**Soil Color Practice**

<http://munsell.com/color-blog/>

**How Color Notation Works.**

Munsell color order system is based on a three-dimensional model depicted in the Munsell color tree. Each color has three qualities or attributes:

1. [Hue](http://munsell.com/about-munsell-color/how-color-notation-works/munsell-hue/) – it’s relation to color such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, etc.
2. [Value](http://munsell.com/about-munsell-color/how-color-notation-works/munsell-value/) – the lightness or darkness of a color
3. [Chroma](http://munsell.com/about-munsell-color/how-color-notation-works/munsell-chroma/) – the saturation or brilliance of a color, it’s strength (or departure from a neutral of the same lightness)

[Munsell Color Theory](http://munsell.com/about-munsell-color/) is based on a three-dimensional model in which each color is comprised of three attributes of hue (color itself), value (lightness/darkness) and chroma (color saturation or brilliance)

\*The color is 7.5YR 4/3. What is the hue, value, and chroma? What is the color name?

\*The color is 10YR 4/4. What is the hue, value, and chroma? What is the color name?

Identify the moist soil color for each sample, use the Munsell notation.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

What are the two colors in this sample? Why are two colors in this soil?

7.

**Redoximorphic features** (old term-mottling) associated with wetness result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. The reduced iron and manganese ions are mobile and may be transported by water as it moves through the soil. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redox processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features.