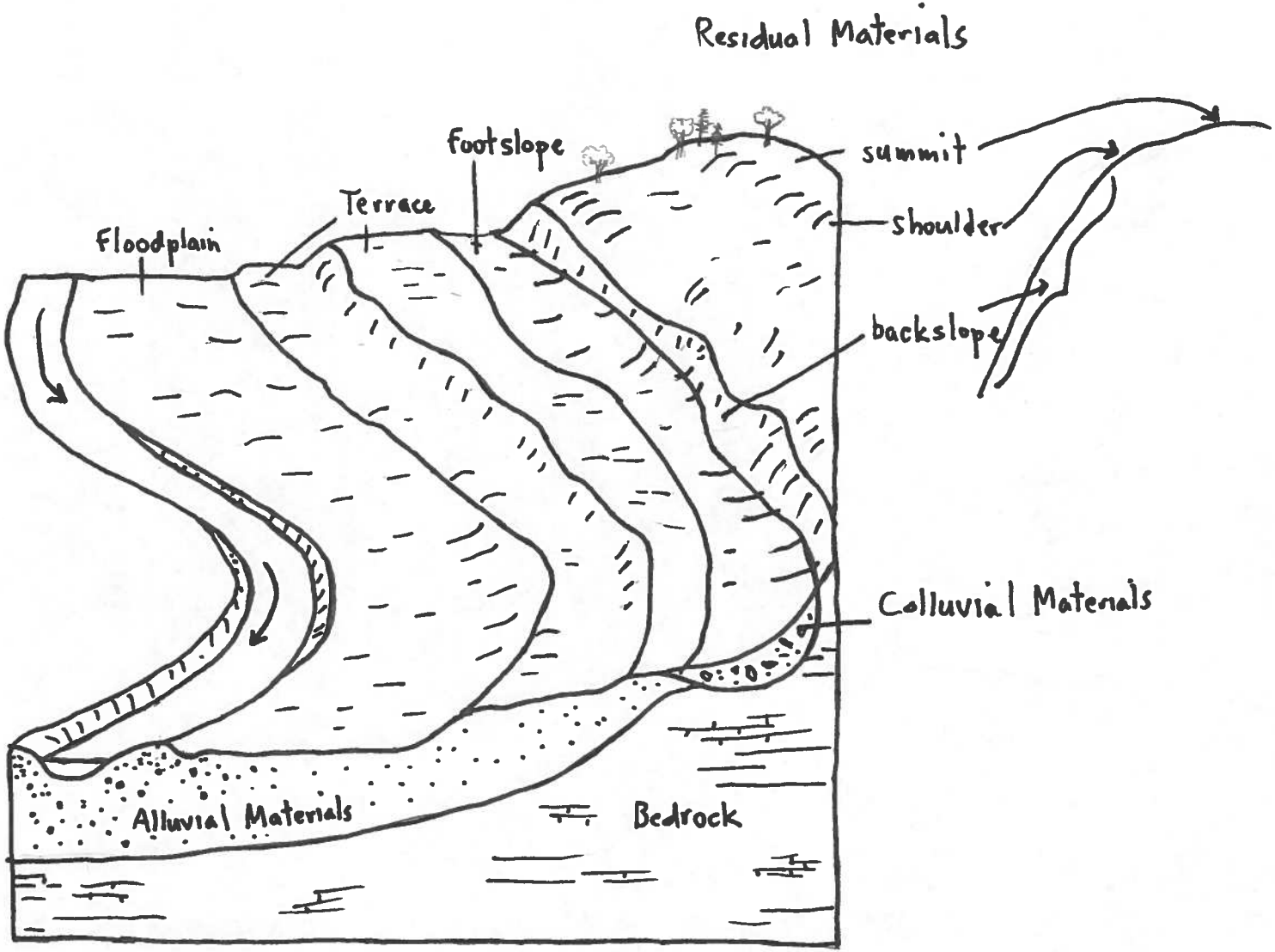
Comparing landform to soils and soil properties

Floodplain= alluvial soils (deposited by water) that have a hazard of flooding
young soils; may have multiple surface layers due to deposition
may contain rounded (water worn) rock fragments; “gravels”
coarser sediments closest to stream channel, finer sediments closer to terrace level
simple soil horizonation, weak soil development, may not have much change in color

Terrace= alluvial soils (deposited by water) that DO NOT have a hazard of flooding
Medium aged soils, though younger than soils formed from residuum
may contain rounded (water worn) rock fragments; “gravels”
moderate soil horizonation, moderate soil development, noticeable change in color in subsoil (Bt horizon present)

Foot slope= colluvial soils (deposited by gravity from materials upslope)
Medium aged soils; older than terraces, younger than residual soils (generalized)
May contain subangular fragments, sometimes subrounded; fragments are usually dis-oriented, and at many different angles
moderate soil horizonation, moderate soil development, noticeable change in color in subsoil (Bt horizon present), though not always true
profile may contain noticeably different textures and rock fragment percentage from different colluvial events

Summit,= Residual soils (formed in place from bedrock)
Shoulder, High aged soils; oldest soils on the landscape
Back slopes, May contain angular and subangular fragments; fragments are noticeably parallel to surface
Moderate soil horizonation, moderate to high soil development, a noticeable change in color in subsoil (Bt horizon present), though increase in fragment percentage may produce profiles with less development (Bw horizon present)
Profile textures usually relate to the bedrock type


Residual Materials
Footslope
summit
Terrace
shoulder
Floodplain
backslope
Colluvial Materials
Alluvial Materials
Bedrock