

SCHEME OF SOIL CLASSIFICATION USED IN CALIFORNIA

- I. ORDER (based on character of soil material)
 - A. Mineral Soils
 - 1. Primary Soils (Residual Weathering)
 - 2. Secondary Soils (from Transported Materials)
 - B. Organic Soils

- II. CLASS (based on trend of reaction)
 - A. Sinecalcis (without lime-neutral or acid)
 - B. Cumcalcis (with lime accumulations-basic)

- III. DIVISION (based on profile characteristics dependent on composition-chemical and mineralogical)
 - A. Soils composed of materials from disintegrated and decomposed igneous and metamorphosed igneous rocks high in quartz, “acid” igneous rocks
 - B. Soils ...from...”basic” igneous rocks
 - C. Soils... from... sandstones and shales
 - D. Soils...from... limestones
 - E. Soils...from... mixed or undetermined rock sources

- IV. FAMILY (based on character of fully matured profile)
 - A. Argillocompactum (claypans)
 - B. Ferrosaxeum (“iron” hardpan)
 - C. Calciferrosaxeum (lime-iron” hardpan)
 - D. Calcisaxeum (lime hardpan)

- V. STAGE (based on degree of development)
 - A. Solum crudum (Recent, unweathered)
 - B. Solum semicrudum (Young, slightly weathered)
 - C. Solum immaturum (Immature, moderately weathered)
 - D. Solum semimaturum (semimature, strongly weathered)
 - E. Solum maturum (Mature, fully weathered)

- VI. GROUP (based on color of surface soil)
 - A. Gray Soils
 - B. Yellow Soils
 - C. Brown Soils
 - D. Red Soils
 - E. Dark Soils

- VII. SERIES (The unit of the classification. Soils uniform in all characters except texture of the surface soil)