

Mrs. Carbonaro

Tina Clayton

Saint Joseph School

## The Most Important Thing I Learned at Conservation Field Day

The most important thing I learned at Conservation Field Day was about soil. Soil is inclusive of sand, silt, and clay. Clay is the most minuscule (meaning it's smallest in size), and sand would be the most colossal (meaning it's the biggest). Because it is the most minuscule, clay can hold the utmost supply of water (meaning it holds the most). Per contra, sand holds the infinitesimal (the least) by reason of the amount of air pockets.

An experiment we concluded was to release sand into a glass pipeline of water. The sand languished in the water because the worm excretion was being washed away. This ends up as pollution.

Another alluring point I learned was how to identify the quantity of clay in soil. If you apply pressure and the soil holds its shape, the quantity of clay is higher than soil that does not hold shape. The more clay soil has, the more fertile it is.

Per contra, if soil is wet for a prolonged period of time, it becomes anaerobic. Anaerobic means the soil is lacking or has no oxygen. Soil would presumably become anaerobic on the grounds where

waterlogging occurs. Waterlogging presents itself in areas where much rainfall or runoff occurs.

The concluding topic we spoke of was soil pH. Soil pH is a measurement of how much acid or alkaline is in soil. The scale ranges from 0 to 14 with 7 as neutral. If numbers decrease from 7, soil is more acidic. If numbers increase from 7, soil contains more alkaline. In Auburn, the number is 6.

To conclude my report, soil is important. Without it, no plants would have life (which would then affect every other living creature). By going to Conservation Field Day, I learned all about soil. I hope everyone else did as well!