Buit. Vereniade Staten van Amerika - Important soil regions and plant growth reaions

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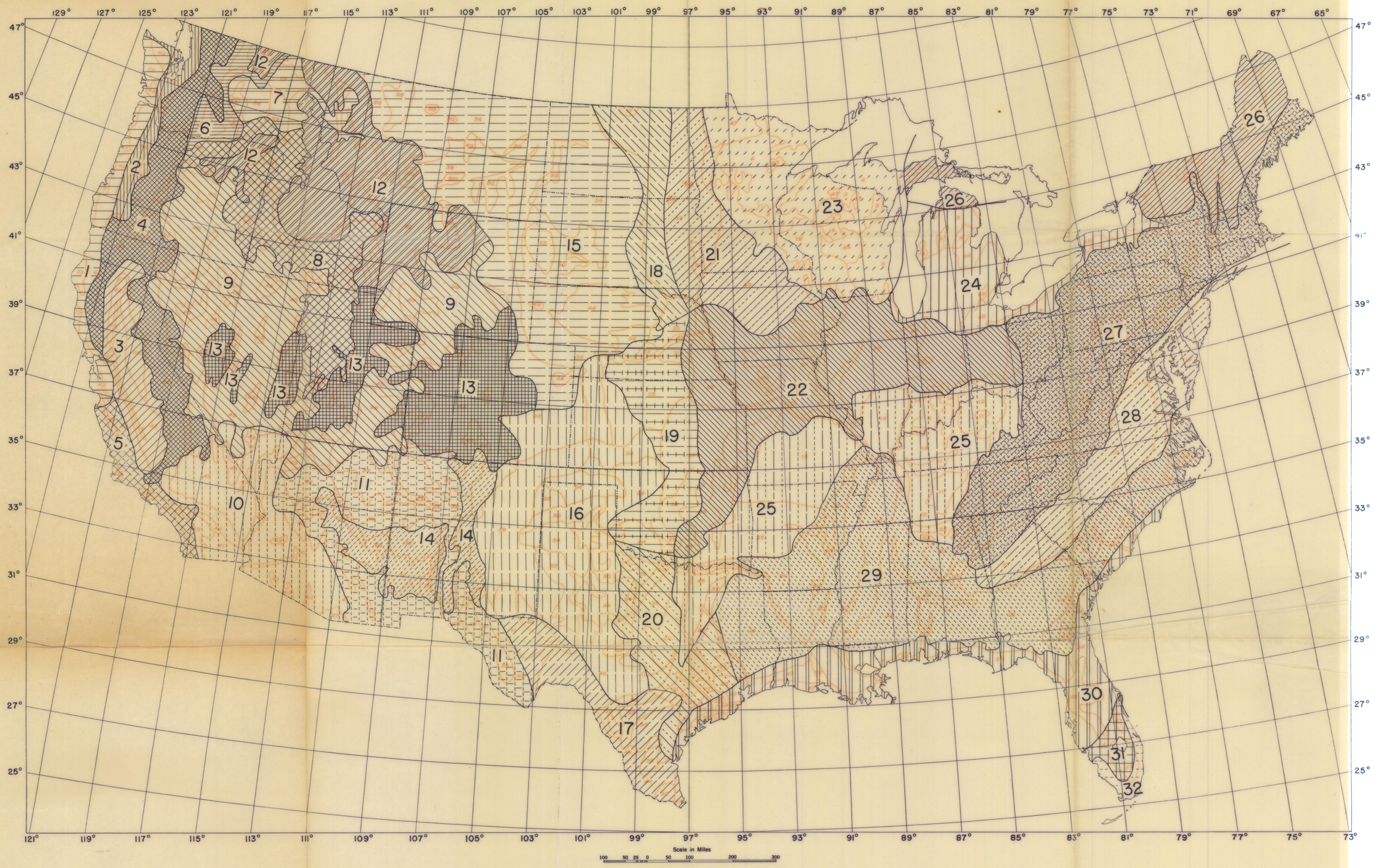
IMPORTANT SOIL REGIONS AND PLANT GROWTH REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Figure 3
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



LEGEND FOR IMPORTANT SOIL REGIONS

The names in parentheses refer to the more extensive or representative soil series in the respective regions.

PODZOLS

1 Rough stony land.
2 Loams and silt loams, developed from sandstones and shales. (Leetonia, De Kalb.)
3 Sands and loamy sands, developed on glacial drift. (Roselawn, Kalkaska.)
4 Loams and clay loams, developed on glacial drift. (Hermon, Ontonagon.)

GRAY-BROWN PODZOLIC SOILS

5 Loams and silt loams, developed on calcareous glacial drift. (Miami, Crosby and Honeoye - Ontario.)
6 Silty loams or stony loams, developed on sandstones and shales. (Muskingum, Westmoreland.)
7 Loams and silt loams, developed on acid glacial drift, sandstone and shale material. (Canfield, Volusia, Lordstown, Wooster.)
8 Stony and gravelly loams, developed on glacial drift. (Gloucester, Troy.)
9 Loams and silt loams, developed on the crystalline rocks of the northern Piedmont. (Chester, Manor.)
10 Sandy loams developed on northern Coastal Plain sands and clays. (Sassafrass, Collington.)
11 Brown silt loams, developed on limestone. (Hagerstown, Maury, Frederick.)
12 Shallow soils developed on interbedded limestone and calcareous shales. (Fairmont, Lowell.)
13 Loams and stony loams from granitic material with hilly to mountainous relief. (Ashe, Porters.)
14 Silt loams with heavy clay subsoils, developed on Illinoian glacial till. (Gibson, Cory, Clermont, Rossmoyne.)
15 Silt loams, developed largely from loess. (Clinton, Fayette.)
16 Imperfectly drained grayish silt loams developed from acid glacial drift. (Spencer.)
17 Loams and silt loams developed from sandstones and shales. (Melbourne.)
18 Grayish-yellow to reddish silt loams, developed from cherty limestones. (Clarksville, Dickson, Baxter.)

RED AND YELLOW SOILS

19 Brownish-red clay loams and gray sandy loams, developed from crystalline rocks of the southern Piedmont. (Cecil, Durham, Appling, Georgeville, Davidson.)
20 Yellow to light brown silt loams, developed on loess. (Memphis, Grenada.)
21 Gray to yellow sandy, fine sandy loams, developed from Coastal Plain materials. (Norfolk, Ruston, Orangeburg.)
22 Brownish-red to red silt loams and clay loams, developed from limestone. (Dewey, Decatur, Fullerton.)
23 Grayish-yellow to light brown sands and fine sands of the Coastal Plain. (Norfolk sands.)
24 Grayish fine sandy loams with some gray or black loams, in the Flatwoods area off the Coastal Plain. (Coxville, Leon, Portsmouth.)
25 Grayish-yellow to reddish fine sandy loams and silt loams, developed from sandstones and shales. (Hartsells, Hanceville, Conway.)
26 Red soils of the Pacific slopes. (Aiken, Sierra, Sites.)

PRAIRIE SOILS

27 Reddish-brown soils, developed on sandstones, shales clays and sands. (Zaneis, Renfrew.)
28 Dark brown silt loams with yellowish-brown subsoils, developed on glacial drift and loess. (Carrington, Tama, Clarion, Marshall.)
29 Dark brown to reddish-brown silt loams and clay loams, developed from limestone and calcareous shales. (Summit, Crawford.)
30 Dark brown or grayish-brown silt loams, having heavy subsoils or claypans. (Cherokee, Parsons, Grundy, Putnam.)

NORTHERN CHERNOZEM

31 Black loams, silt loams and clay loams, developed on calcareous glacial drift or lacustrine deposits. (Barnes, Bearden, Fargo.)
32 Dark grayish-brown loams and silt loams, developed from loess. (Moody, Holdrege.)
33 Dark grayish-brown silt loams with claypans, developed from loess. (Crete, Hastings.)

SOUTHERN CHERNOZEM -- DARK BROWN SOILS

34 Heavy or moderately heavy dark brown soils, developed from calcareous materials. (Pullman, Abilene, Victoria.)
35 Predominantly red and brown sandy loams and sands, developed largely from unconsolidated calcareous materials. (Amarillo, Miles, Duval.)

NORTHERN DARK BROWN (CHESTNUT) SOILS

36 Dark brown soils developed on unconsolidated, calcareous sands, silts, and clays. (Scobey, Rosebud, Keith, Walla Walla.)
37 Dark brown soils, developed on heterogeneous material.

BROWN SOILS

38 (Northern) brown loams, developed on unconsolidated sands, silts and clays. (Joplin, Weld.)
39 (Southern) light brown to gray fine sandy loams to silty clay loams, developed on limestone or unconsolidated sands, silts, and clays. (Uvalde, Reagan.)

SIEROZEM AND DESERT SOILS

40 (Northern) gray and grayish-brown soils, developed on loess and alluvial fans. (Ritzville, Portneuf.)
41 (Southern) gray, brown, and reddish soils, developed on alluvial fans. (Reeves, Mohave.

SOILS OF THE PACIFIC VALLEYS

42 Soils too intimately associated to separate on a schematic map. (San-Joaquin, Fresno, Hanford.)

INTRAZONAL AND AZONAL SOILS

43 Rough and mountainous.
44 Largely sands, some of which are associated with bogs. (Valentine sand, Dune sand, etc.)
45 Black (or brown) friable soil underlain by chalky materials. These soils develop under a prairie vegetation and are known as Rendzinas (Houston, Sumter.)
46 Shallow stony soils from limestone. (Valera, Ector.)
47 Marsh, Swamp and Bog. (Carlisle, Pamlico, Rifle.)
48 Soils developed upon lake plains. (Brookston, Maumee, Vergennes.)
49 Alluvial soils. (Huntington, Sharkey, Columbia, Cass.)
50 Rough broken land, including Pierre soils.

LEGEND FOR PLANT GROWTH REGIONS

1 North Pacific Coast.
2 Willamette Valley -- Puget Sound.
3 Central California Valleys.
4 Cascade - Sierra Nevada.
5 Southern California.
6 Columbia River Valley.
7 Palouse - Bitterroot Valley.
8 Snake River Plain Utah Valley.
9 Great Basin - Intermontane.
10 Southwestern Desert.
11 Southern Plateau.
12 Northern Rocky Mountains.
13 Central Rocky Mountains.
14 Southern Rocky Mountains.
15 Northern Great Plains.
16 Central Great Plains.
17 Southern Plains.
18 Northern Black Soils.
19 Central Black Soils.
20 Southern Black Soils.
21 Northern Prairies.
22 Central Prairies.
23 Western Great Lakes.
24 Central Great Lakes.
25 Ozark - Ohio - Tennessee River Valleys
26 Northern Great Lakes - St. Lawrence.
27 Appalachian.
28 Piedmont.
29 Upper Coastal Plain.
30 Swampy Coastal Plain.
31 South - Central Florida.
32 Subtropical Florida.

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Important Soils Regions by Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. D. A.
Plant growth Regions by Furman Lloyd Mulford, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

Map prepared by Cartographic Drafting Unit