

# What's the Dirt on Soil?

## Educator Overview

### Why Soil Texture Matters for Growing Food

Soil texture plays a key role in plant health by influencing water drainage, root growth, and nutrient availability. By understanding soil composition, students learn how different types of soil support or limit plant growth. They also explore how farmers, gardeners, and scientists assess and improve soil to increase productivity.

**Sandy Soil:** Drains quickly and warms up fast but retains little water or nutrients. Best for drought-tolerant crops like carrots, lettuce, and herbs when compost is added regularly.

**Clay Soil:** Rich in nutrients and good at holding water but prone to compaction and slow drainage. Suitable for crops like broccoli, cabbage, and squash when aerated with organic matter. Root crops may struggle unless the soil is well prepared.

**Silt Soil:** Smooth and fertile with better water retention than sand, though it may compact or form a crust when dry. A wide range of crops can grow well when structure is improved with organic material.

**Loam Soil:** A balanced mixture of sand, silt, and clay. Loam retains nutrients and moisture while also draining well. It is ideal for growing vegetables, fruits, and most garden plants.

### Facilitating Student Discussion

Encourage students to begin by describing what they observe in their soil jars before trying to analyze or interpret the layers. Before moving into real-world applications, have students identify each layer and take basic measurements. Then, use open-ended questions to help students connect their observations to real-world ideas such as water movement, plant health, and food production. Comparing their results to the “good soil” jar is a helpful way to spark deeper discussion and encourage critical thinking.

This overview supports educators in facilitating the *What's the Dirt on Soil?* jar test activity. Through hands-on observation, students learn how soil texture—including sand, silt, clay, and organic matter—influences water movement, root growth, and the soil's ability to support healthy plants.

Support students by addressing common misconceptions, such as the idea that darker soil is always better. Use examples from students' own neighborhoods, gardens, or parks to help them relate the activity to their environment. Invite students to reflect on what might improve their soil or how it could be used in a school or home garden.

### Sample Talking Points for Discussion Questions

Students may observe sand settling at the bottom, followed by silt, then clay, with organic matter floating on top. The thickest layer might suggest the dominant particle type. If a sample has more sand, the soil likely drains quickly and may need compost to hold nutrients. A comparison to the “good soil” jar can help students identify what makes soil healthy—balanced layers, and visible organic matter. Loamy soils support a wide range of plants, while sandy soils suit drought-tolerant crops. If the soil compacts easily or doesn't hold water, adding organic material can improve it. Texture also affects how water moves through the soil, how well roots grow, and how nutrients are absorbed.

### To guide further discussion, you might use questions such as:

- What layers did you observe? Which one was thickest? Thinnest?
- How does your sample compare to the “good soil” jar?
- What kinds of plants might grow well in your soil, and why?
- What could improve your soil for growing food?
- How does soil texture affect water use, erosion, or plant health?

This activity helps students connect what is beneath their feet to larger ideas like food systems, environmental care, and the role of farmers in protecting our land.

For additional resources, visit

[CaFarmTrust.org/Dirt](https://CaFarmTrust.org/Dirt) or [LearnAboutAg.org](https://LearnAboutAg.org).

