

***GROW A
SUSTAINABLE GARDEN:
THE TYPES OF SOIL
FOR ORGANIC GARDENING***



If you are thinking about starting a sustainable organic garden, then the type of soil you use is something worth considering. The best way to get started is by deciding what types of plants and vegetables you want to grow in your garden and how much time and money you want to invest into it.

In this article we'll discuss the different types of soils used in gardens as well as outline some advantages and disadvantages associated with each one.

A healthy soil is made up of water, air, and weathered rock. However, the most precious ingredient in a flourishing garden is not something you can see with your eyes: it's microorganisms! These organisms are small animals that feed on organic matter such as dead plants and animal poop to help decompose them so they're easier for other living things to digest.

But what makes these little creatures special? Well for starters, their diversity provides food sources when one organism cannot survive any longer because its environment doesn't have enough nutrients or oxygen available; some microbes live off plant roots while others eat bugs' droppings (yum!).

Microbes also produce chemicals which make soils more fertile by providing nitrogen from amino acids like ammonia compounds found in human urine.

So, what are the organic gardening soil types?

Sandy Soil

Sandy soil is typically nutrient-poor and has a poorly developed crumb structure. Large sand particles also make it easy for water to drain away quickly, making nutrients difficult to acquire by plants before they are leached out of the ground with rainwater.

There's so much air in this type of soil that microbes eat up organic matter very fast without any significant clay content or other organic material left behind which could increase moisture retention

To improve sandy soil, make sure you work in 3 to 4 inches of organic matter each year. Mulching around your plants and adding at least 2 more inches will help the plant's health grow successfully as well.

Silty Soil

Silty soils are great for growing because they have small, irregular particles of weathered rock that make it hard to grow roots and plants in the soil. The dense texture also helps retain moisture which means less watering is needed by farmers.

When speaking about silty soils, people often focus on how well this type of terrain can work as a place where food grows - but there's more!

In addition to being able to provide an easy environment for crops like wheat or corn, these types of environments contain smaller rocks than sandy ground does; meaning that your feet will stay dryer when walking around outside without boots.

Though you may need them if rain starts pouring from out sky!

Organic soil is an excellent material for improving the quality of a silt-laden garden bed. If you're just starting out with your plot, add at least 1 inch of organic matter each year to help loosen up and aerate it enough so that water penetrates deeply into the earth's surface without pooling in one area.

Converse to walking on beds or tilling too much, avoid doing these activities as often when planting new seedlings; this will prevent them from being crushed by weight while also preventing excessive compaction which can lead to serious drainage issues over time!

Clay Soil

Particles of clay are tiny and flat. They pack together tightly. Clay soils become difficult to dig when they are wet, making it almost impossible for plants to break through the soil easily. When dry, the topsoil cracks into flat plates rather than being porous.

The soil is less permeable to water and that can create drought problems for farming regions compared to planting in places with

with sandy or loamy soils where excess water drains away after rainfall events.

Organic matter is the key to improving clay soil. It needs 2-3 inches of organic material at a time, and an additional inch per year after that until you reach 6 or more inches in depth. Adding it as the fall approaches will help with drainage issues during rainstorms.

