**Soil Suborder Prefixes**

- **Alb**: Soils with a light-colored (albino), strongly leached horizon at or below the soil surface
- **Aqu**: Wet soils with water tables at or near the surface for long periods of time
- **Arg**: Soils that have a subsoil horizon of clay accumulation (argillic horizon)
- **Hum**: Soils with weakly developed subsoils (cambic horizons) that lack distinct accumulations of clay, carbonate, organic matter or iron
- **Cry**: Soils in very cold climates at high elevations
- **Dur**: Soils that have a duripan, or silica-cemented hardpan, in the subsoil
- **Hem**: Organic soils formed by accumulation of partially decomposed plant remains
- **Orth**: Soils characterized by an unusually high amount of organic matter, or humus
- **Pana**: Young soils lacking development on active, recently eroded hillslopes
- **Sal**: Young soils lacking development in sandy parent materials
- **Ud**: Soils in arid regions that have accumulations of soluble salts at or near the surface
- **Vitr**: Soils in areas where rain falls mainly throughout the growing season and is sufficient to support rain-fed agriculture
- **Xer**: Soils dominated by volcanic glass (vitreous)
- **Xer**: Soils in Mediterranean climates where summers are warm and dry and winters are cool and wet

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**Histosols and Spodosols**

Note: There are a few other Histosols elsewhere in Oregon, but they are in areas too small to map.

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**Inceptisols**

- **Aqu**: Aquepts
- **Xer**: Xerepts
- **Cry**: Cryepts
- **Ud**: Udepts

**Ultisols**

- **Hum**: Humults

**Mollisols**

- **Aqu**: Aquolls
- **Cry**: Cryolls
- **Alb**: Albolls
- **Xer**: Xerolls

**Vertisols**

- **Aqu**: Aquerts