IREN

ANNEX 3 ☆

REVISED NOMENCLATURE AND CORRELATION

The revised nomenclature is summarized below to indicate the etymology of the new names, and their correspondence with a few of the existing terms. It must be stressed that the concepts of old and new terms rarely match exactly so that, whilst the larger part of soils described by corresponding terms will be similar, the terms themselves are not synonyms. The comparison is made here only to familiarize the reader with the meaning of the new terms; a comprehensive and more systematic correlation table is being worked out and will be circulated with the next draft of the present document.

Fluvisols (from L. fluvius, river; connotative for floodplains, alluvial deposits). Alluvial soils pp. ☆☆(Austr.); Regosols pp. (Can.); sols bruts d'apport pp., sols alluviaux calcimorphes pp. (Fr.); Rambla (Germ.); Fluvents (US); Alluvial soils pp. (USSR).

Rhegosols (from Gr. rhegos, blanket; connotative for mantle of loose material overlying the hard core of the earth, soils with weak or little development). Skeletal soils pp. (Austr.); Regosols pp. (Can.); Sols bruts ou peu évolués d'érosion; Regosols (Fr.); Syrozem (Germ.); Orthents and Psamments (textural phases) (US); Primitive desert soils (climatic phase) (USSR).

Gleysols (from Russ. local name "gley" meaning mucky soil mass; connotative by extension of reduced or mottled layers resulting from water excess).

Fluvic Gleysols: hydromorphic Fluvisol, wet alluvial soils (see above); fluventic Aquents (US).

Pallid Gleysols : (from L. pallidus, pale; connotative for soils with a weak A horizon). Low humic gley soils pp. (S.Am., Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam). Meadow podzolic soils pp. (Austr.); Gleysols pp. (Can.); Sols à gely (de surface ou d'ensemble) pp. (Fr.); Gley pp. (Germ.); Haplaquents, Psammaquents (textural phase) and Haplaquents pp. (US); Meadow soils pp. (USSRS).

Humic Gleysols : (from L. humus, earth; connotative for soils with a distinct or melanic A horizon; or for soils with a substantial accumulation of organic matter in subsurface horizons such as in Humic Podzols and Humic Latosols - see below).

☆☆ pro parte

☆ Definitions of Soil Units proposed to be used for the Soil Map of the World, July 1967, prepared by R. Dudal, Soil Correlator, World Soil Resources Office, LA Div., FAO, Rome.

Wiesenboden pp. (Austr.); Borowina pp. (?) (Germ.); Sols humiques à gley (Fr.); Tschernozemartige Auenböden (Germ.); Humic gley soil, Lacovisti (Romania); Humaquepts pp. and Haplaquolls (US); Meadow soils pp. (USSR).

Andic Gleysols : (from Jap., see Andosols).
Andaquepts (US)

Sodic Gleysols : (from L. sodium).
Halaquepts and some Aquents (US).

Salic Gleysols : (from L. sal, salt)
Saline Gleysols (Can.); Sols à gley salés (Fr.); Salt marsh soils (USSR).

Calcic Gleysols (from L. calcis, lime)
Groundwater Rendzina pp. (Austr.); Carbonated humic Gleysol pp. (Can.); Sols humiques à gley calciques pp. (Fr.); Cal ciaquolls (US).

Thionic Gleysols : (from Gr. theion, denoting the presence of sulphur)
Katteklei (Neth.); Catclays or Acid sulphate soils (Indonesia, Vietnam) Brackmarsh pp. (Germ.); terres alunées (Vietnam); Mangrove soils (Guinea, S.Am.); Hydraquepts pp. (US).

Plinthic Gleysols : (from Gr. plinthos, brick connotative for clays rich in iron which harden irreversibly upon exposure).
Groundwaterlaterites pp. (Ghana; Plinthaquepts (US).

Histic Gleysols : (from Gr. histos, tissue; see Histosols).
Half Bog soil (Austr.); Anmoorgley and Moormarsch pp. (Germany); Humaquept pp. (US).

Rendzinas (from Polish, local name indicating noise of plow made in stony soils; connotative for shallow soils over limestone).
Rendzinas pp. (Austr.); Calcareous Rego Black pp. (Can.); Rendzina (Germ.); Rendzines pp. (Fr.); Humuskarbonatböden (Switz.); Rendolls (US); Dern carbonate soils (USSR).

Rankers (from Austrian, Rank, steep slope; connotative for shallow soils from siliceous material).
Rankers (Fr.); Rankers (Germ.); Humussilikatböden (Switz.); Lithic Haplumbrept (US).

Andosols (from Jap. An, dark and Do, soil; connotative for soils, generally rich in organic matter formed from materials rich in volcanic glass).
Humic allophane soils or Trumao soils (S.Am.); Andosols (Fr.); Andosols (Indonesia); Kuroboku (Jap.); Andepts (US).

Dystric Andosols (from Gr. dys, ill, dystrophic, infertile)
Dystrandepts (US).

Eutric Andosols : (from Gr. eu, good, eutrophic, fertile).
Eutrandepts (US).

Hydric Andosols : (from Gr. Hydro, water, humid conditions).
Hydrandepts (US).

Vitric Andosols : (from L. Vitrum, glass, rich in vitric materials).
Vitrandepts (US).

Vertisols (from L. verto, turn; connotative for self mulching or self-swallowing soils, falling of surface soil into cracks).
Black earths (Austr.); Grey soils of heavy texture pp. (Austr.); Grumic subgroups (Can.); Vertisols (Fr.); Pelosole pp. (Germ.); Regurs (India); Margallitic soils (Indonesia); Tirs (Morocco); Barros (Portugal); Vertisols (US); Black and gray tropical soils (USSR).

Pellic Vertisols : (from Gr. pellos., dusky; connotative for soils with low chroma).
Black earths and Grey soils of heavy texture pp. (Austr.); Vertisols topomorphes pp. (Fr.); Smolnitza (Bulgaria and Yugoslavia); Barros Pretos (Port.); Pelluderts, Pellusterts, Pelloxererts (climatic phases) (US); Margalitic black tropical soils (USSR).

Chromo Vertisols : (from Gr. chromos, colour; connotative for soils with high chroma).
Brown soils of heavy texture pp. (Austr.); Vertisols lithomorphes pp. (Fr.); some of the typical Ginnamonic soils (Bulgaria); Barros Castanho Avermelhados (Port.); Chromuderts, Chromusterts, Chromoxererts and Torrerts (climatic phases) (US).

Ermosols (from L. eremus, solitary, desolated; connotative for empty spaces of arid regions; cfr. Sp. yermo, desert).
Desert soils, sols subdésertiques (Fr.); Aridisols (US); Desert soils (USSR).

Rhegic Ermosols
Sols gris subdésertiques, Serozems (?) (Fr.); Grey brown calcareous desert soils (Austr.); Camborthids (US); Serozems or Brown semi desert soils (?) (USSR).

Argilluvic Ermosols (for argilluvic see Luvisols))
Desert loams pp. (?) (Austr.); Grey brown desert soils pp. (?) (USSR); Haplargids (US).

Calcic Ermosols
Calciorthids (US).

IREN

Halosols (from Gr. hals, salt; connotative for saline soils and by extension for soils with a high saturation in sodium)

Humic Solonetz (from Russ. sol, salt)
Solonetz pp. (Austria) Black Solonetz (Can.); Sols a alcali lessivés pp. (Fr.); Natralbolls, Natriborolls, Natrustolls (climatic phases) (US); Solonetz pp. (USSR).

Pallid Solonetz
Solonetz pp. (Austr.); Sols a alcali lessivés pp.(Fr.); Natriboralfs, Natrudalfs, Natrustalfs, Natrixeralfs, Natrargids (climatic phases) (US); Solonetz pp. (USSR).

Humic Solonchak
Salorthidic Calciustolls, Salorthidic Haplustolls (US); Solonchak pp. (USSR).

Pallid Solonchak
Sols salins pp. (Fr.); Solonchak pp. (USSR); Salorthids (US).

Solod
Solod (Fr.); Solod (USSR); Argialboll (?) (US).

Planosols (from L. planus, flat, level; connotative for soils forming generally in level or depressed topography with poor drainage).

Humic Planosols
Brunizem Planosols (Arg.); Paleudolls pp., Palexerolls pp., Paleustolls pp. (climatic phases), Argialbolls pp. (US).

Pallid Planosols
Planosols (Arg., Brazil); Pelosols pp. (?) (Germ.); Pseudopodzolic soils pp. (Bulg.); Paleargids pp., Paleudalfs pp., Palexeralfs pp. Paleustalfs pp. (climatic phases), (US).

Castanozems (from L. castaneo, chestnut and from Russ. zemlja, earth, land; connotative for soils rich in organic matter having a brown or chestnut tinge). Dark brown soils (Can.); Sols châtains pp. (Fr.); Chestnut soils of the dry steppes (USSR); Ustolls (US).

Rhegic Astanozems
Haplustolls (US).

Argilluvic Castanozems (for argilluvic see Luvisols)
Argiustolls (US).

Calcic Castanozems
Calciustolls (US)

Chernozems (from Russ. chern, black and zemlja, earth, land; connotative for soils rich in organic matter having a black colour).

Rhegic Chernozems
Rego Black, Orthic Black pp. (Can.); Typic Chernozems (USSR); Haploborolls (US).

Argilluvic Chernozems (for argilluvic see Luvisols).
Orthic Black pp. (Can.); Podzolized Chernozems pp. (USSR); Argiborolls (US).

Calcic Chernozems
Calciborolls (US).

Brunizems (from late L. brunus, brown and Russ. zemlja, earth, land; connotative for soils rich in organic matter with a brown tinge).

Rhegic Brunizems
Brunizem (Arg.); Schwarzerde or Tschernozem pp. (Germ.); Rego Dark gray soils pp. (?) (Can.); Brunizem modal (Fr.); Hapludolls (US).

Argilluvic Brunizems (for argilluvic see Luvisols)
Brunizem con B tectural (Arg.); Orthic dark gray pp. (?) (Can.); Podzolized or degraded Chernozems pp (?) (E.Eur. and USSR); Brunizem a B textural (Fr.); Argiudolls (US); Gray forest soils pp. (?) (USSR).

Cambisols (from late L. cambiare, change; connotative for soils in which changes in colour, structure and consistence have taken place as a result of weathering in situ).

Dystric Cambisols
Acid Brown forest soils or Acid Brown wooded soils (Can.); Saure Braunerde (Germ.); Sols bruns acides (Fr.); Dystrochrept, Haplumbrept (US).

Eutric Cambisols
Orthic brown fores soils (Can.); typische Braunerde (Germ.); Sols bruns modaux (Fr.); Sols bruns eutrophes tropicaux (climatic phase) (Fr.); Eutrochrepts pp., Ustochrepts pp., Xerochrepts pp. (climatic phases) (US).

Calcic Cambisols
Sols bruns calcaires, sols bruns calciques (Fr.); Eutrochrepts pp., Ustochrepts pp., Xerochrepts pp. (climatic phases) (US).

Luvisols (derived from argilluvic, from L. luvi, perfect tense, from luo, to wash, lessiver; L. argilla, white clay; L. il, in; connotative for downward movement and accumulation of clay, arg - il - luvic).

Grey-brown Luvisols
Grey-brown podzolic (Can., Austr.); Sols lessivés modaux (Fr.); Parabraunerde (Germ.); Podzolized brown forest soils (USSR); Hapludalf; Haploxeralf pp. (climatic phases) (US).

Red-brown Luvisols
Terra Rossa (Austr., It.); Red brown earths pp. (Austr.); Terra Rossa, Rothlehm (Germ.); Sols rouges méditerranéens lessivés (Fr.); Sols Mediterraneos Vermelhos ou Amarelos (Port.); Cinnamonic soils pp. (USSR); Rhodoxeralf, Haploxeralf pp. (US).

Ferric Luvisols (from L. ferrum, iron)
Lateritic podzolic soils pp. (Austr.); Sols ferrugineux tropicaux lessivés (Fr.); Red-yellow podzolic soils of high base status (Brazil); Grey podzolic soils pp. (Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam); Haplustalfs pp. (US).

Red-yellow Luvisols
Red-yellow podzolic soils pp. (Austr.); Red-yellow podzolic soils, low base status (Brazil); Sols rouges et jaunes blanchis (Fr.); Hapludults (US).

Plinthic Luvisols
Lateritic podzolic soils (Austr.); Groundwaterlaterites pp. (hydromorphic associate) (Ghana); Grey podzolic soils pp. (Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam); Plinthustalfs, Plinthudults (US).

Glossisols (from Gr. glossa, tongue; connotative for soils which show tongues of A material penetrating into the B horizon).

Dystric Glossisols
Fahlerde (Germ.); Glossudalfs (US); Derno-podzolic soils (USSR).

Eutric Glossisols
Gray wooded soils (Can.); Eutroboralfs, Glossoboralfs (US).

Podzols (from Russ. local name derived from zola, ash; connotative for soils with a strongly bleached eluvial horizon).

Humid Podzols
Podzols humiques (Fr.); Humic Podzols (Can.); Humods (US); Humus-illuvial Podzols (USSR).

Ferric Podzols
Podzols ferriques (Fr.); Ferrods (US); Iron illuvial podzols (USSRS).

Humo-Ferric Podzols
Podzols humo-ferriques (Fr.); Orthods (US).

Rubrozems (from L. ruber, red, and Russ. zemlja, earth, land; connotative for very acid soils with a red argilluvic B horizon and a substantial accumulation of organic matter in the surface horizon).

Rhodosols (from Gr. rhodon, rose; connotative for soils with red to deep red argilluvic B horizon).

Dystric Rhodosols
Krasnozems pp. (Austr.); Reddish brown lateritic soils, low base status (S.Am.); Ferrisols pp. (Congo).

Eutric Rhodosols
Krasnozems pp. (Austr.); Reddish brown lateritic soils, medium to high base status (S.Am.); Terra Roxa estruturada (Brazil); Ferrisols pp. (Congo).

Latosols (from L. latus, wide, extensive, ample, far reaching and from L. past. part. sublatus, to take away, to remove; connotative for far reaching, deep weathering).
Sols ferrallitiques pp. (Fr.); Lateritic soils pp. (USSR); Oxisols (US); Ferralsols (Congo); Latosols (S.Am.).

Acric Latosols (from Gr. akros, the end; connotative for final stage of weathering)
Red-yellow Latosols, cerrado phase (Brazil); Acrorthox, Acrustox (climatic phases) (US).

Dystric Latosols
Red-yellow and dark red Latosols, low base status((Brazil); Red-yellow Latosols (Indonesia); Haplorthox, Haplustox (climatic phases) (US).

Eutric Latosols
Yellow and red-yellow Latosols, medium base status (Brazil); Dark reddish brown Latosols (Indonesia); Eutrorthox, Eutrustox (climatic phases) (US).

IREN

Ochric Latosols (from Gr. ochros, pale yellow; connotative for Latosols rich in kaolinite and relatively poor in iron oxide, developing in humid equatorial regions).
Pale yellow Latosols (Brazil); Yellow Latosols (Indonesia); Yeltozem pp. (USSR); Yellos Ferralsols (Congo); Gelberde (Germ.).

Rhodic Latosols
Terra Roxa legitima or Latosols Roxo (Brazil); Roterde (Germ.).

Gibbsitic Latosols
Sols ferrallitiques gibbsiques (Fr.); Gibbsiorthox, Gibbsihumox (US).

Plinthic Latosols
Plinthaquox (hydromorphic associate) (US).

Humic Latosols
Humic Latosols (Brazil); sols ferrallitiques humiferes d'altitude (Fr.); Acrohumox, Haplohumox, Sombrihumox (US).

Histosols (from Gr. histos. tissue; connotative for soils having a surface horizon rich in fresh or partly decomposed organic material).
Moor peats (Austr.); Moorböden (Germ.); Sols tourbeux (Fr.); Organic soils (Can.); Bog soils, subtropical bog soils, tropical bog soils (climatic phases) (USSR); Histosols (US).

Lithosols (from Gr. lithos, stone; connotative for soils with hard rock at very shallow depth).
Lithosols (Fr.); Shallow Mountain soils (USSR); Lithic subgroups (US).