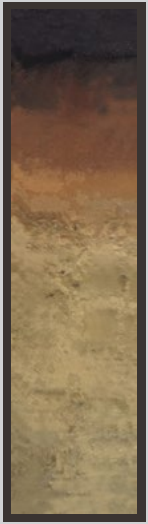


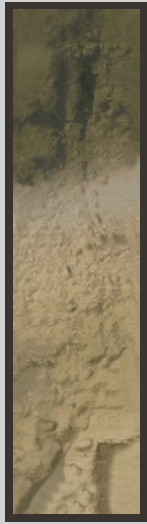


Agriculture Soil Monoliths of the United States



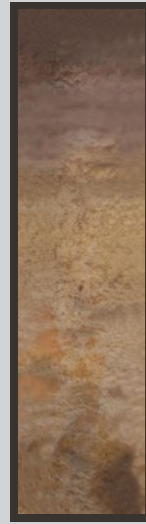
Andisols

Occurs in weathered volcanic ash, contains high amounts of volcanic glass, common in the Pacific Rim, is usually very fertile



Aridisols

Occurs in hot or cold deserts; usually has low organic matter in the soil; includes things like clays, salts, carbonates, or gypsum



Alfisols

Occurs under deciduous forests, common in the Mississippi River Valley, clay can form in the E horizon



Entisols

Most common soil order on earth, found in the floodplains or base of a slope, the B horizon hasn't developed yet



Gelisols

Found in very cool climates, often have a layer of permafrost ice under the A horizon



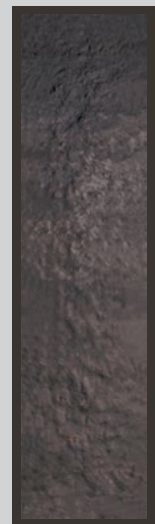
Histosols

Found in swamps, lowlands, and marsh areas; the soil is usually saturated; the O horizon has high organic matter, making it dark and spongy



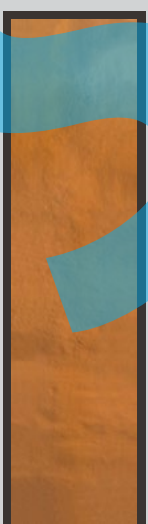
Inceptisols

Occurs in locations with cool climates, no leaching of soil solids has occurred, the B horizon has started to develop



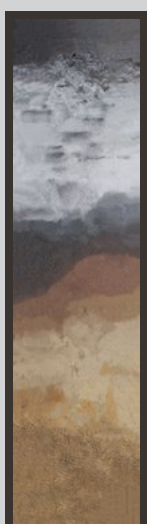
Mollisols

Occurs in prairie grasslands; common in the Midwest and Great Plains; has a thick, dark A horizon



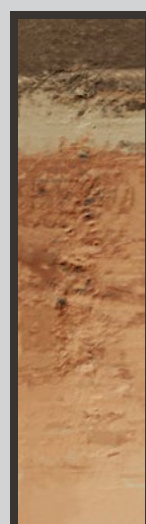
Oxisols

Occurs in tropical regions with hot and humid conditions, usually has leached soils and horizons that are not visible



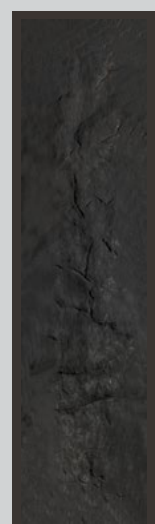
Spodosols

Occurs under coniferous trees and in sandy material; usually has an ashy, gray layer under the A horizon



Ultisols

Found in humid, warm climates; usually light brown on the topsoil with red below



Vertisols

Occurs with deep cracks in the soil, often has high amounts of clay that can shrink when dry and expand when wet