

Bottles Up!

Find a clear jar with a lid and fill it one-third full of soil. Add water until the jar is nearly full. Make sure the lid is screwed on tight and then shake the jar. Put the jar in a place where it will not be disturbed until the next garden session.

1. Observe, measure and sketch the layers. Label the layers of particles on your diagram.
2. What are the different layers in the jar?

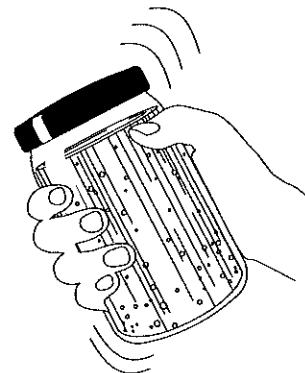
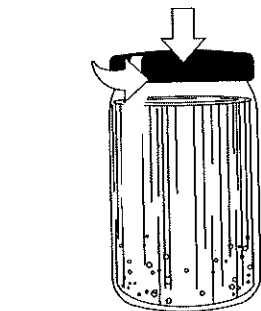
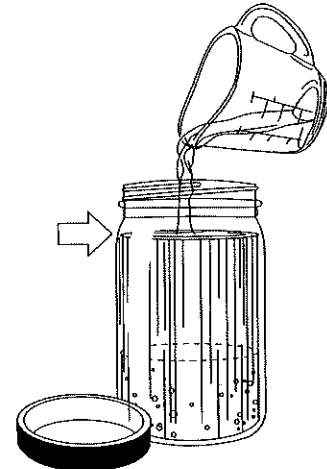
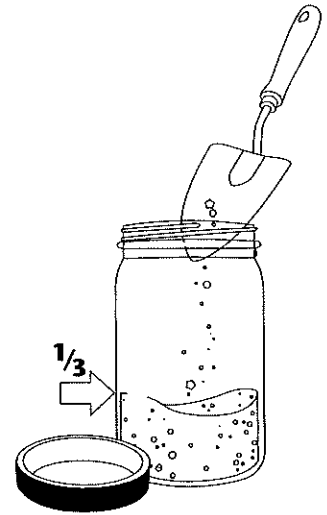
_____ is the fine earth that can be shaped when wet and becomes hard when dried or baked.

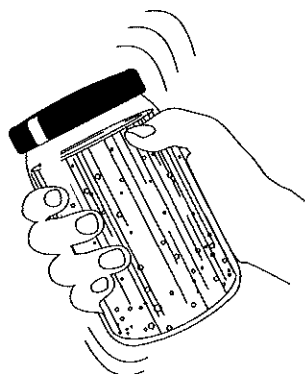
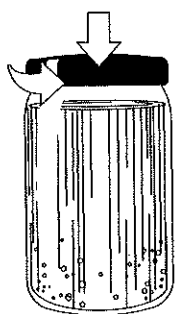
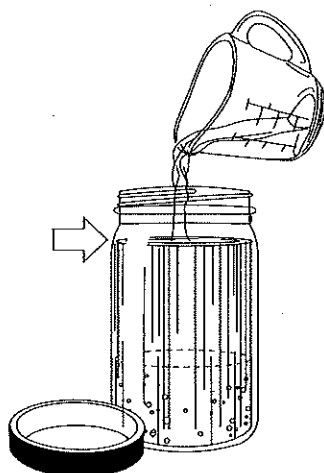
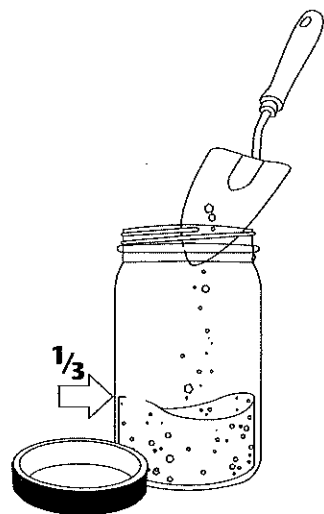
_____ is the fine particles of sand, clay, dirt and other materials that are carried by flowing water.

_____ is made up of tiny, loose grains of crushed or worn-down rocks.

3. What problems might you face if you had a garden with a lot of clay or sandy soil?

4. Decaying leaves, grass, vegetables and other _____ can be used to make the soil fertile.





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1. Observe, measure and sketch the layers. Label the layers of particles on your diagram.
2. What are the different layers in the jar?

Clay is the fine earth that can be shaped when wet and becomes hard when dried or baked.

Silt is the fine particles of sand, clay, dirt and other materials that are carried by flowing water.

Sand is made up of tiny, loose grains of crushed or worn-down rocks.

3. What problems might you face if you had a garden with a lot of clay or sandy soil?

Sandy soil does not retain the water and nutrients for plants, and clay soil can retain too much water and rot the plants.

4. Decaying leaves, grass, vegetables and other organic matter can be used to make the soil fertile.

From *Garden 'n Grow*, University of Missouri Extension