



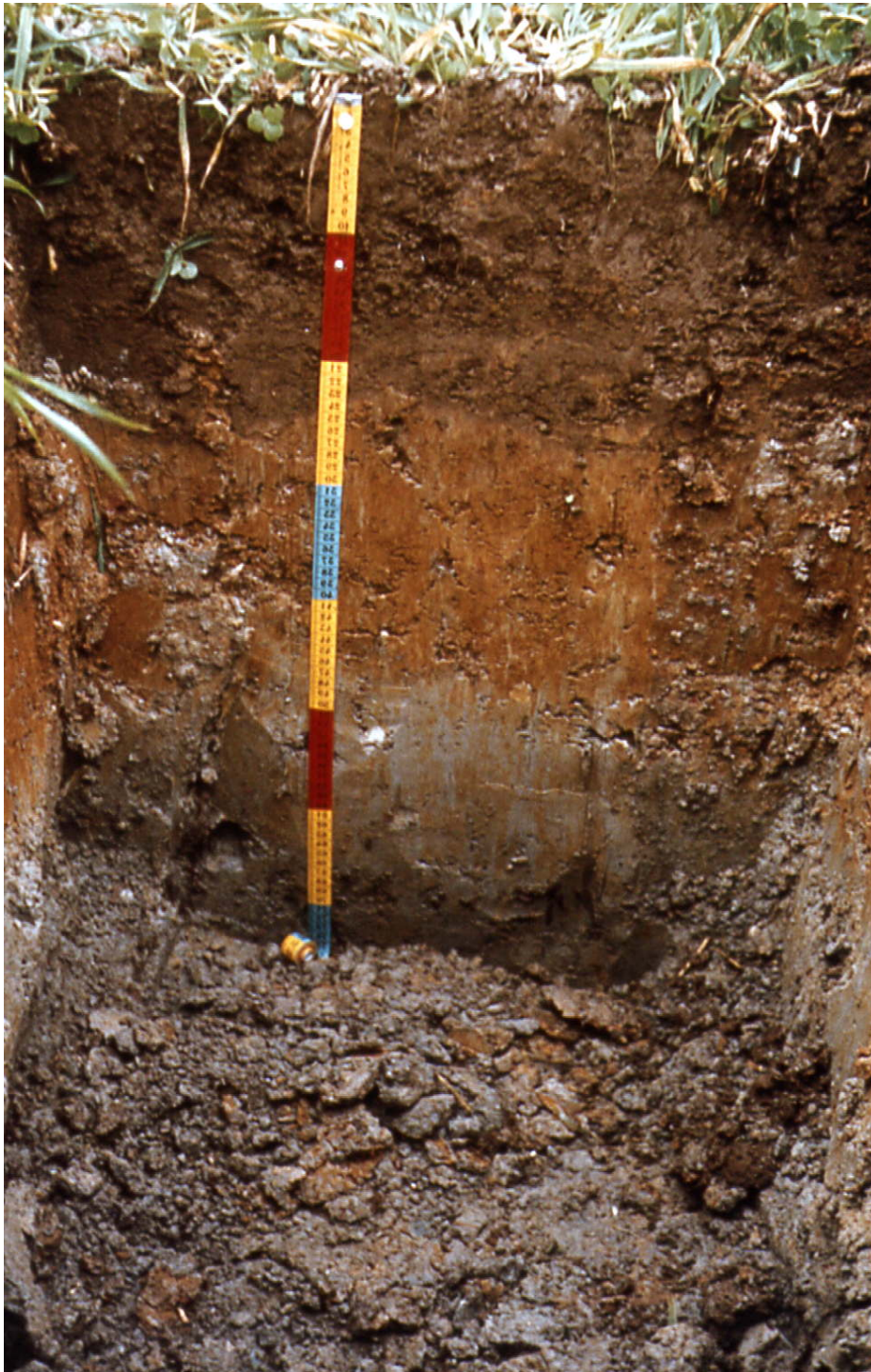
No.1, Calcic Fluvisol, Fluvaquent



FLUVISOLS (J)

Other soils developed from recent alluvial deposits, having no diagnostic horizons other than (unless buried by 50 cm or more new material) an ochric or an umbric A horizon, an H horizon, or a sulfuric horizon

No.2, Calcic Fluvisol
in Netherland



No.3,
Eutric Gleysol,
Haplaquept
in Jurich, Germany



Dystric Regosol: Other Regosols having a base saturation (by NH_4OAc) of less than 50 percent, at least in some part of the soil between 20 and 50 cm from the surface

No.4.
Dystric Regosol,
Eutric Cryorthod
in Vindeln, Sweden



No.5,
Dystric Regosol at
Vindeln, Sweden



REGOSOLS (R)

Other soils having no diagnostic horizons or none other than (unless buried by 50 cm or more new material) an ochric A horizon

No. 6,
Eutric Regosol,
Typic Torripsamment



REGOSOLS (R)

Other soils having no diagnostic horizons or none other than (unless buried by 50 cm or more new material) an ochric A horizon

No. 7,
Eutric Regosol
in Namib desert,
Namibia



No. 8, Lithosol, Lithic Cryorthent



No.9, Rendzina, Lithic Rendoll, in Eifel, Germany, parent material: dolomite



RENDZINAS (E)

Other soils having a mollic
A horizon which contains or
immediately overlies
calcareous material with a
calcium carbonate
equivalent of more than 40
percent

No.10,
Rendzina,
Eutrochreptic Rendoll,
in Katerini, Greece,
parent material: marl



No.11,
Rendzina
in Katerini, Greece,
short grasses and
very sparse cover of
Pinus sp.



No.12, Vertisol with deep wide cracks, in Namibia



VERTISOLS (V)

Other soils which, after the upper 20 cm are mixed, have 30 percent or more clay in all horizons to at least 50 cm from the surface; at some period in most years have cracks at least 1 cm wide at a depth of 50 cm, unless irrigated

No.13,
Pellic Vertisol,
Entic Pellustert,
in Grootfontein,
Namibia