

# Gleneagles SERIES

## A. SOIL MAP UNIT DESCRIPTION

### SOIL CLASSIFICATION

SCOT: Humus-iron  
podzols (podzols or  
iron podzols on early  
maps)

SSEW: Humo-ferric  
podzols or typical  
brown sands where  
cultivated

### SOIL ASSOCIATION GLENEAGLES

### PARENT MATERIAL

Fluvioglacial sands and  
gravels derived mainly  
from Old Red Sandstone  
sediments and lavas with  
some acid schists.

### DRAINAGE CLASS

Free

### PERMEABILITY CLASS

Rapid

### REFERENCES

*soil maps* —

1:63 360 sheets

39 (Stirling)

40/41 (Kinross/Elie)

47 (Crieff)

48/49 (Perth/Arbroath)

*memoirs* —

Soils round Perth, Arbroath  
and Dundee

### LOCATION AND EXTENT

Mainly throughout west Perthshire, around Gleneagles  
and Braco with further scattered occurrences in  
Stratheden, the Earn flats and northern Fife. *Total 16 sq km.*

### LANDFORM

Distinct mounds and terraces; moderate to steep slopes.

### VEGETATION

Arable; permanent pastures; some coniferous and broad-  
leaved woodlands.

### CLIMATE

*West Perthshire*

*Fife*

*av. ann. rainfall, mm*

1100-1300

700-850

*accum. temperature*

1250-1420

1200-1360

*(day °C above 0°C Jan-Jun)*

*maximum PSMD, mm*

100

150

*growing season, days*

225

220

*field capacity*

early Oct to early  
Mar

late Oct to early  
Mar

### SOIL DESCRIPTION

*topsoil*

*subsoil*

*colour*

dark brown

reddish brown

*texture*

sandy loam or  
loamy sand

sand, sandy gravel

*structure*

moderate  
subangular blocky

weak subangular  
blocky or massive

*stone content*

slightly to  
moderately stony,  
occasionally  
stoneless

stoneless to very  
stony

*potential rooting depth*

generally unlimited

COMMENT

A coarse-textured, freely draining soil  
with a varying stone content throughout  
the profile.

### SOIL CHEMISTRY

High percentage base saturation throughout the profile of  
cultivated soils. High total phosphorus except for subsoil  
horizons where values are moderate. Naturally acid.

### MAP UNIT VARIATION

Stone content and lithology variable. Distinct reddish  
brown colours where sands are present. Depressions  
between mounds are often infilled with peat or peaty  
alluvium deposits.