

Explanation of the soil profile made in the experiment field of YAU
on March 1, 2019 during the training course.

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During the coldest period in the last glacial age (25,000 – 20,000 years B.P.), the sea level was lowered due to the formation of glacial ice in the polar zone. In such age, coastal line advanced and the new plain area was formed in the coastal area.

However, in the hillside area like the experiment field of YAU, soils in the upper part of the hill were corroded and accumulated on the lower part of the hill. Such transportation of new soil material occurred repeatedly, and humic and chromic Cambisols were formed on such a landscape.

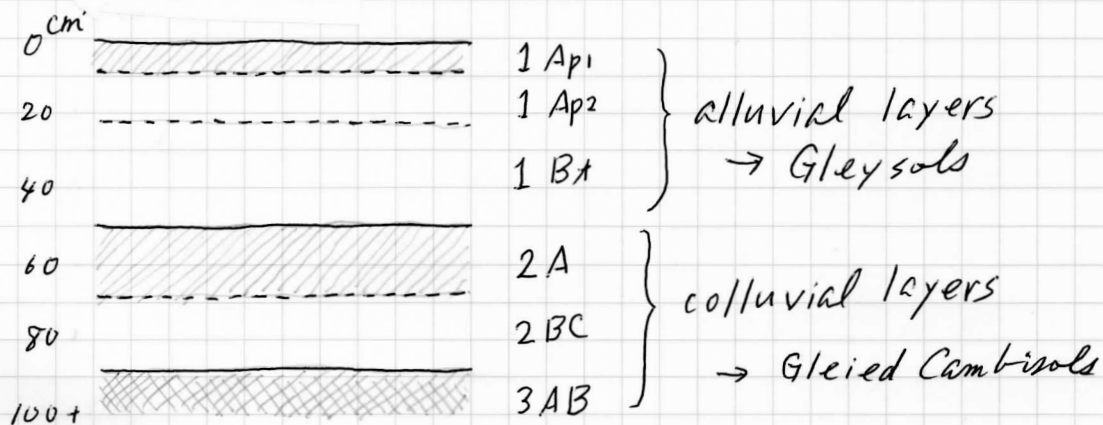
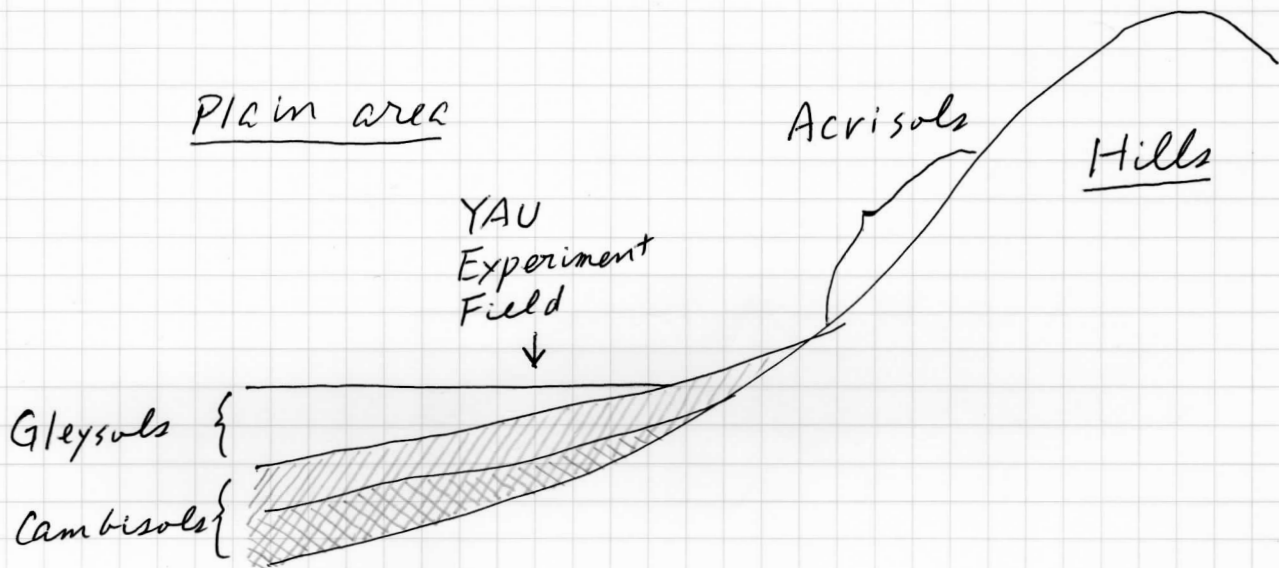
As the global temperature in the northern hemisphere increased again after 10,000 years B.P., sand and silt transported by big rivers filled the valleys in the inland region, and the plain area was enlarged.

The area around the experiment field of YAU was also filled by such new silt and sand, and the Cambisols formed in the previous age was buried.

Followingly, humic and eutric Gleysols were formed on the new soil material.

The Cambisols layer overlain by Gleysols layer obtained mottles after the burial due to the reductive condition.

This is the present soil in the YAU experiment field.



Simplified sketch of the soil profile
at YAU - Upland field near MaU Taw village