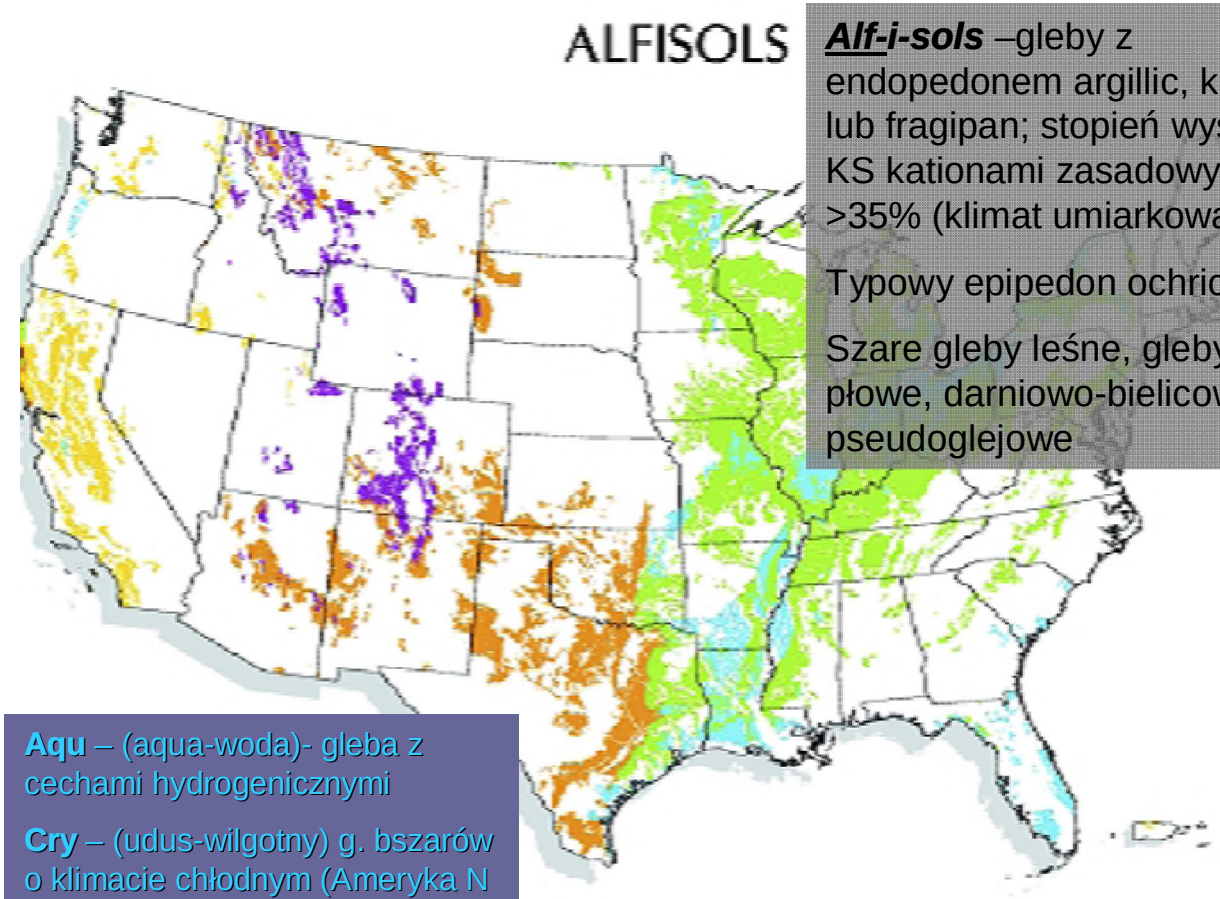
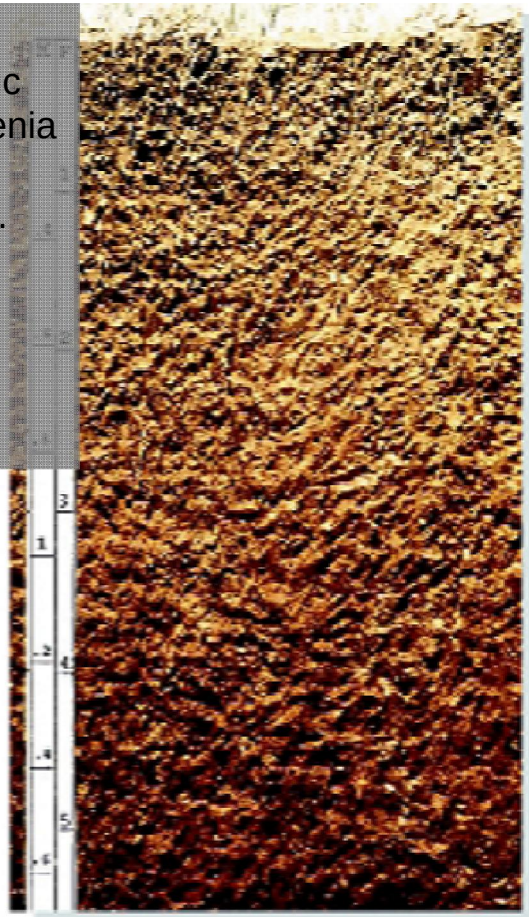
US Soil Taxonomy, 2-nd ed. 1999



Alf-i-sols –gleby z endopedonem argillic, kandic lub fragipan; stopień wysycenia KS kationami zasadowymi >35% (klimat umiarkowany).

Typowy epipedon ochric

Szare gleby leśne, gleby płowe, darniowo-bielicowe, pseudoglejowe



Alfisols have an argillic, kandic, or natric horizon and a relatively high content of bases. They typically have an ochric epipedon. Some also have a duripan, a fragipan, or a petrocalcic horizon. Most formed under forest or savanna vegetation.

Aqu – (aqua-woda)- gleba z cechami hydrogenicznymi

Cry – (udus-wilgotny) g. bszarów o klimacie chłodnym (Ameryka N i Azja powyżej 49^0)

Ud – (udus-wilgotny) g. bszarów o klimacie wilgotnym

Ust – (ustus-spalony) g. obszarów o klimacie suchym i gorącym latem

Xer – (xeros-suchy) g. obszarów o klimacie suchym gorącym

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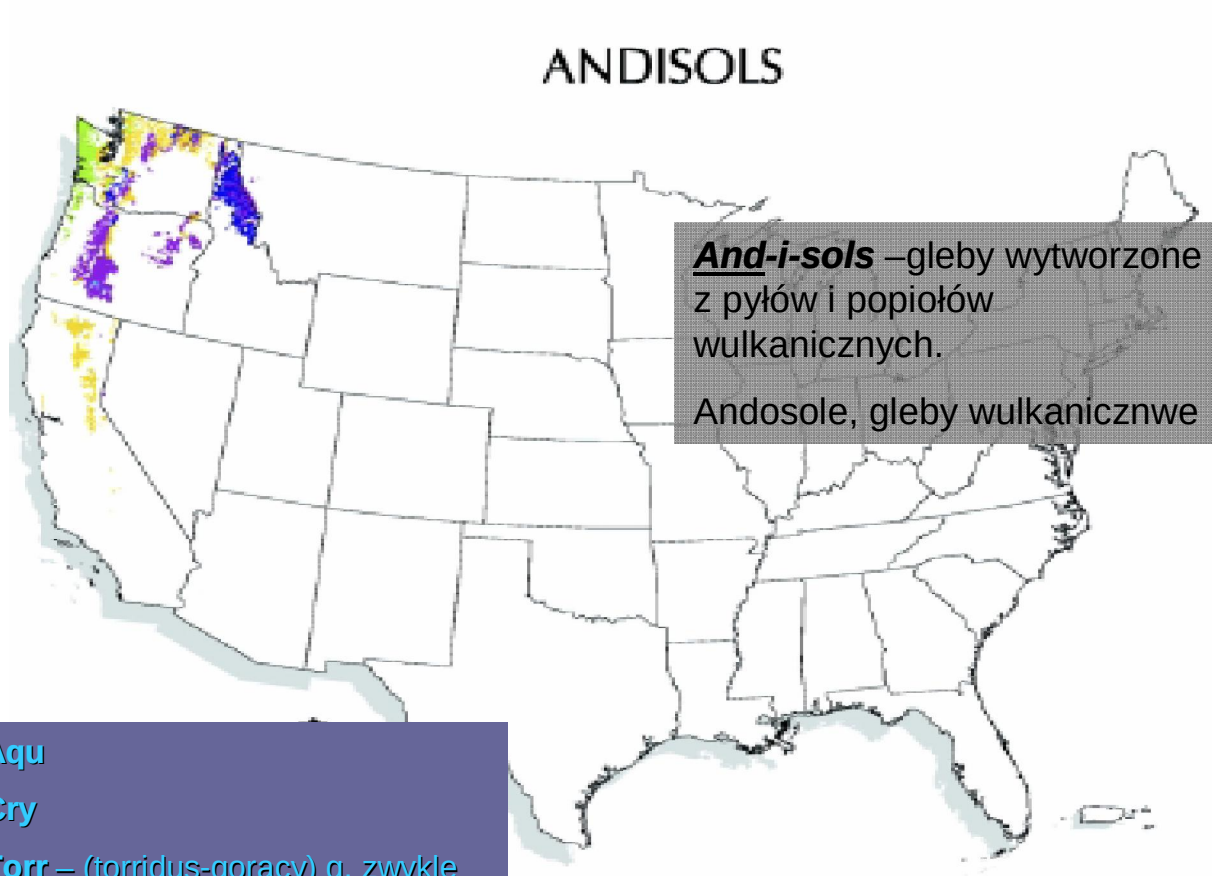

And*-*i*-*sols –gleby wytworzone z pyłów i popiołów wulkanicznych.

Andosole, gleby wulkanicznwe

Aqu

Cry

Torr – (torridus-gorący) g. zwykle suche

Ud

Ust

Xer

Vitr – młode gleby wokół materiału wulkanicznego

Andisols are dominated by short-range-order minerals or Al-humus complexes, and many have a large content of volcanic materials. The dominant soil-forming process is *in situ* mineral transformation. These soils commonly have a cambic horizon and can have any diagnostic epipedon.

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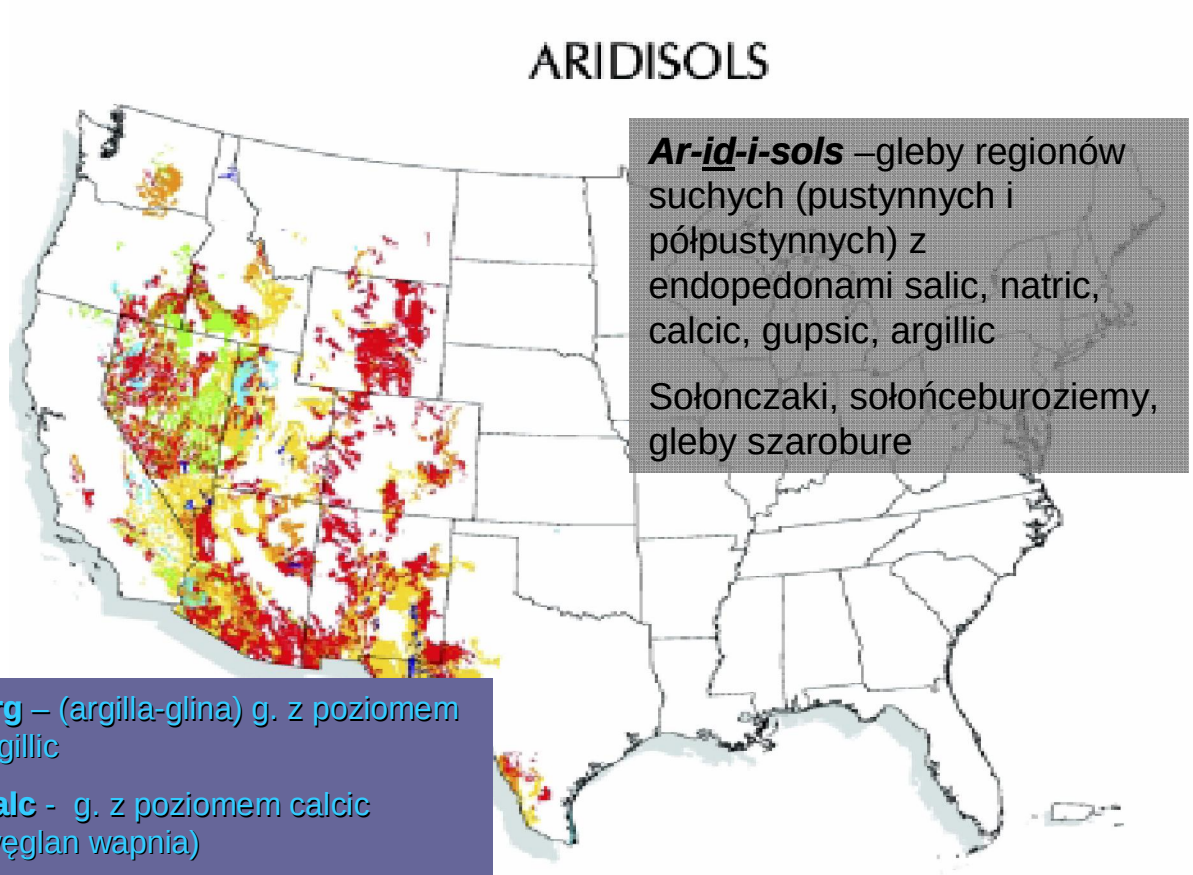
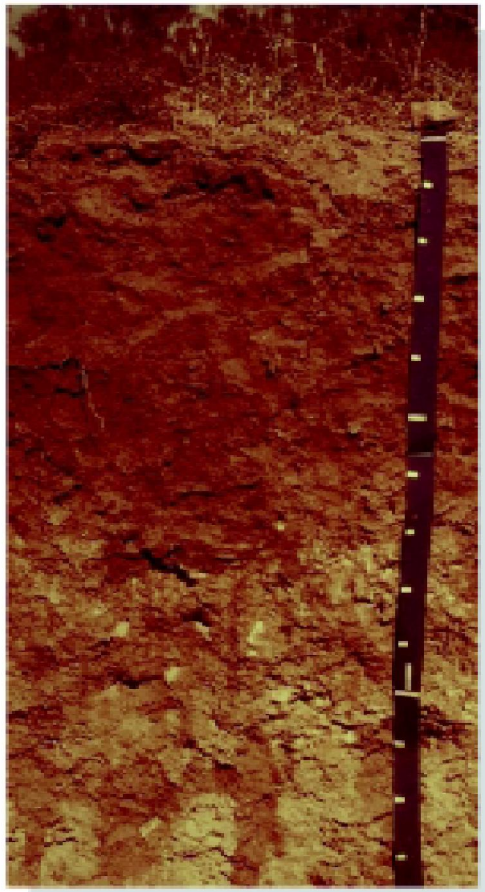


Ar-id-i-sols –gleby regionów suchych (pustynnych i półpustynnych) z endopedonami salic, natric, calcic, gupsic, argillic

Sołonczaki, sołońceburoziemy, gleby szarobure



Aridisols have an aridic moisture regime. They also have one or more of the following diagnostic horizons: an argillic, calcic, cambic, gypsic, natric, petrocalcic, petrogypsic, or salic horizon or a duripan. These soils typically have an ochric epipdon.

Arg – (argilla-glina) g. z poziomem argillic

Calc - g. z poziomem calcic (węglan wapnia)

Camb – g. z poziomem cambic

Cry – g. zimnych pustyń

Dur – g. łagodnych stoków, duripan scementowany chalcedonem, opalem

Gyps

Sal –

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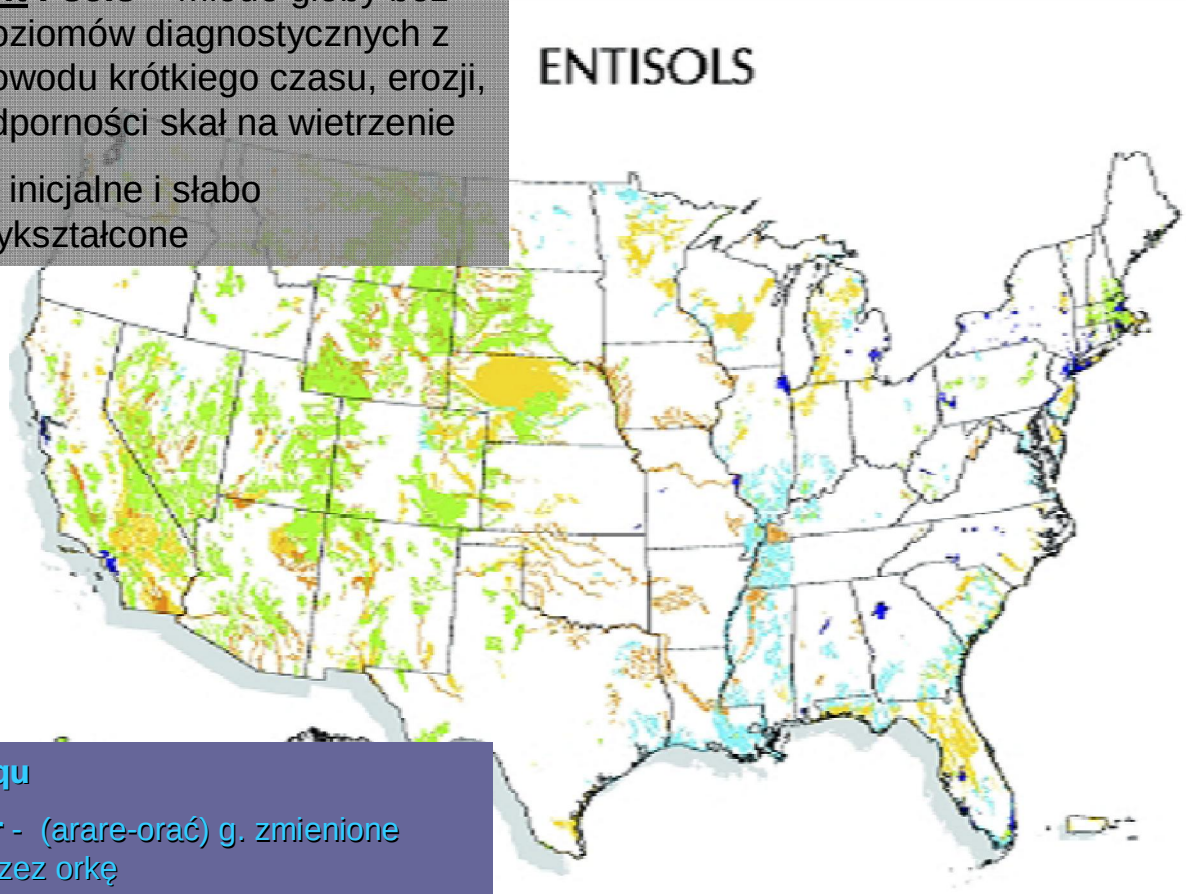
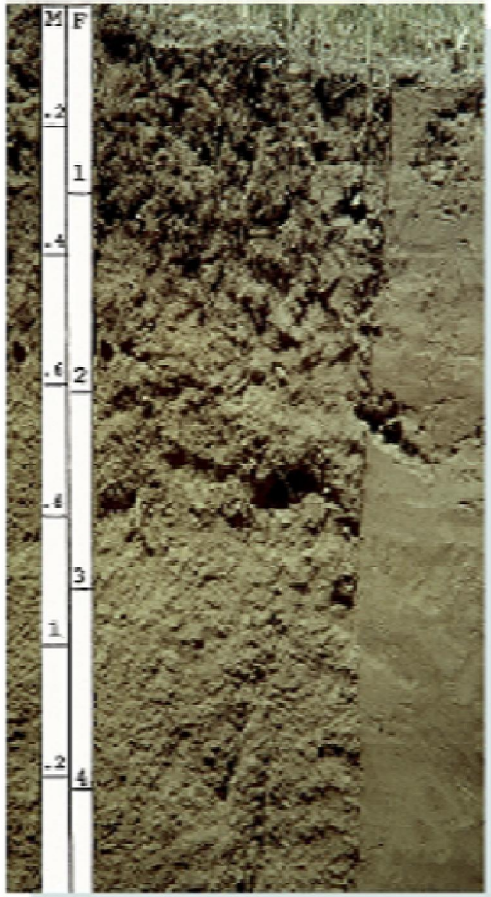
***Ent*-i-sols** – młode gleby bez poziomów diagnostycznych z powodu krótkiego czasu, erozji, odporności skał na wietrzenie

g. inicjalne i słabo wykształcone





Entisols have little or no evidence of the development of diagnostic horizons. Many have an ochric epipedon. Many are sandy or very shallow.

Aqu

Ar - (arare-orać) g. zmienione przez orkę

Fluv – (fluvius-rzeka) nadrzeczne obszary zalewowe

Orth – (orthos-prosty) g. najbardziej typowe

Psamm – (psammos-piasek) g. piaskowe

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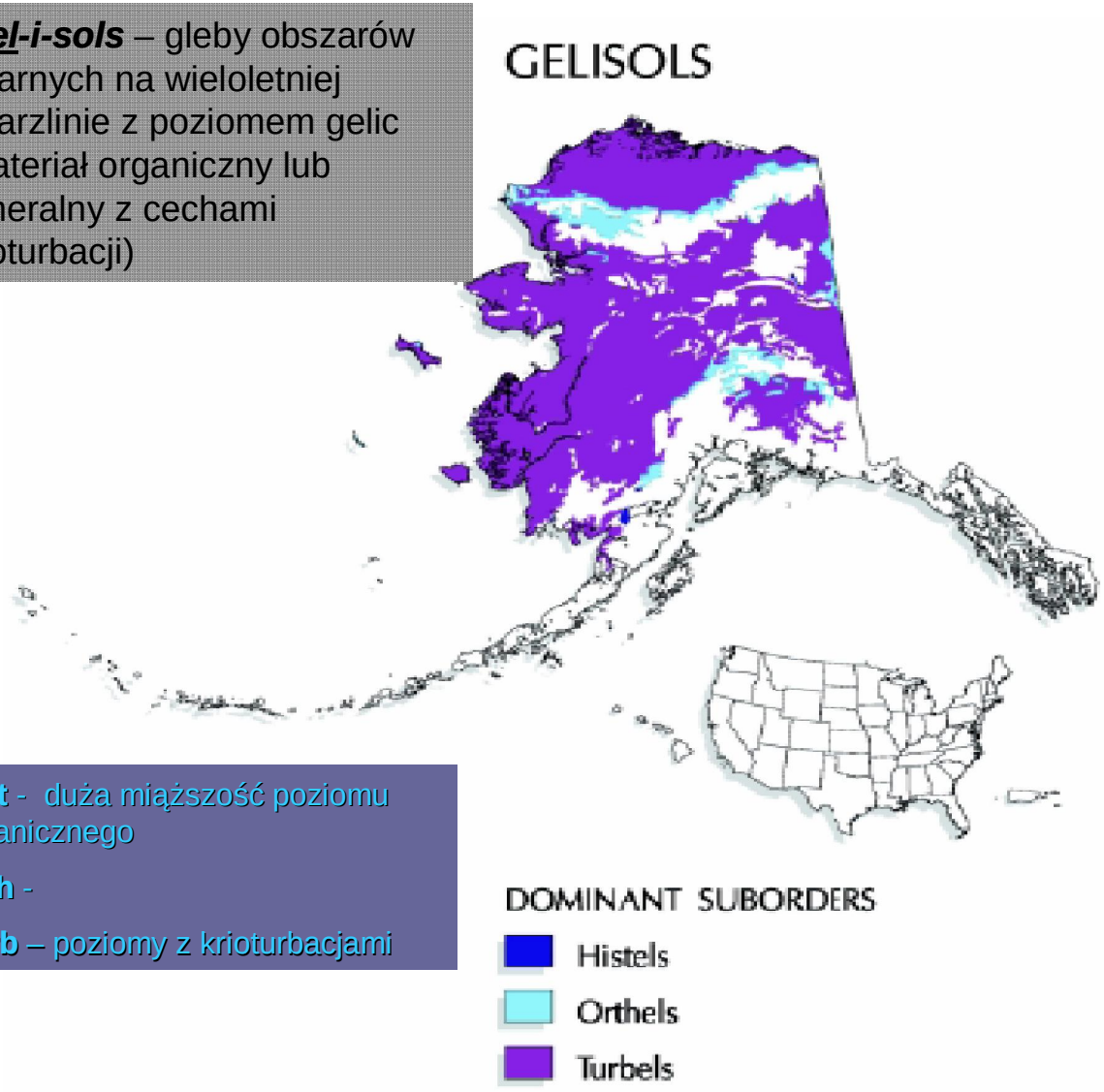
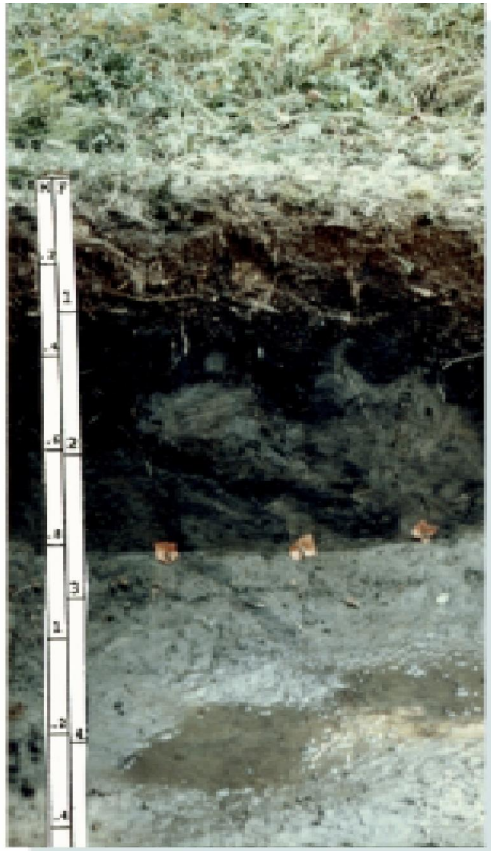
G-el-i-sols – gleby obszarów polarnych na wieloletniej zmarzlinie z poziomem gelic (materiał organiczny lub mineralny z cechami krioturbacji)





Gelisols have permafrost, and many are cryoturbated. These soils consist of mineral or organic soil materials, or both. They commonly have layers of gelic materials and a histic or ochric epipedon.

Hist - duża miąższość poziomu organicznego

Orth -

Turb – poziomy z krioturbacjami

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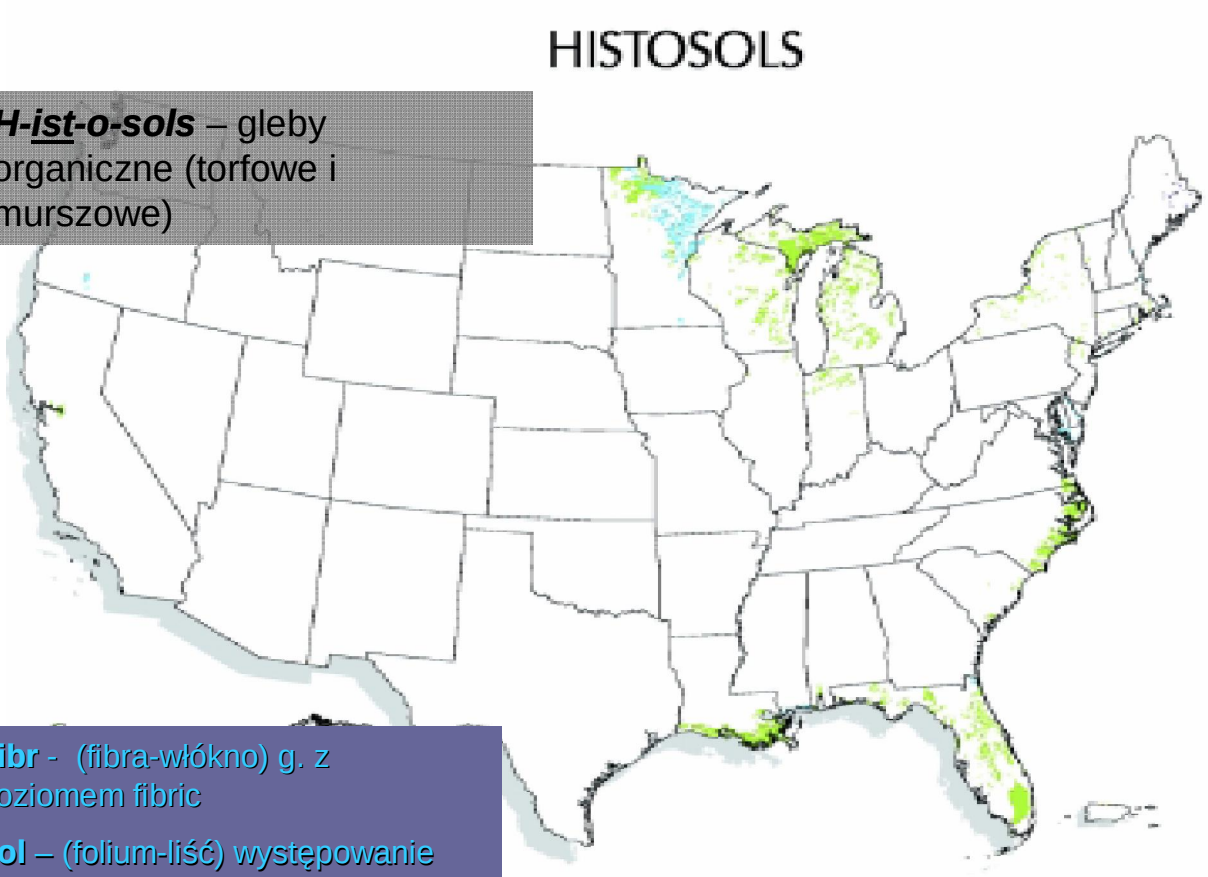
H-ist-o-sols – gleby organiczne (torfowe i murszowe)



Histosols are dominated by organic soil materials. They are mostly soils commonly called bogs, moors, peats, or mucks. Some consist of a thin layer of organic materials over a root-limiting layer or fragmental materials.

Fibr - (fibra-włókno) g. z poziomem fibric

Fol – (folium-liść) występowanie ściółki leśnej

Hem – (hemi-pół) g. z poziomem hemic (wilgotne histosole z przetworzonym materiłem organicznym)

Sapr – (sapros-zgniły) g. z poziomem sapric. Materiał organiczny mocno przetworzony

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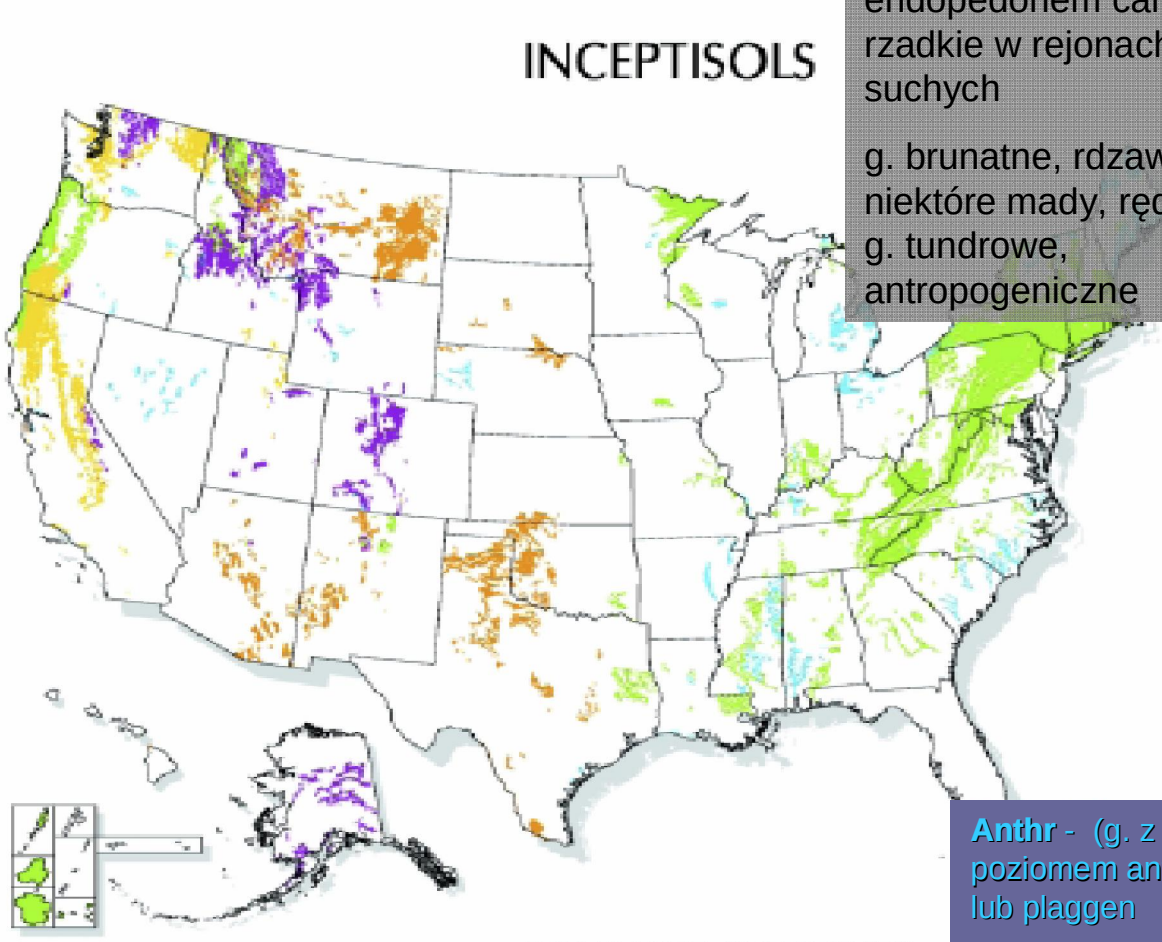
Inc-ept-i-sols – gleby z wykształconym endopedonem cambic, rzadkie w rejonach suchych

g. brunatne, rdzawe, niektóre mady, rędziny, g. tundrowe, antropogeniczne

Inceptisols have many kinds of diagnostic horizons but cannot have an argillic, kandic, natric, oxic, or spodic horizon. They commonly have a cambic horizon and an ochric or umbric epipedon.



Anthr - (g. z poziomem anthropic lub plaggen

Aqu –

Cry –

Ud –

Ust –

Xer -

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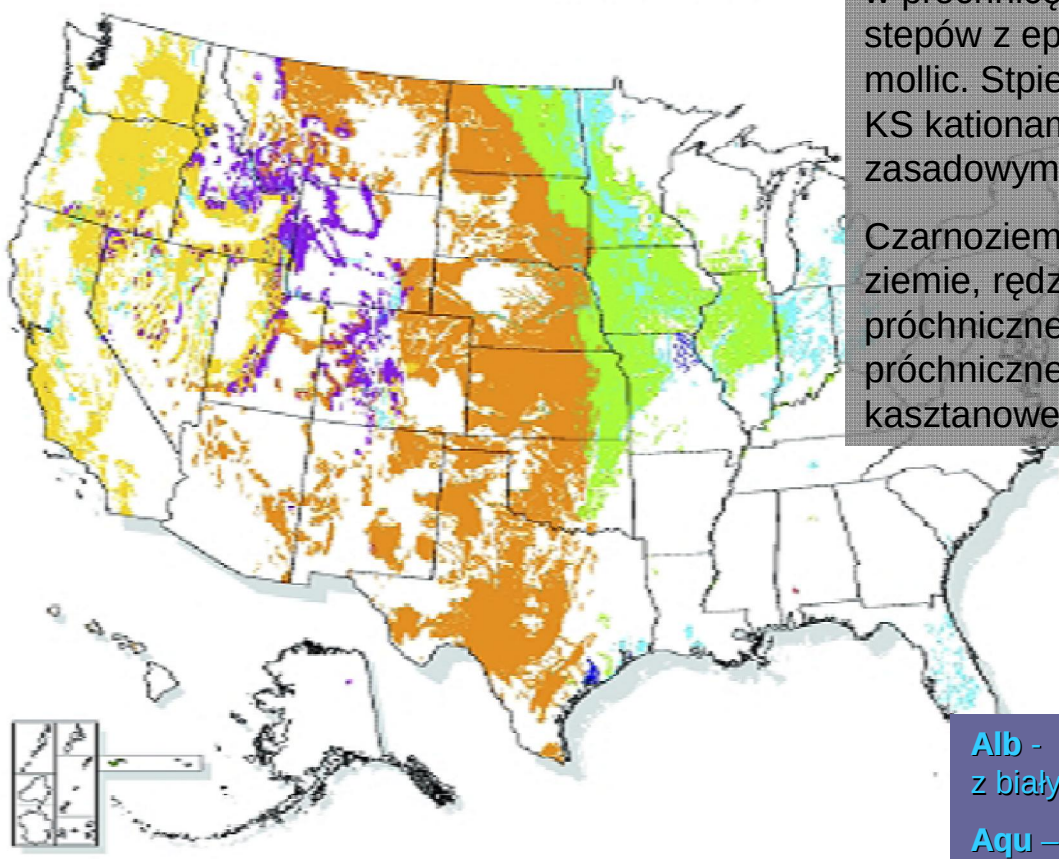
Mollisols have a mollic epipedon and a relatively high content of bases. Many also have an argillic, natric, or calcic horizon. Some have a duripan or a petrocalcic horizon. Most formed under grass or savanna vegetation.



M-<u>oll</u>-i-sols – zasobne w próchnicę g. prerii i stepów z epipedonem mollic. Stpień wysycenia KS kationami zasadowymi >50%

Czarnoziemy, czarne ziemie, rędziny próchniczne, mady próchniczne, g. kasztanowe, bruniziemy

Alb - (albus-biały) g. z białym poziomem

Aqu –

Cry –

Ud –

Ust –

Rend – (rędzina) g. podobne do rędzin

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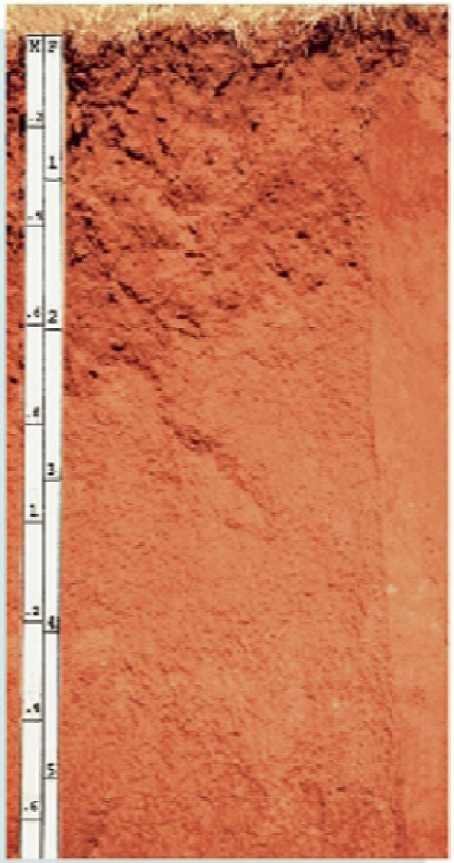
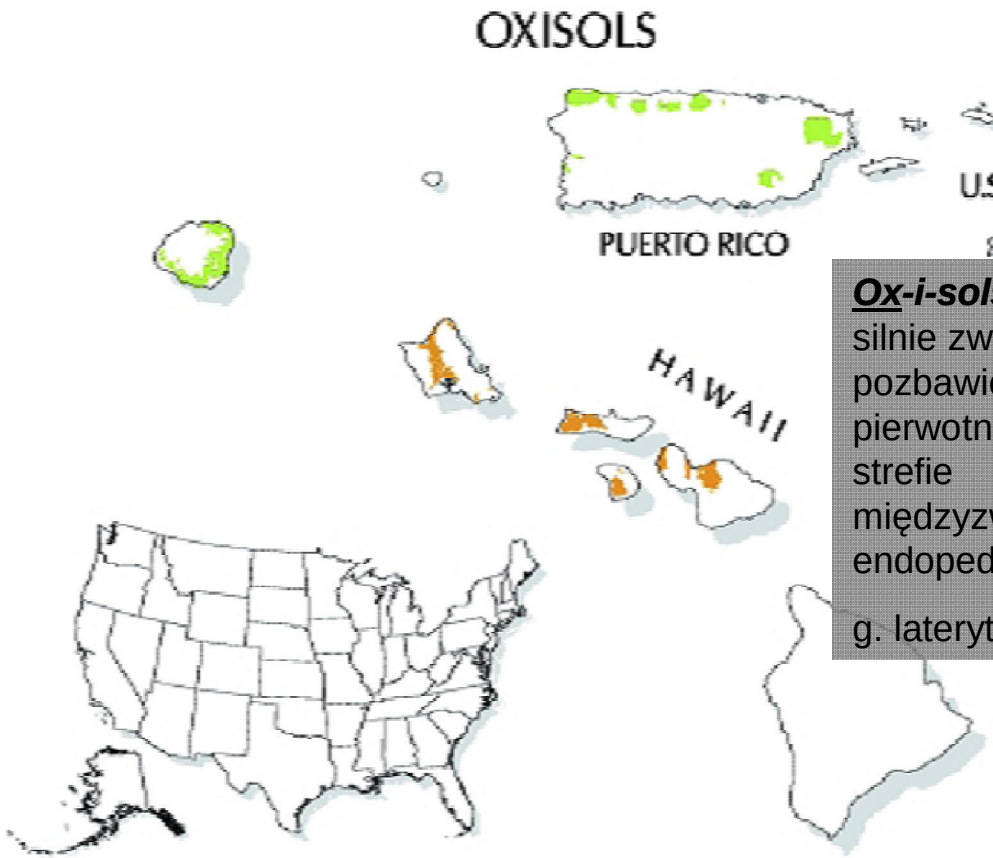


Oxisols have a clay fraction with a low cation-exchange capacity and have very few weatherable minerals. They have an oxic or kandic horizon and commonly have an ochric epipedon. Most formed under tropical forest vegetation.



Ox*-*i*-*sols – g. bardzo silnie zwietrzałe, pozbawione minerałów pierwotnych, wyst. gł. w strefie międzyzwrotnikowej z endopedonem oxic

g. laterytowe, latosole

Aqu –

Per – przemyte

Ud –

Ust –

Torr –

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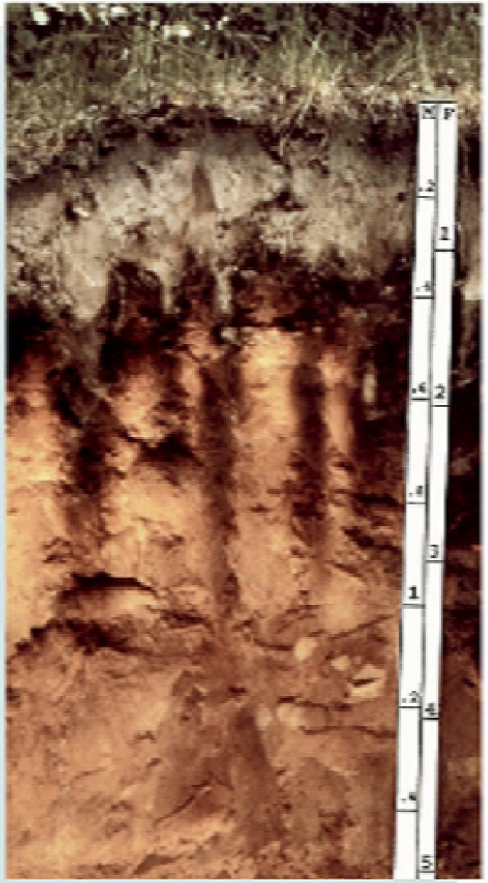
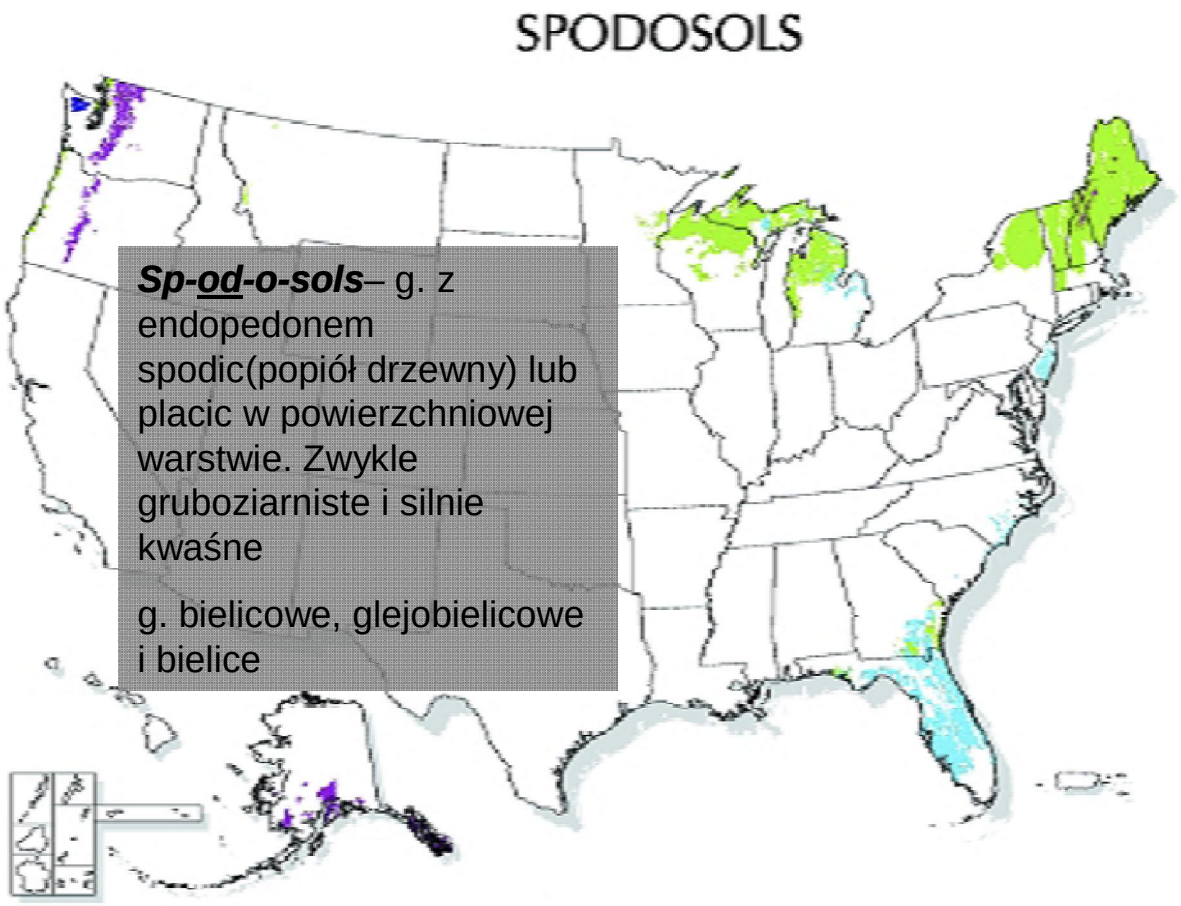


Spodosols have a spodic horizon and commonly an albic horizon and an ochric epipedon. Most formed under forest vegetation. Dominant processes are weathering and translocation of minerals. The colloidal fraction is dominated by Al-humus complexes and short-range-order minerals.



Sp-od-o-sols– g. z endopedonem spodic(popiół drzewny) lub placic w powierzchniowej warstwie. Zwykle gruboziarniste i silnie kwaśne

g. bielicowe, glejobielicowe i bielice

Aqu –

Cry –

Hum – (humus-próchnica) g. z poziomem próchnicznym

Orth –

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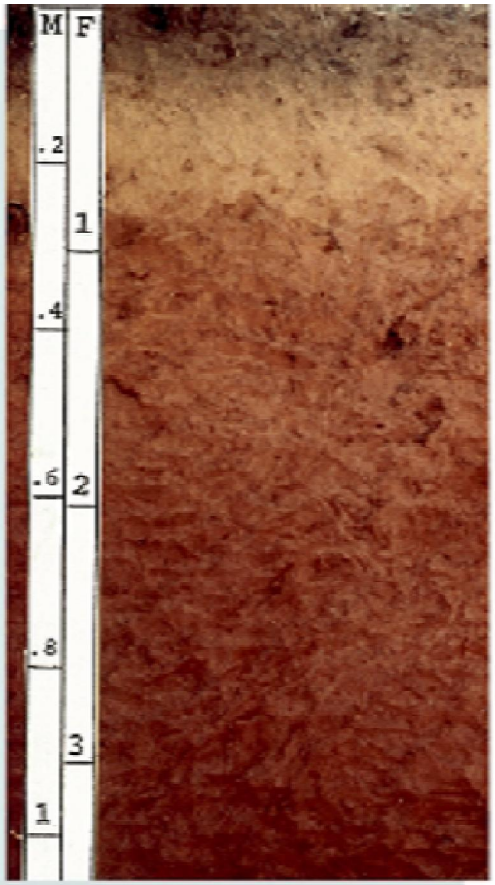
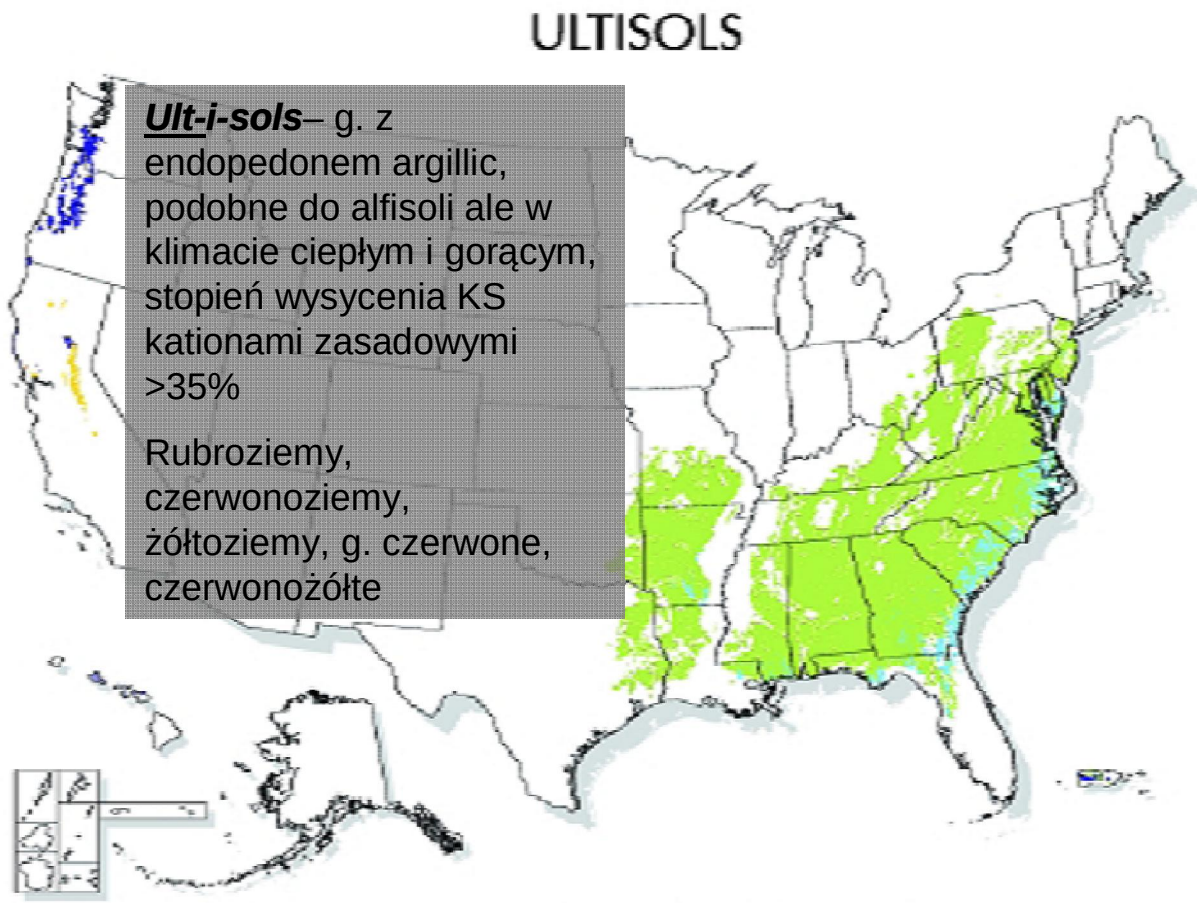


Ultisols have an argillic or kandic horizon and a relatively low content of bases. They typically have an ochric epipdon. Some also have a fragipan. Most formed under forest vegetation.



Ult-i-sols– g. z endopedonem argillic, podobne do alfisoli ale w klimacie ciepłym i gorącym, stopień wysycenia KS kationami zasadowymi >35%

Rubroziemy, czerwonoziemy, żółtoziemy, g. czerwone, czerwonożółte

Aqu –

Ud –

Hum –

Ust –

Xer –

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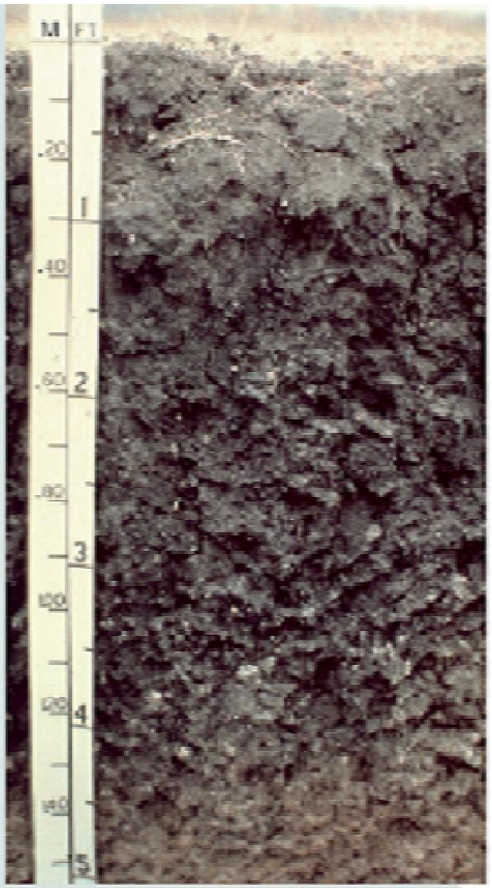
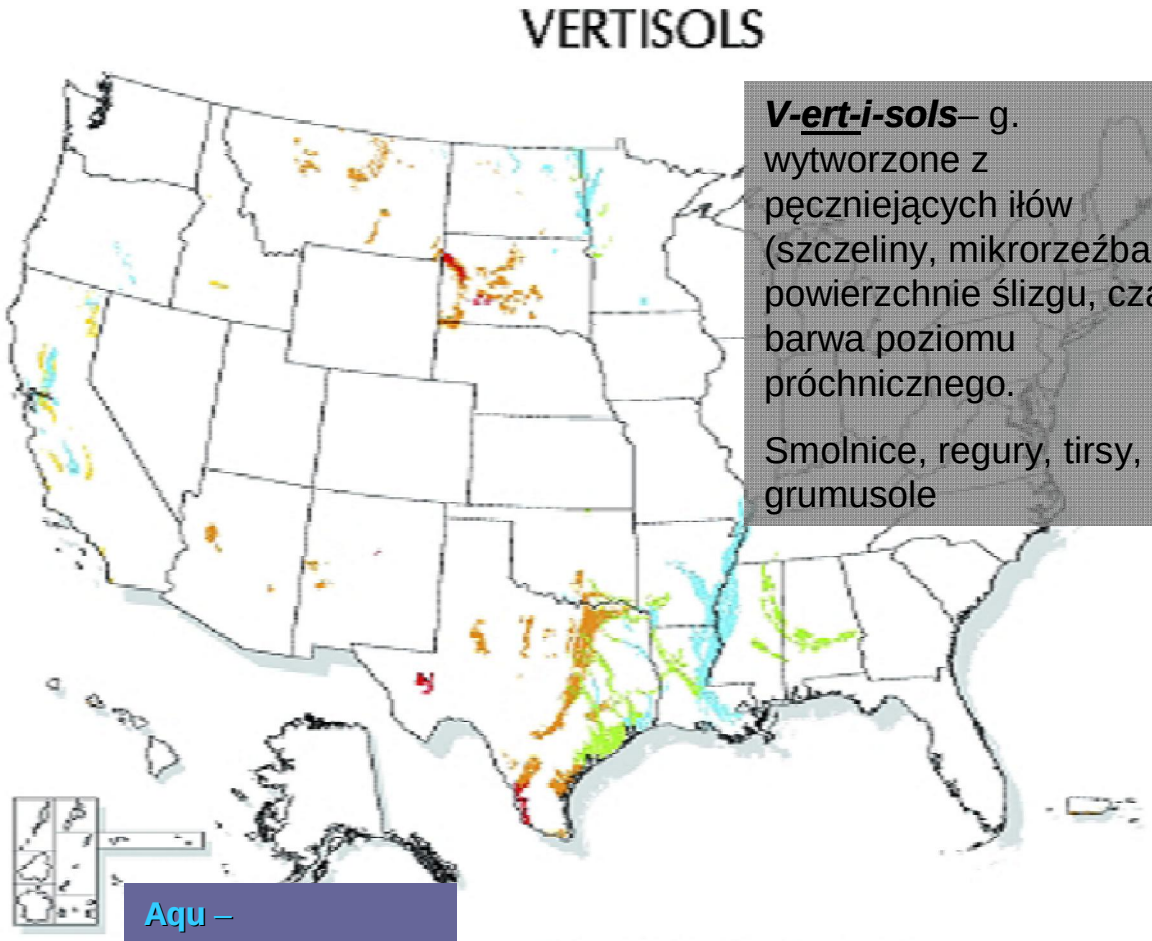


Vertisols are high in expanding clays that shrink when the soils become dry and swell when they become moist. Vertisols commonly have slickensides and develop deep, wide cracks when dry.



V-ert-i-sols– g. wytworzone z pęczniejących iłów (szczeliny, mikrorzeźba, powierzchnie ślizgu, czarna barwa poziomu próchnicznego.

Smolnice, regury, tirsy, grumusole

Aqu –

Cry –

Torr –

Ud –

Ust –

Xer –