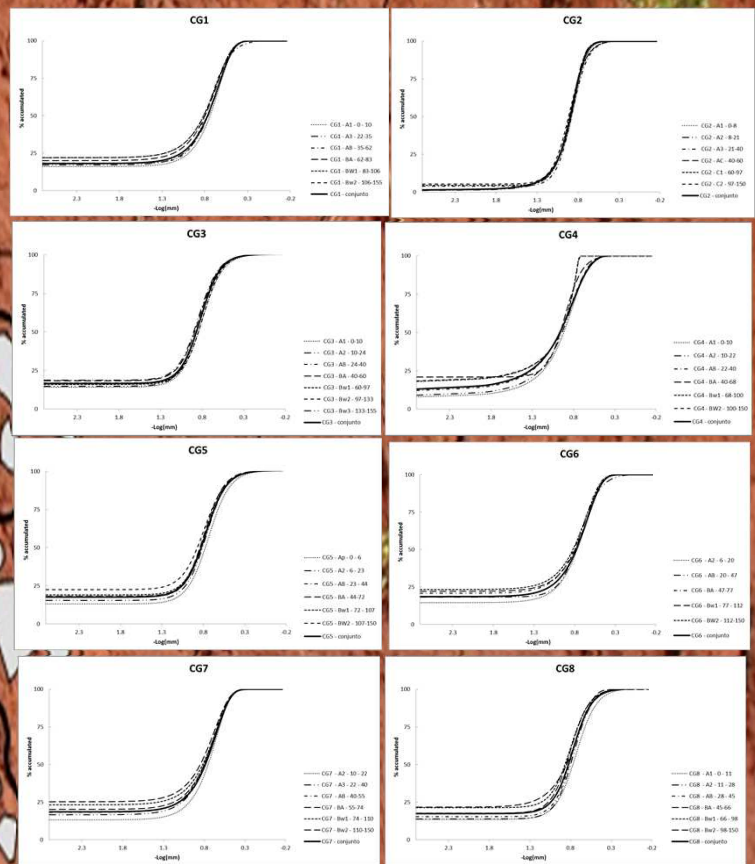


Granulometric analyses of some sandy soils form northern Minas Gerais

João Herbert Moreira Viana
Guilherme Kangussu Donagemma,
joao.herbert@embrapa.br; Embrapa Milho e Sorgo, Sete Lagoas – MG, Brazil
guilherme.donagemma@embrapa.br Embrapa Solos, Rio de Janeiro – RJ, Brazil

The granulometric distribution curve is one of the most basic and important characteristics of the soils, and it is directly related to many soil functions, e.g. gas and water permeability and retention. As the granulometric analysis is one of the standard routine analyses for soils, and it is usually available in the soils data bases, it has been used as a proxy for other parameters that are less available, more difficult or more expensive to achieve, through the pedotransfer functions (PTFs), such as the retention curve. The goal of this work is to model and to evaluate the distribution curves of some representative sandy soils of northern Minas Gerais, developed over the Uruçua Sandstone Formation, which have been used for rain fed agriculture, and to establish a general model curve for these soils, to be used in modelling and in comparative analyses. Eight soils (48 horizons in total) were analyzed, ranging from sandy to sandy-clay-loam texture. The granulometric analysis was performed accordingly to Brazilian standards, and the sand fraction was partitioned in five size classes. The cumulative distribution curves were computed and empiric non-linear functions were fitted to them. The curves were fitted for each soil horizon, and also for the whole profiles. The results indicate that the fitting procedures were efficient, but different models were necessary for the profiles. In some cases, even in the same profile different models were applied. The Morgan-Mercer-Flodin (MMF) model was the best for half of the horizons, followed by the Weibull Model (33%) and the Logistic model (13%). Only for two horizons the Richards model was the best. The MMF model was also the most flexible, adapting to soils of broad granulometric distribution, from sandy to sandy-clay-loam. The Weibull model performed best in the sandy-clay-loam soils, and the Logistic model in the sandy soils.



	Total	%
Weibull Model	16	33
Richards Model	2	4
MMF Model	24	50
Logistic Model	6	13
	48	100

Horizon	Model	Clay% Average
CG1-A1-0-10	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-A1-22-35	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-AB-19-62	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-BA-42-63	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-BB1-43-506	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-BB2-59-550	Weibull Model	2.0
CG1-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-A1-0-8	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-A1-19-23	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-AB-22-40	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-BA-40-68	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-BB1-68-500	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-BB2-100-550	Weibull Model	2.0
CG2-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-A1-0-30	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-A1-30-24	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-AB-24-40	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-BA-40-66	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-BB1-60-97	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-BB2-97-135	Weibull Model	2.0
CG3-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-A1-0-30	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-A1-30-33	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-AB-32-40	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-BA-40-68	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-BB1-68-500	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-BB2-100-550	Weibull Model	2.0
CG4-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-A1-0-4	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-A1-4-23	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-AB-23-48	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-BA-48-72	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-BB1-72-107	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-BB2-107-150	Weibull Model	2.0
CG5-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-A1-0-20	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-AB-20-47	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-BA-47-77	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-BB1-77-132	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-BB2-132-150	Weibull Model	2.0
CG6-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-A1-0-32	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-A1-32-40	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-AB-40-55	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-BA-55-74	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-BB1-74-118	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-BB2-118-150	Weibull Model	2.0
CG7-computo	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-A1-0-15	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-A1-15-38	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-AB-38-45	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-BA-45-66	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-BB1-66-98	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-BB2-98-150	Weibull Model	2.0
CG8-computo	Weibull Model	2.0

Weibull Model

$$y = a - b \times e^{-c \times x^d}$$

Morgan-Mercer-Flodin model

$$y = \frac{(a \times b + c \times x^d)}{(b + x^d)}$$

Logistic Model

$$y = \frac{a}{(1 + b \times e^{-c \times x})}$$

Richards Model

$$y = \frac{a}{(1 + e^{(b-c \times x)})^{1/d}}$$

Curitiba, May
3rd B...