SIMPLIFIED KEY TO SOIL ORDERS

If soil has:

	Order*
Permafrost within 200 cm of the ground surface	G <u>el</u> isols
Other soils with more than 30% organic matter to	H <u>ist</u> osols
depth of 40 cm	
Other soils with a Spodic horizon within 2 m	Sp <u>od</u> osols
Other soils with > 35 cm of Andic soil properties and	And isols
no Albic horizon	
Other soils with an Oxic horizon with 1.5 m and no	<u>Ox</u> isols
Kandic horizon, or those that contain $\geq 40\%$ clay in	
the surface 18 cm and have a Kandic horizon within	
1.5 m	
Other soils with more than 30% clay in all horizons;	V <u>ert</u> isols
some cracks when dry at 50 cm	
Soils that are dry more than 50% of the year and	Ar <u>id</u> isols
have no Mollic epipedon	
Other soils that have an Argillic or Kandic horizon	<u>Ult</u> isols
but a B.S. at pH 8.2 less than 35% at a depth of 1.8 m	
Other soils that have a Mollic epipedon with BS ≥	M <u>oll</u> isols
50% throughout	
Other soils that have an Argillic or Kandic horizon	<u>Alf</u> isols
Other soils that have an Umbric, Mollic, or Plaggen	Inc <u>ept</u> isols
epipedon, or a Cambic horizon	
Other soils	Ent isols

B.S. = [(Exchangeable Ca2+ + Mg2+ + K+ + Na+)/CEC] \times 100; CEC = cation exchange capacity.

^{*}The bold and underlined part is what shows up in a taxonomic name. E.g. Argixer<u>oll</u> ends with oll meaning Mollisol.