Name: _____ Date: _____

Soil Classification

1. Soils in semiarid to humid areas that have a clay and nutrient-enriched subsoil. They commonly have a mixed vegetative cover and are fertile and productive for most crops.	A. Entisols
2. Soils in humid areas that have a light gray horizon over a reddish, aluminum- or iron-enriched horizon.	B. Ultisols
3. Soils that have altered horizons but still retain some weatherable minerals.	C. Aridisols
4. Clayey soils that shrink and develop cracks as they dry and swell when they become moist.	D. Mollisols
5. Dark soils that have slightly decomposed to well-decomposed organic materials derived from grasses, leaves, water-loving plants, and woody materials.	E. Inceptisols
6. Soils that have a dark surface horizon. These soils formed from nutrient-rich parent material	F. Alfisols
7. oils found in dry regions with little rainfall. They may have a clay-enriched subsoil and often have deposits of salts or carbonates.	G. Gelisols
8. Soils that formed in volcanic parent material such as volcanic ash.	H. Andisols
9. Soils that have little or slight development and properties that reflect their parent material.	I. Spodosols
10. Soils that commonly have a dark organic surface layer and mineral layers underlain by permafrost.	J. Oxisols
11. Soils that are in humid areas and have a clay-enriched subsoil that is low in nutrients.	K. Vertisols
12. Soils in humid, tropic, or subtropic areas that have clay and few weatherable minerals.	L. Histosols