

## TAXOUSDA\_final\_legend

Name	Top level clas	Description	Color	R	G	B
Histels	Gelisols	Organic soils similar to histosols except that they have permafrost within two meters below ground surface. They have 80% or more organic materials from the soil surface to a depth of 50 cm or to a glacial layer or dense, lithic, or paralithic contact, whichever is shallowest. These soils occur predominantly in subarctic and low arctic regions of continuous or widespread permafrost.	#48D1CC	72	209	204
Turbels	Gelisols	Soils that show marked influence of cryoturbation (more than one-third of the depth of the active layer) such as irregular, broken, or distorted horizon boundaries and involutions and areas with patterned ground. They commonly contain tongues of mineral and organic horizons, organic and mineral intrusions and oriented rock fragments.	#43D4D2	67	212	210
Orthels	Gelisols	Soils that show little or no cryoturbation (less than one-third of the depth of the active layer). Patterned ground (except for polygons) generally is lacking. Orthels occur primarily within the zone of discontinuous permafrost, and in alpine areas.	#4EC8CC	78	200	204
Folists	Histosol	Histosols that are not saturated with water for long periods of time during the year.	#A52A2A	165	42	42
Fibrists	Histosol	Histosols that are primarily made up of only slightly decomposed organic materials, often called peat.	#B22328	178	35	40
Hemists	Histosol	Histosols that are primarily made up of moderately decomposed organic materials.	#B41919	180	25	25
Saprists	Histosol	Histosols that are primarily made up of highly decomposed organic materials, often called muck.	#A42828	164	40	40
Aquods	Spodosols	Poorly drained Spodosols with a water table at or near the surface for much of the year.	#D8BFD8	216	191	216
Cryods	Spodosols	Spodosols of cold climates.	#D4C3D4	212	195	212
Humods	Spodosols	Well-drained Spodosols that contain relatively large quantities of organic matter.	#D2BAD2	210	186	210
Orthods	Spodosols	Common Spodosols that don't meet requirements of other suborders.	#D5C0D5	213	192	213
Gelods	Spodosols	Spodosols of very cold climates (mean annual soil temperature <0°C).	#DDB9DD	221	185	221
Aquands	Andisols	Andisols with a water table at or near the surface for much of the year.	#FF00FF	255	0	255
Cryands	Andisols	Andisols of cold climates.	#FA02FA	250	2	250
Torrands	Andisols	Andisols of very dry climates.	#FC05FA	252	5	250
Xerands	Andisols	Temperate Andisols with very dry summers and moist winters.	#FF0AFF	255	10	255
Vitrands	Andisols	Relatively young Andisols that are coarse-textured and dominated by glass.	#FC04F5	252	4	245
Ustands	Andisols	Andisols of semiarid and sub humid climates.	#F50CF0	245	12	240
Udands	Andisols	Andisols of humid climates.	#F100F1	241	0	241
Gelands	Andisols	Andisols of very cold climates (mean annual temperature <0°C).	#EB05EB	235	5	235
Aquox	Oxisol	Oxisols with a water table at or near the surface for much of the year.	#FF0000	255	0	0
Torrox	Oxisol	Oxisols of arid climates. Because the present climate can never produce enough weathering to produce oxisols, torrox soils are always paleosols formed during periods of much wetter climates. They occur mainly in Southern Africa.	#F50505	245	5	5
Ustox	Oxisol	Oxisols of semiarid and subhumid climates.	#F20A0A	242	10	10
Perox	Oxisol	Oxisols of continuously humid climates, where precipitation exceeds evapotranspiration in all months.	#FB0202	251	2	2
Udox	Oxisol	Oxisols of humid climates.	#FF0E0E	255	14	14
Aquerts	Vertisols	Vertisols which are subdued aquic conditions for some time in most years and show redoximorphic features are grouped as Aquerts. Because of the high clay content, the permeability is slowed down and aquic conditions are likely to occur.	#FFFF00	255	255	0
Cryerts	Vertisols	Vertisols with a cryic soil temperature regime. Cryerts are most extensive in the grassland and forest-grassland transition zones of the Canadian Prairies and at similar latitudes in Russia.	#F1F100	241	241	0
Xererts	Vertisols	Vertisols with a thermic, mesic, or frigid soil temperature regime.	#FAFA05	250	250	5
Torrerts	Vertisols	Vertisols with cracks that are closed for less than 60 consecutive days when the soil temperature at 50 cm is above 8°C. These soils are not extensive in the U.S., and occur mostly in west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and South Dakota, but are the most extensive suborder of Vertisols in Australia.	#EBEB0C	235	235	12
Usterts	Vertisols	Vertisols with cracks that are open for at least 90 cumulative days per year. Globally, this suborder is the most extensive of the Vertisols order, encompassing the Vertisols of the tropics and monsoonal climates in Australia, India, and Africa. In the U.S. the Usterts are common in Texas, Montana, Hawaii, and California.	#F5EB00	245	235	0

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Uderts	Vertisols	Vertisols with cracks that are open less than 90 cumulative days per year and less than 60 consecutive days during the summer. In some areas, cracks open only in drought years. Uderts are of small extent globally, being most abundant in Uruguay and eastern Argentina, but also found in parts of Queensland and the "Black Belt" of Mississippi and Alabama.	#EEFF06	238	255	6
Cryids	Aridisols	Aridisols of cold climates.	#FFDAB9	255	218	185
Salids	Aridisols	Aridisols with soluble salt accumulation.	#F5D7BB	245	215	187
Durids	Aridisols	Aridisols with a SiO <sub>2</sub> - cemented subsurface horizon.	#F5D3B9	245	211	185
Gypsid	Aridisols	Aridisols with gypsum accumulation.	#E8C8B8	232	200	184
Argids	Aridisols	Aridisols with clay accumulation.	#FFDCC2	255	221	194
Calcids	Aridisols	Aridisols with CaCO <sub>3</sub> accumulation.	#E7CDC0	231	205	192
Cambids	Aridisols	Aridisols with a weakly developed B horizon.	#F3E3C8	243	227	200
Aquults	Ultisols	Ultisols with a water table at or near the surface for much of the year.	#FFA500	255	165	0
Humults	Ultisols	Well-drained ultisols that have high organic matter content.	#F3A702	243	167	2
Udults	Ultisols	Ultisols of humid climates.	#FB9C00	251	156	0
Ustults	Ultisols	Ultisols of semiarid and subhumid climates.	#F0B005	240	176	5
Xerults	Ultisols	Temperate ultisols with very dry summers and moist winters.	#F7980F	247	152	15
Borolls	Mollisols	Mollisol, characterized by a mean annual soil temperature of less than 8°C and by never being dry for 60 consecutive days during the 90-day period following the summer solstice.	#09FE03	9	254	3
Albolls	Mollisols	Mollisols wet soils; aquic soil moisture regime with an eluvial horizon.	#00FF00	0	255	0
Aquolls	Mollisols	Mollisols wet soils; aquic soil moisture regime.	#03FF05	3	255	5
Rendolls	Mollisols	Mollisols with lime parent material.	#05F300	5	243	0
Xerolls	Mollisols	Mollisols in mediterranean climate; xeric moisture regime.	#02F00A	2	240	10
Cryolls	Mollisols	Mollisols in cold climate; frigid or cryic soil temperature regime.	#0FEA03	15	234	3
Ustolls	Mollisols	Mollisols with subhumid climate; ustic moisture regime.	#00F000	0	240	0
Udolls	Mollisols	Mollisols in humid climate; udic moisture regime.	#0CFF0C	12	255	12
Gelolls	Mollisols	Mollisols with very cold climate; mean annual soil temperature <0°C.	#14DD14	20	221	20
Aqualfs	Alfisols	Alfisols with a water table close to the surface.	#ADFF2F	173	255	47
Cryalfs	Alfisols	Alfisols in cold climates.	#A5FF2F	165	255	47
Ustalfs	Alfisols	Alfisols in semiarid and sub-humid climates.	#8CFF37	140	255	55
Xeralfs	Alfisols	Alfisols in areas with very dry summers and moist winters.	#AFFF19	175	255	25
Udalfs	Alfisols	Alfisols in humid climates.	#8CFF19	140	255	25
Udepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols in humid climates.	#CD5C5C	205	92	92
Gelepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols of very cold climates (mean annual soil temperature <0°C).	#CB5A5F	203	90	95
Ochrepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols formed in cold or temperate climates and that commonly have an ochric epipedon and a cambic horizon. They may have an umbric or mollic epipedon <25 cm thick or a fragipan or duripan under certain conditions.	#CA5960	202	89	96
Aquepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols with a water table close to the surface.	#CF595C	207	89	92
Anthrepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols modified by human habitation and farming.	#D64B55	214	75	85
Cryepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols in cold climates.	#E05C5D	224	92	93
Ustepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols in semiarid and sub-humid climates.	#D35740	211	87	64
Xerepts	Inceptisols	Inceptisols in areas with very dry summers and moist winters.	#D95F35	217	95	53
Aquents	Entisols	Entisols with permanently or usually wet soils formed on river banks, tidal mudflats etc. Here, general wetness limits development.	#7FFFD4	127	255	212
Arents	Entisols	Anthropogenic soils: diagnostic horizons cannot develop because of deep mixing through plowing, spading, or other methods of moving by humans.	#7DFFD2	125	255	210
Psamments	Entisols	Entisols that are sandy in all layers where development is precluded by the impossibility of weathering the sand. Formed from shifting or glacial sand dunes.	#86F5CD	134	245	205
Fluvents	Entisols	Alluvial soils where development is prevented by repeated deposition of sediment in periodic floods. Found in valleys and deltas of rivers, especially those with high sediment load.	#73FFD2	115	255	210
Orthents	Entisols	Shallow or "skeletal soils". Found on recent erosional surfaces or very old landforms completely devoid of weatherable minerals.	#88EEC8	136	238	200