Topic:suborders

Histosol Suborders

- Fibrist
- Hemist
- .Saprist
- .Folist

Fibrist

- Fibrists are the histosols in which organic matter is slightly decomposed.
- The botanic origin of organic matter can be readily identified. .

Hemist

- These are the histosols in which organic materials are moderately decomposed.
- The source of organic matter cannot be readily identified.
- Ground water is at very close to soil surface, unless artificially drained.

Saprist

- These are the histosols in which organic materials are well decomposed.
- The botanic origin of organic material is very difficult to identify.
- These soils commonly occur in areas where ground water fluctuates.

Folist

- These are the histosols that have organic horizon commonly derived from leaf litter or branches resting on rocks or on fragmental material that consists of gravels, stones or bolders in which cavities are filled with organic materials and plants are grown on these organic materials.
- These soils are commonly present in humid climates particularly at high latitudes.

Oxisol Suborders

- Aquox
- Torrox
- Udox
- Ustox

Aquox

- These are wet oxisols developed in shallow depressions and in seepage areas.
- These soils accumulate iron in the form of nodules or concretions.
- These soils constitute small areas.

Torrox

- These are the oxisols of arid regions.
- These have an aridic or Torric moisture regime and have high base saturation percentage compare to other oxisols.

Udox

- Udox are well drained oxisols with udic soil moisture regime.
- These soils have considerable moisture content but may be dry in some parts for less than 90 days

Ustox

- These are the oxisols that have an ustic moisture regime.
- These soils are moist for at least 90 days, that period is long enough for one rain fed crop.

Spodosols Suborders

- Aquod
- Cryod
- Humod
- Orthod

Aquod

- Aquod are the spodosols of wet regions, these are characterized either by shallow fluctuating water table or an extremely humid climate.
- These soils mostly developed in sandy parent material and may have any temperature regime.

Orthod

- Orthod are relatively freely drained spodosols with a layer containing Al or Fe and organic carbon.
- The moisture regime of orthods is predominantly udic but a few may have xeric moisture regime.

Ultisols Suborders

- Aqult
- Humult
- Udult
- Ustult
- Xerult

Aquult

- These are the Ultisols having aquic soil moisture regime.
- High moisture content in these soils is mainly due to shallow water table.
- These soils mostly support forest vegetation.

Humult

- Humults are the Ultisols which are rich in humus.
- These soils mostly develop in mountainous areas that have high rainfall.
- The natural vegetation consists of coniferous forest.

Udult

- These are humus poor Ultisols having udic moisture regime.
- Most soils have light colored upper horizon commonly grey in color that rest on yellowish brown to redish argilic horizon.
- These soils have well distributed rainfall.

Ustult

- These are the Ultisols that have an ustic soil moisture regime and relatively low contents of organic matter.
- These occur in the regions where rainfall is moderately low and evapotranspiration usually exceeds precipitation

Xerult

- These soils have xeric moisture regime and small amount of organic matter.
- These soils mostly develop on generally sloppy to very steep areas.
- Natural vegetation mostly consists of coniferous forests.

Vertisol Suborders

- Aquert
- Cryert
- Torrert
- Udert
- Ustert
- Xererts

Aquert

- Aquerts are the wet Vertisols.
- These have aquic condition at or near the soil surface for extended period during the year.
- But these soils are also dry for the period long enough for cracks to open.

Cryerts

- Cryerts are the Vertisols having cryic temperature regime.
- These soils are fine textured, develop in cold temperature, periodically shrink and swell farming diagnostic characteristics of Vertisols. .

Torret

- Torrert are the Vertisols having Torric soil moisture regime.
- The cracks of Torrert commonly stay open for most of the year.
- These soils are further subdivided into different great groups by the presence or absence of salts gypsum or carbonates

Udert

- These are the Vertisols having udic moisture regime.
- These soils have cracks that open and close depending upon the amount of precipitation.
- In some years cracks may not open completely.

Ustert

- These are the Vertisols having ustic soil moisture regime, cracks open and close once or twice during the year.
- Many of these soils farmed in gently sloping areas of fine textured alluvial deposits

Xererts

- Xererts are Vertisols having xeric moisture regime.
- Due to fluctuation in soil moisture these soils have cracks that open and close regularly and may damage soil