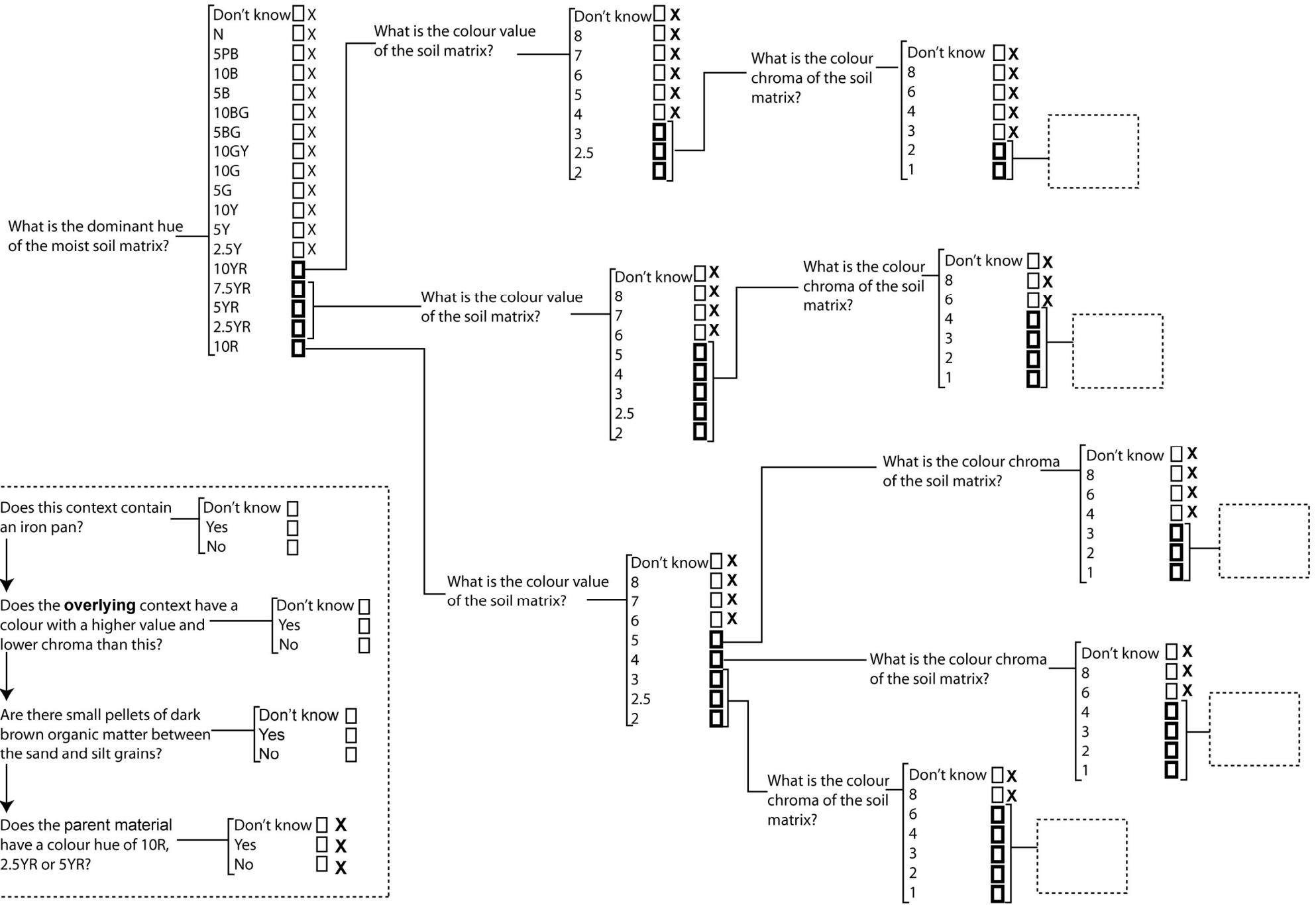
- Don't know  X
- No different  X
- Greyer
- Redder
- Other  X



See over the page

- Don't know  X
- N
- 5PB  X
- 10B  X
- 5B  X
- 10BG  X
- 5BG  X
- 10GY  X
- 10G  X
- 5G  X
- 10Y  X
- 5Y  X
- 2.5Y
- 10YR
- 7.5YR
- 5YR
- 2.5YR
- 10R

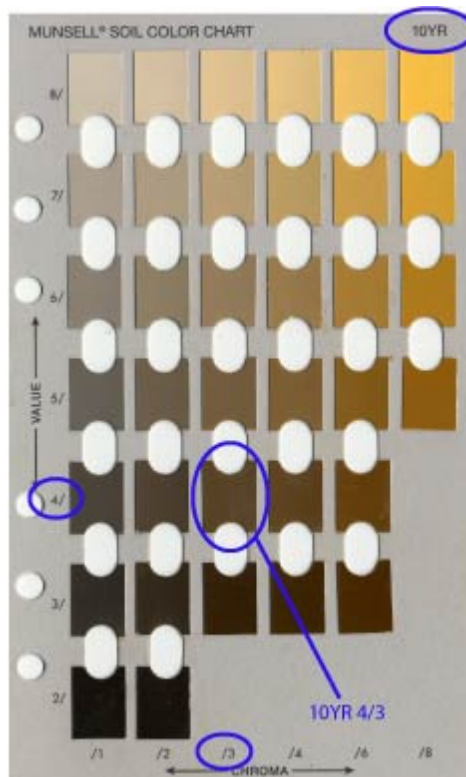




## Drainage

Poorly drained	Soil remains wet to a shallow depth, and excess free water is evident in the profile for long periods of time
Moderately drained	Water drains somewhat slowly due to impervious nature of substrate, low slope, and/or shallow water table
Well drained	Water drains easily but not rapidly. Free water is uncommon
Excessively drained	Water is removed from the surface very rapidly. Free water is very rare or very deep

Other indicators of drainage status can be the local vegetation a poorly drained soil may support sedges and rushes for example. Also look for iron mottling and blue/grey soil colours which can indicate poor drainage and periodic waterlogging.



## Soil Colour

Soil colours should be recorded out of direct sunlight, from the moist (moistened if necessary) surface of a freshly broken aggregate (not smeared). The dominant matrix colour should be recorded together with the presence and colour of any mottles.

### *Munsell colour recording*

The Munsell® Soil Colour Charts are the best way of systematically recording colour. The Hue (principal colour), Value (lightness) and Chroma (purity or strength) are recorded as shown below. First find the colour sheet that most closely reflects the hue of the sample. Then scan up and down on this sheet to find the value and finally left to right to find the closest colour match and the appropriate chroma.

### **Boundary distinctness**

Boundary distinctness is a measure of how sharp the transition between one context and the next is. Distinctness is determined by estimating the thickness of this transitional zone through which one horizon grades into another.

<b>Boundary class</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Sharp	0 – 0.5 cm
Abrupt	0.5 – 2 cm
Clear	2 – 5 cm
Gradual	5 – 15 cm
Diffuse	Greater than 15 cm

### **Iron Pans**

These are thin bands are thin of material cemented by iron and manganese. They appear reddish brown or very dark brown to black and may be associated with mottling and nodules of iron and manganese.