

Canonbie SERIES

A. SOIL MAP UNIT DESCRIPTION

SOIL CLASSIFICATION

SCOT: Noncalcareous
gleys
SSEW: Cambic
stagnogley soils

SOIL ASSOCIATION

CANONBIE

PARENT MATERIAL

Reddish sandy clay loam
or clay loam till derived
from Carboniferous
sediments and Permo-
Triassic sandstones and
shales.

DRAINAGE CLASS

Imperfect

PERMEABILITY CLASS

Slow

REFERENCES

soil maps —
1:63 360 sheets
6/10 (Annan) in press

LOCATION AND EXTENT

Dumfriesshire; extensive between Ruthwell and
Canonbie. *About 100 sq km.*

LANDFORM

Undulating till plain with some low hills reaching 100 m;
slopes generally gentle but locally moderate or strong.

VEGETATION

Long ley pastures, some arable crops; rush pastures and
sedge mires; some woodland plantations.

CLIMATE

<i>av. ann. rainfall, mm</i>	1000 mm near the coast in the west, rising to ca. 1200 mm inland to the east
<i>accum. temperature</i> <i>(day °C above 0°C Jan-Jun)</i>	1230-1400
<i>maximum PSMD, mm</i>	70-110
<i>growing season, days</i>	250
<i>field capacity</i>	early Oct to early Mar

SOIL DESCRIPTION

	<i>topsoil</i>	<i>subsoil</i>
<i>colour</i>	dark greyish brown	reddish brown
<i>texture</i>	sandy silt loam, occasionally sandy loam	clay loam, occasionally sandy clay loam
<i>structure</i>	moderate or strong subangular blocky	coarse prismatic or massive
<i>stone content</i>	slightly or moderately stony	moderately stony
<i>potential rooting depth</i>	often restricted to plough layer (25 cm) but limited development to 40 cm in seasonally waterlogged coarser-textured layer above subsoil	
<i>COMMENT</i>	Fine-textured, coarse-structured slowly permeable subsoils typify these soils, which are prone to suffer waterlogging.	

SOIL CHEMISTRY

Medium pH (around 6); high base saturation and
exchangeable calcium. Most other values are medium.

MAP UNIT VARIATION

Intergrades to the poorly drained noncalcareous gley
(Mouldy hills Series) are common.