Israeli soil classification and description, compared to WRB classification (2015)

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| **Israeli classification** | **Description** | **WRB**  **classification** |
| Terrra rossa | Clayey reddish brown and red (in the Galilee) shallow soils, which develop upon hard limestone and dolostone. Their profile is AR or ABR. The transition to bedrock is sharp. The A horizon is generally darker and has a granular structure, whereas the B horizon has a sub-granular, blocky or prismatic structure. Thick soils may develop in karstic depression fills. Calcite content is low or very low. | Cambisols:  Rohdic, Chromic, Leptic |
| Pale Rendzina | Calcareous light brown to light grey soils, which develop from chalk and marl. The texture is silty loam to silty clay. Their profile is AC, with a gradual transition to bedrock. The A horizon has a crumble structure. | Cambisols:  Calcaric, Leptic |
| Brown Rendzina | Clayey dark brown shallow soils, which develop mainly on calcrete or hard chalk. Their profile is AR or ABR. The transition to bedrock is sharp. The A horizon has a granular structure and is darker than that of B horizon, which has a sub-granular structure. | Cambisols:  Leptic |

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| Grumosols | Clayey (montmorillonitic) dark brown or grayish brown deep soils. Vertical cracks that form during the dry season and swelling during the rainy season mix the soil and blur horizons. Slickensides are common. The upper horizon has a granular structure that turns into nutlike and then into columnar structure with depth. | Vertisols:  Pellic, Haplic, Leptic (on basalt) |
| Protogrumosols (on basalt) | Clayey or clayey-stony dark brown shallow soils on basalt. | Regosols:  Protovertic |
| Colluvial-Alluvial soils | Eroded clayey, clayey-loamy or loamy deep soils, often stony or gravely. Derived from adjacent slopes, generally topped by Terra rossa and Rendzina soils. | Fluvisols:  Pantofluvic, Andofluvic, Skeletic  Luvisols:  Colluvic  Regosols:  Colluvic |