

SAYWARD Soil Association - SY

Sayward soils occur in the western hemlock subzone of the Coastal Western Hemlock Forest Zone within the Nanaimo Lowland physiographic subdivision. They have developed in deep, sandy fluvial or marine deposits which are underlain by silty clay material. Slopes are normally level to gently sloping. Elevations range from sea level to about 300 m.

Sayward soils are imperfectly drained. Loamy sand is the usual surface texture; changing to sand at depth. Silty clay loam or silt loam textures normally occur at depths greater than 100 cm. Sayward soils are generally free of coarse fragments but the upper horizons contain a moderate amount of spherical concretions. The strongly podzolized solum is usually less than 100 cm in thickness, and strongly acid. Moderately to strongly cemented horizons are present in the upper B horizon. Dense, compact subsol layers restrict perviousness to slow. Relatively unweathered parent material occurs below 1 m of the soil surface. A mor layer between 2 and 5 cm thick is present on the soil surface. The usual taxonomic classification is Gleyed Ortstein Humo-Ferric Podzol.

Soil Assoc. Component	Most Common Soil		Less Common Soil		Comments
	Classification	Drainage	Classification	Drainage	
SY1	Gleyed Ortstein Humo-Ferric Podzol	Imperfect	-	-	Consists dominantly of the usual or most common soil as described above.
SY4	Gleyed Ortstein Humo-Ferric Podzol	Imperfect	Orthic Humo- Ferric Podzol	mod. well	Cemented horizons are either absent or only weakly developed in the less than common soil.
SY7	Gleyed Ortstein Humo-Ferric Podzol	Imperfect	Orthic Humic Gleysol	poor	Less common soil occupies areas with high water tables.