

Den mineralogiske sammensætning af jorde fra danske forsøgsstationer

The constituent composition of soils from Danish State Agricultural Research Stations

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Resumé

Den normative mineralogiske sammensætning af sand-, silt- og lerfraktionerne i jordprofiler fra de danske forsøgsstationer er bestemt og resultaterne angivet i form af diagrammer (fig. 1–12).

Resultaterne af undersøgelsen viser, at nedbrydningen af de mindre stabile primær- og sekundærmineraller er mest fremskreden i de mere sandede jorde, hvor nedbøren er højest. Undersøgelsen viser også, at der er forskel på den lermineralogiske sammensætning i de mere lerrige jorde dannet på moræne fra de senere stadier af Weichselistiden. Resultaternes edafologiske og pedologiske betydning er kort belyst ved hjælp af et par eksempler.

De benyttede analysemetoder er skitseret, og beregningen af den normative mineralogiske sammensætning af en af jordprøvernes lerfraktioner er gennemgået mere detaljeret i tillægget.

Nøgleord: Jordbundsmineraller, forsøgsstationer, jordbundsklassificering, leranalyse.

Summary

An investigation has been carried out in order to determine the normative constituent composition of the sand, silt, and clay fractions in representative soils from the Danish State Agricultural Research Stations.

The results show, that there is a substantial difference in constituent composition between the sandy soils found in areas having a high amount of precipitation compared to the more loamy soils found in areas with a lower precipitation. The first ones have a higher content of variable charge constituents and layer silicate clay minerals deficient in Mg, Fe, and Al when compared to the latter soils. Even among the more loamy soils developed on morainic material from the later stages of the Weichselian Glacial Age the difference in constituent composition is so substantial, that differences in these soils edaphological and ecological properties may be expected.

Finally, a classification of one of the soils on the serie niveau according to the Soil Taxonomy System has been suggested.

The appendix includes an example of how to determine the normative mineralogical composition of one of the soils included in the study.

Key words: Soil minerals, clay analysis, soil classification, Danish Agricultural Research Stations.

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