

### c. Soil Profile

Community maintains around 1200 acres of cultivable land and is involved in cultivation of major crops of rabbi, khareef and jaid.

**6. Source: Book; Agriculture Operation, Dayalbagh Educational Institute**

Soil Types:

**Sandy Soil:** sandy soil is composed of large, rounded particles that pack together as well as marbles, allowing free passage of water and air. Water enters into sand quickly and percolates through it rapidly, taking dissolved nutrients with it consequently. A plant in sandy soil needs supplemental water and nutrients more often than it would if grown in another soil.<sup>6</sup>

**Loamy Soil:** it represents a balance between sand and clay. Loamy soil contains large, medium size and small particles plus some amount of organic matter, water and air move through the soil slowly, keeping the plant roots moist and nutrients available to it. There are no sluggish structures as in clay soil. A handful of loam will form a pliable ball that breaks apart with a gentle prod.<sup>6</sup>

**Clay Soil:** it is made up of very fine, flattened particles that pack very closely together, leaving little space for air and water movement. This dense soil absorbs water slowly and retains it well. The dissolved nutrients also remain in clay soil for a long period than in other soils. Due to this reason the clay soil are quite fertile. To test clay soil you pick up a handful of wet soil and shape it into a ball.

**6. Source: Book; Agriculture Operation, Dayalbagh Educational Institute**