scale 1:3 000 000
centre = 0004N 2700E

This map shows the soils of the Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea. The map reflects the distinction between clays and sands, which can be a limiting factor in agriculture. The map also shows the distribution of Nitisols and Leptosols, which are typical of the region.

In the arid north, drought and desertification cause difficulties on Vertisols. Deeply weathered sediments give rise to clay-carbonate levels (Calcisols). Nitisols define outcrops of metamorphic rocks; sometimes their development is prevented by a crust of clay-rich Luvisols and Nitisols.

North of the cultivated land in South Sudan and about 10° N of latitude, fluvisols demarcate the rift valley. The Blue and White Niles meet at Khartoum.

To the east, the land rises to the Ethiopian Highlands. The main soil is Acrudox, with some Nitisols and some Leptosols. The Blue Nile Valley north of this area is mainly forest, while to the south, the land rises to the Ethiopian Highlands. The soil in the Blue Nile Valley is mainly Fluvisols, while to the south, the land rises to the Ethiopian Highlands.

The map shows that the soils of the Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea are varied and complex, with a range of soil types that reflect the diverse climate and landscape conditions of the region.