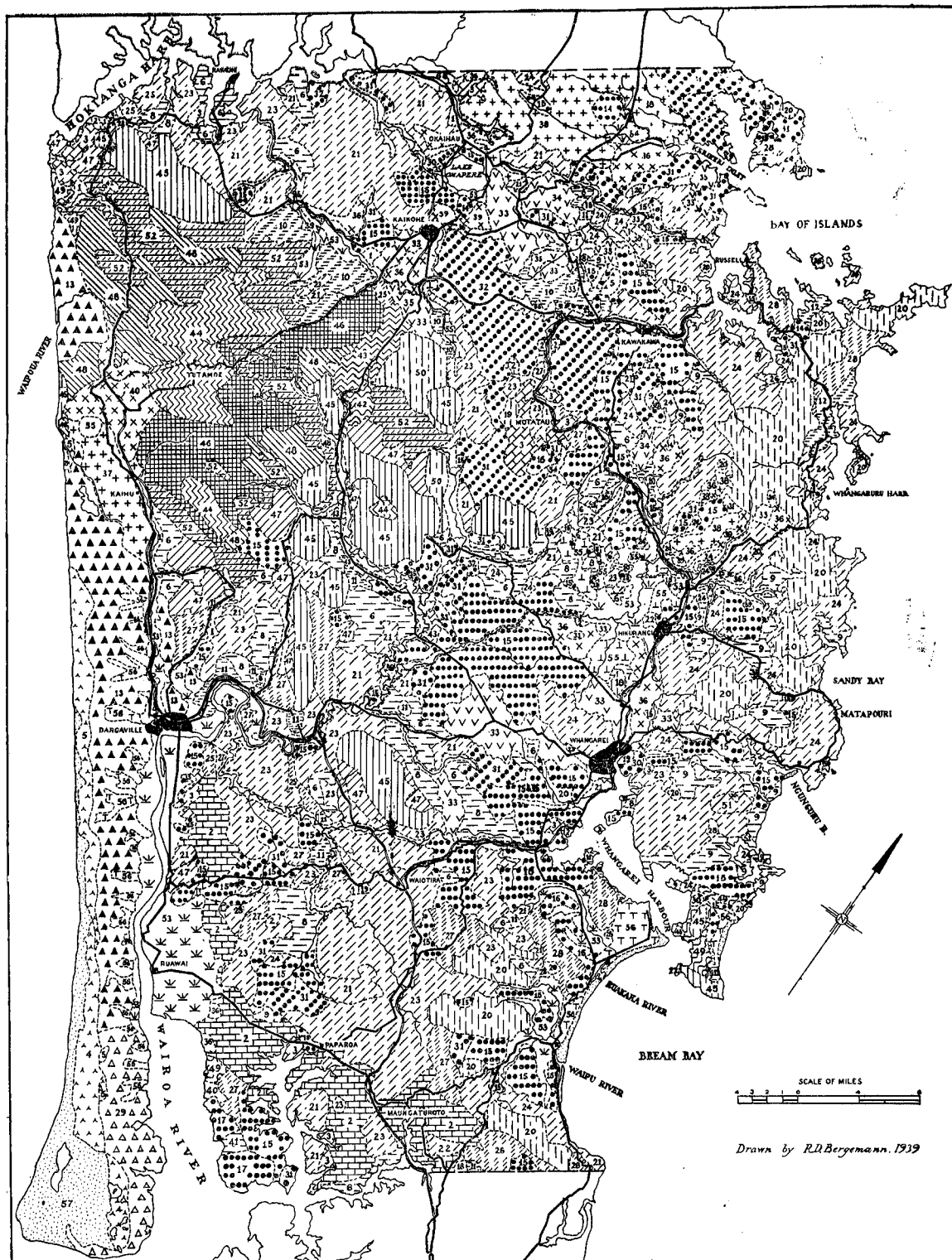


### C. The Soils of the Podsol Group.

The soils of the podsol group are derived from blown sand, mudstone, sandstone, greywacke, and from acid and intermediate volcanic rocks. They are classified according to degree of podsolization into young, immature, semi-mature, submature, and mature stages. Type 4 is a *young podsol* developed on sandhills fixed by scrub vegetation. The topsoil is dark; the subsoil loose and light brown. Where farmed, the soil is used for sheep and cattle grazing. The pasture suffers from drought during dry spells.



[Soils by N. H. Taylor and C. F. Sutherland.  
 SKETCH-MAP SHOWING SOILS OF MIDDLE PART OF NORTH AUCKLAND PENINSULA.

(For key to soil types see numbers in legend on p. 50.)

The *immature podsoils* are all moderately leached soils with dark-grey topsoils and brownish subsoils. They may be divided into two classes: (a) the sands, and (b) the clays and clay loams. The sands (type 5) are formed on sandhills fixed by weathering. The natural cover is scrub, but when cleared and liberally manured with phosphates they grow excellent rye-grass - clover pastures which respond