SUMMARY

The microfabrics of four soils, two Gleys and two Podzols, developed in a micaceous sandstone were observed to contain preserved elements of the rock fabric right to the surface despite pedogenic modification. The parent rock consisted of a fine-grained sandstone with a golden-brown sericitic micaceous matrix in which the sand grains were embedded. The inherited features in the soils included individual, or groups of, sand grains, coated, partially-coated or linked with clay (mica) concentrations in the A1 horizons, and fabrics dominated by such features in the C horizons. The occurrence of a spodic B horizon in some instances masked, and in others enhanced these features in the Podzols. The lower horizons in both the Gley and Podzol profiles contained layered accumulations/separations which may be variously interpreted as illuviation argillans, exfoliating micas and /or portions of the layered clay matrix inherited unaltered from the parent rock.