

Errata for *Keys to Soil Taxonomy, 12th edition*

Chapter 8, page 147

The subgroup “Anthropic Udorthents” is added with the code LEFD. Codes for other subgroups are adjusted accordingly.

Delete:

LEFD. Other Udorthents that have 50 cm or more of human-transported material.

Anthroportic Udorthents

LEFE. Other Udorthents that have, throughout one or more horizons with a total thickness of 18 cm or more within 75 cm of the mineral soil surface, *one or both* of the following:

1. More than 35 percent (by volume) particles 2.0 mm or larger in diameter, of which more than 66 percent is cinders, pumice, and pumicelike fragments; *or*
2. A fine-earth fraction containing 30 percent or more particles 0.02 to 2.0 mm in diameter; *and*
 - a. In the 0.02 to 2.0 mm fraction, 5 percent or more volcanic glass; *and*
 - b. [(Al plus $\frac{1}{2}$ Fe, percent extracted by ammonium oxalate) times 60] plus the volcanic glass (percent) is equal to 30 or more.

Vitrandic Udorthents

LEFF. Other Udorthents that have, in one or more horizons within 100 cm of the mineral soil surface, redox depletions with chroma of 2 or less and also aquic conditions for some time in normal years (or artificial drainage).

Aquic Udorthents

LEFG. Other Udorthents that are saturated with water in one or more layers within 150 cm of the mineral soil surface in normal years for *either or both*:

1. 20 or more consecutive days; *or*
2. 30 or more cumulative days.

Oxyaquic Udorthents

LEFH. Other Udorthents that have 50 percent or more (by volume) wormholes, wormcasts, and filled animal burrows

between either the Ap horizon or a depth of 25 cm from the mineral soil surface, whichever is deeper, and either a depth of 100 cm or a dense, lithic, paralithic, or petroferric contact, whichever is shallower.

Vermic Udorthents

LEFI. Other Udorthents.

Typic Udorthents

Insert:

LEFD. Other Udorthents that have an anthropic epipedon.

Anthropic Udorthents

LEFE. Other Udorthents that have 50 cm or more of human-transported material.

Anthroportic Udorthents

LEFF. Other Udorthents that have, throughout one or more horizons with a total thickness of 18 cm or more within 75 cm of the mineral soil surface, *one or both* of the following:

1. More than 35 percent (by volume) particles 2.0 mm or larger in diameter, of which more than 66 percent is cinders, pumice, and pumicelike fragments; *or*
2. A fine-earth fraction containing 30 percent or more particles 0.02 to 2.0 mm in diameter; *and*
 - a. In the 0.02 to 2.0 mm fraction, 5 percent or more volcanic glass; *and*
 - b. [(Al plus $\frac{1}{2}$ Fe, percent extracted by ammonium oxalate) times 60] plus the volcanic glass (percent) is equal to 30 or more.

Vitrandic Udorthents

LEFG. Other Udorthents that have, in one or more horizons within 100 cm of the mineral soil surface, redox depletions with chroma of 2 or less and also aquic conditions for some time in normal years (or artificial drainage).

Aquic Udorthents

LEFH. Other Udorthents that are saturated with water in one or more layers within 150 cm of the mineral soil surface in normal years for *either or both*:

1. 20 or more consecutive days; *or*
2. 30 or more cumulative days.

Oxyaquic Udorthents

LEFI. Other Udorthents that have 50 percent or more (by volume) wormholes, wormcasts, and filled animal burrows between either the Ap horizon or a depth of 25 cm from the mineral soil surface, whichever is deeper, and either a depth of 100 cm or a densic, lithic, paralithic, or petroferic contact, whichever is shallower.

Vermic Udorthents

LEFJ. Other Udorthents.

Typic Udorthents

Chapter 18, Page 335

The paragraphs describing A horizons are reverted to the paragraphs from the 11th edition of the “Keys to Soil Taxonomy.”

Delete:

A horizons: *Mineral horizons that have formed at the soil surface or below an O horizon. They exhibit obliteration of all or much of any original rock structure* and show one or more of the following:*

1. An accumulation of humified organic matter closely mixed with the mineral fraction and not dominated by properties characteristic of E or B horizons (defined below);
2. Properties resulting from cultivation, pasturing, or similar kinds of disturbance; or
3. A morphology that is distinct from the underlying E, B, or C horizon, resulting from processes related to the surface.

If a surface horizon has properties of both A and E horizons but the feature emphasized is an accumulation of humified organic matter, it is designated as an A horizon. In some areas, such as regions with warm, arid climates, the undisturbed surface horizon is less dark than the adjacent underlying horizon and contains only small amounts of organic matter. It has a morphology distinct from the C horizon, although the mineral fraction is unaltered or only slightly altered by the weathering of minerals considered to be weatherable (defined in chapter 3). Such a horizon is designated as an A horizon because it is at the soil surface. Recent alluvial or eolian deposits that retain most of the original rock structure are not considered to have A horizons unless they are cultivated.

Insert:

A horizons: *Mineral horizons that have formed at the surface or below an O horizon. They exhibit obliteration of all or much of the original rock structure* and show one or both of the following: (1) an accumulation of humified organic matter closely mixed with the mineral fraction and not dominated by properties characteristic of E or B horizons (defined below) or (2) properties resulting from cultivation, pasturing, or similar kinds of disturbance.*

If a surface horizon has properties of both A and E horizons but the feature emphasized is an accumulation of humified organic matter, it is designated as an A horizon. In some areas, such as areas of warm, arid climates, the undisturbed surface horizon is less dark than the adjacent underlying horizon and contains only small amounts of organic matter. It has a morphology distinct from the C layer, although the mineral fraction is unaltered or only slightly altered by weathering. Such a horizon is designated as an A horizon because it is at the surface. Recent alluvial or eolian deposits that retain fine stratification are not considered to be A horizons unless cultivated.