



The Permeability of Soil Experiment

Grade Level: 7-9

Objective: The objective of this experiment is to determine the permeability of your chosen soil(s). This will provide you with an understanding of rainwater functions, absorption, and soil fertility.

Introduction:

Monitoring soil permeability is important for agriculturalists and naturalists who are striving to either restore plant life or understand the ecological functions of a region stricken with flood or drought. If the soil has high permeability, then rainwater will soak into it easily. While, if the permeability is low, the water will be absorbed slowly and ultimately start flooding on the surface.

For comparison purposes you can try more than one area or type of soil. You can also share your results with others who have tried this experiment to compare permeability rates of different soil types in different parts of the world.

Materials and Equipment:

- ⤴ 1.5 liters or larger metal can with both ends removed (if needed, use a can opener)
- ⤴ a hammer
- ⤴ a wooden board or plaque
- ⤴ a ruler
- ⤴ 1 to 2 liters of water
- ⤴ a stopwatch
- ⤴ a 10 cm long piece of masking tape or electrical tape
- ⤴ pencil and paper or a computer to record your observations, hypothesis and results

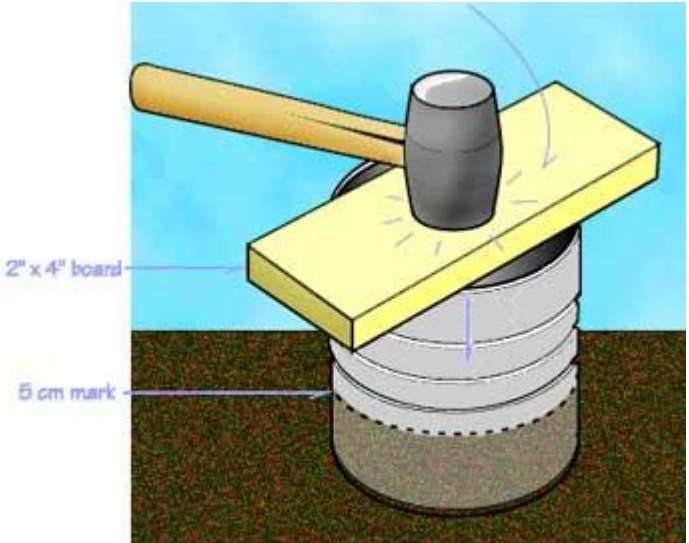
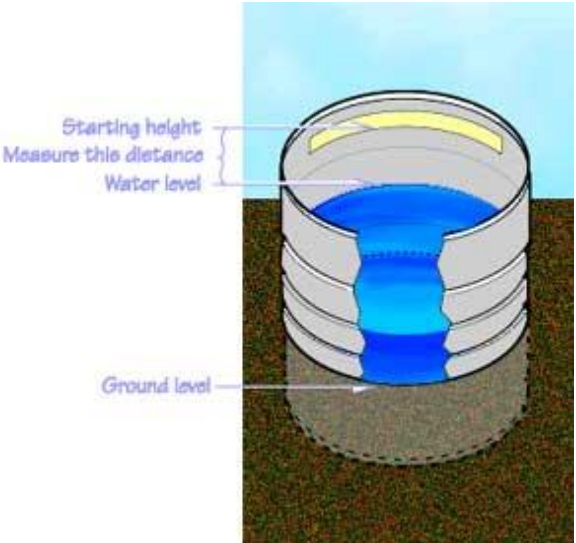
Terms and Concepts to Start Defining:

- ⤴ permeability
- ⤴ runoff
- ⤴ porosity
- ⤴ groundwater
- ⤴ flash flood

Research Questions:

- ⤴ What will absorb water faster – rainforest or desert soil?
- ⤴ How does this experiment relate to NevCAN findings?
- ⤴ How does rainwater effect groundwater levels?

Experimental Procedure:

1. Before you disturb the soil in any way, describe it as best you can. Think about the location (pasture, riverbank, beach, etc.), the plant material that may be present (grass, moss, dead leaves, etc.) and the soil condition (dry/moist, sandy, loose granular, hard clay, etc.). Write down your observations.
2. Set the can on the ground and place the piece of wood on top. By hitting the board with the hammer, drive the can about 5 cm into the ground.
3. Put the piece of tape on the inside of the can near the top so that it is parallel with the top edge.
4. Measure the distance for the bottom of the tape to the ground and write this down.
5. Pour water into the can until it reaches the level of the bottom of the tape inside the can. Record the time.
6. As the water permeates through the soil, the water level will drop. You can determine how many centimeters of water are permeating through the soil by measuring the distance between the starting height marker and the surface of the water. Using a ruler, measure this distance 30 minutes and 60 minutes from the time you first poured the water into the can.
7. Record your measurements in the data table.
8. (If the water runs out during the course of the experiment, immediately fill it up to the tape marker again. Measurements you make after that should be recorded as the full the distance from the ground to the tape, plus the distance from the water level to the tape. If you have to fill the can again, make sure to add the distance from the ground to the tape to your measurements again.)
9. Divide the amount of water absorbed in one hour by 60 to get the permeability in centimeters per minute for the entire hour.
Divide the amount of water absorbed in 30 minutes by 30 to get the permeability in centimeters per minute for the first half hour. Is this the same rate as for the entire hour?