

Soil components

Sand	Silt	Clay
Forms free draining soil	Forms soil which can be hard to drain	Forms soil which readily become waterlogged
Water runs through it quickly	Holds on to a moderate amount of water	Becomes heavy when wet
Largest mineral particle size - between 2mm and 0.06mm in diameter	Medium mineral particle size - between 0.06 and 0.002mm in diameter	Smallest mineral particle size - diameter less than 0.002mm
Feels gritty to touch	Feels soapy or silky	Feels smooth when dry and sticky when wet
Particles do not stick together and cannot be made into a ball	Particles don't easily hold together - a ball of them breaks easily	Particles stick together and are easy to make into a ball
Soil warms quickly in spring but also cool quickly in the autumn	Soil warms and cool more quickly than clay but less quickly than sand	Soil takes a long time to warm up in spring and cool down in autumn
Forms soil which cannot hold onto nutrients	Forms soil which can only hold limited nutrients	Forms soil which can hold onto nutrients
No swelling or shrinkage in the soil	Limited swelling or shrinkage in the soil	Soil swells when wet and shrinks when dry
Can be used to make glass	Makes very fertile soil	Can be used to make bricks or pots

Soil components

Living organisms

Are responsible for recycling minerals

Are responsible for the rotting of dead material

Can produce 20-40 tonnes of casts per hectare

Examples include insects, bacteria, and earthworms

Bury stones and leaf litter

Convert plant and animal debris to minerals and humus

Examples include fungi and plant roots

Absorb water from soil causing it to dry and clays to shrink

Help to reduce damaging effects of pesticides

Can create channels for the movement of oxygen and water

Organic matter

Can increase the amount of air held in some mineral soil

Releases nutrients slowly as it rots

Sticks to soil particles to help form crumbs

Examples include farmyard manure, straw and horticultural peat

Improves water holding capacity of mineral soils

Creates an open soil structure

Examples include leaf mould and compost

Can make soils warmer, increases heat absorption

Helps to retain nutrients in the soil

Are responsible for the dark colour of soil