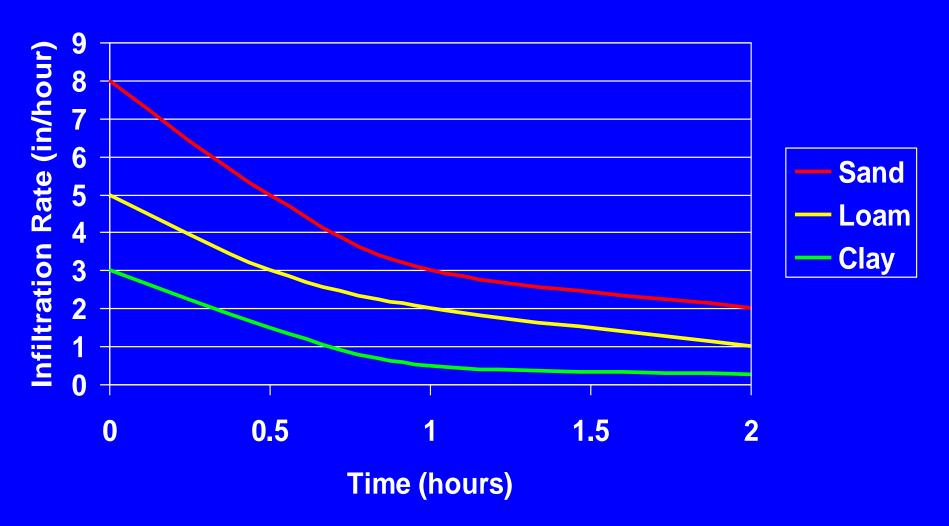
Saturated Soils Needed

- Water is initially drawn into soil by gravity and capillary forces.
- Runoff occurs once the soil is saturated and rainfall exceeds infiltration rates.
 - How quickly this occurs depends on

the soil...

Soil Infiltration Rates Decline Over Time



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Raindrops: The Start of Erosion

TIME: 0 sec 1/1400 1/150 1/70



Rain droplet falls on saturated soil.

Crater formed



Soil is displaced

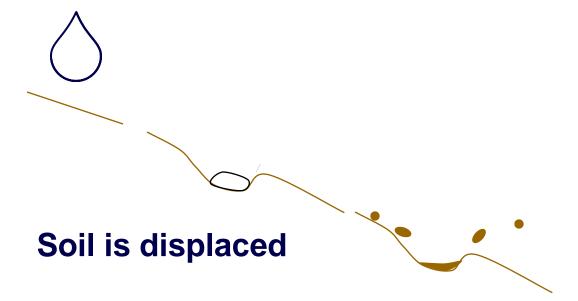


Displaced soil is deposited



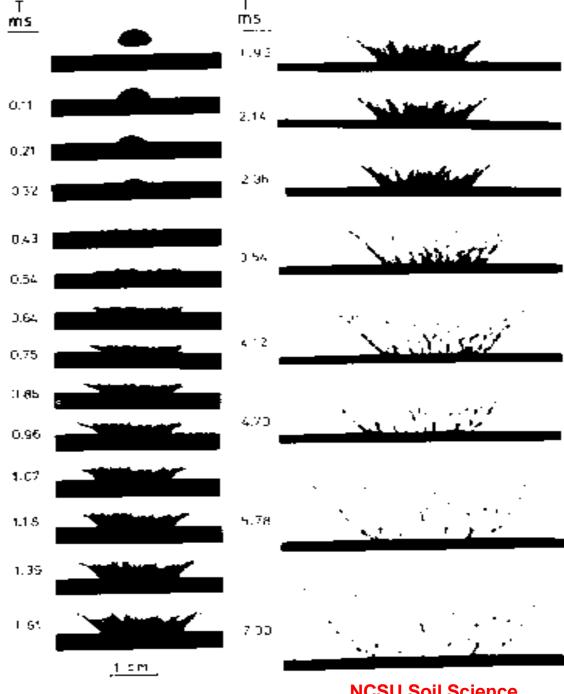
Slope Makes Big Difference

TIME: 0 sec 1/1400 1/150 1/70



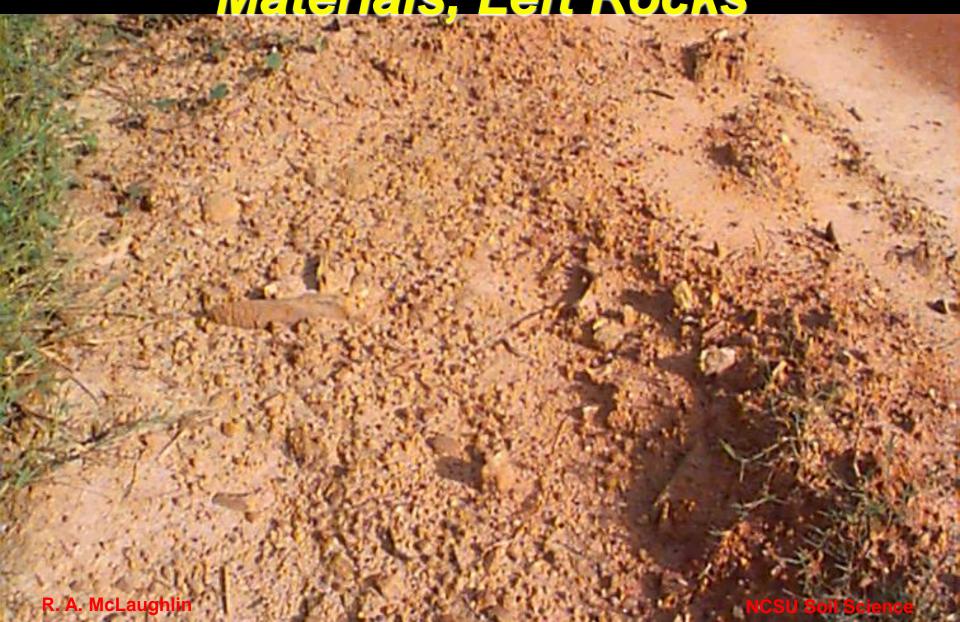
Displaced soil is deposited, farther downslope than upslope

Actual **Droplet** Splash on Saturated Soil



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Splash Has Removed Fine Materials, Left Rocks



Surface Sealing and Crusting

- Rain droplets break down aggregates, sort the soil.
- Smallest particles form layer on surface.
- Infiltration rates decline 10X, often after only one storm.
- A crust forms as the soil dries.

Soil Erodibility All Soils Are Not Created Equal

- Texture or Particle Size Distribution
 - Silt is the most easily eroded component.
 - Clay tends to remain bound in the soil structure. Once caught up in runoff, it is very difficult to settle out.
 - Sand promotes infiltration, reducing runoff volume, and tends to settle quickly.
- Organic Matter: increases infiltration so runoff volumes are lower.

Soil Erodibility (cont.) All Soils Are Not Created Equal

- Structure
 - Blocky, platy, or massive are less erodible than granular.





Erodibility Changes With Depth



Climate, Landscape Position and Parent Material Affect Soil Characteristics

