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The topic 'Soil' is important for IAS Exam - Geography subject that comes under Mains GS-I. This article will brief you about soil, the different types of soils in India (UPSC Notes) Download PDF Here What is Soil? The loose material or
the upper layer of the mantle rock (regolith - a layer of loose, heterogeneous material covering solid rock) consists of mineral/rock particles, portions of decayed organic matter, soil water, soil water, soil air and living organisms. The major
factors that influence the formation of soil are parent material, relief, climate, vegetation, life forms and time. In general, soil is composed plants and animals) Air Water Soil is formed under specific natural conditions and each of
the elements of the natural environment contributes to this complex process of soil formation known as "pedogenesis". Soil Profile The soil profile is a vertical cross-section of the soil, made of layers parallel to the surface. Each layer of soil has a different texture and is known as the horizon. Horizon A (Topsoil) - It is the topmost layer where the organic
materials have got incorporated with the mineral matter, nutrients and water - elements necessary for the growth of plants. Horizon B (Subsoil) - This zone has a greater content of minerals and humus is present in smaller quantities. It represents a transition between Horizon A and Horizon C and contains matter derived from below as well as above.
Horizon C (weathered and decomposed rock) - This zone is composed of the loose parent/rock material. This layer is the first stage in the soil formation process and eventually forms the above two layers. Underneath these three horizons is the rock which is known as the parent rock or the bedrock. Different Types of Soil in India In the ancient period,
soils were mainly classified into two - Urvara (fertile) and Usara (sterile). The first scientific classification of soil was done by Vasily Dokuchaev. In India, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has classified soils into 8 categories. The types of soil in India according to this are: Alluvial Soil Black Cotton Soil Red & Yellow Soil Laterite Soil
Mountainous or Forest Soil Arid or Desert Soil Arid or Desert Soil Saline and Alkaline Soil. Let's read about them one by one: Types of Soil in India -
 Alluvial Soil Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and river valleys. It covers about 40% of the total land area of the country. These soils are mainly derived from the debris brought down from the Himalayas. In the Peninsular region, they are found in deltas of the east coast and in the river valleys. The colour of the alluvial soil varies from
light grey to ash grey. The alluvial soils have developed in the Upper and Middle Ganga plains - Khadar is the new alluvium and occupies the flood plains of the rivers. Khadar is enriched with fresh silt deposits
every year. Bhangar is the old alluvium, deposited away from the flood plains. Both Khadar and Bhangar soils contain concretion (kankars) of impure calcium carbonate. These soils are more loamy and clayey in the lower and middle Ganga plains and the Brahmaputra valley. Alluvial soils are intensely cultivated - wheat, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed,
etc. are mainly cultivated. Types of Soil in India - Red & Yellow Soil Also known as the "omnibus group". It covers about 18.5 % of the total land area of the Deccan Plateau). Along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats, a long stretch of area is occupied by red loamy soil.
This soil is also present in parts of Odisha and Chattisgarh and in the southern parts of the Middle Ganga Plain. The red colour is due to the presence of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. The soil appears yellow when it is in hydrated form. The fine-grained red and yellow soil is usually fertile while the coarse-grained soil is less fertile. This type of
soil is generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus. Wheat, cotton, oilseeds, millets, tobacco, and pulses are mainly cultivated in red and yellow soil. Types of Soil in India - Black or Regur Soil" or the "Black Cotton Soil". It covers about 15% of the total land area of the country. It covers most of the Deccan
Plateau - parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of the Godavari and Krishna, and the north-western part of the Back soils are generally clayey, deep and impermeable.
They swell greatly and become sticky when wet in the rainy season. In the dry season, the moisture evaporates, the soil shrinks and develops wide cracks. Black soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter. Cotton, pulses, millets, castor,
tobacco, sugarcane, citrus fruits, linseed, etc. are mainly cultivated in black soil. Types of Soil in India - Desert Soil Also known as arid soil, it accounts for over 4.42 % of the total land area of the country. The colour ranges from red to brown. Desert soils are sandy to gravelly in texture, have low moisture content and low water-retaining capacity. These
soils are saline in nature and in certain regions, the salt content is so high that common salt is obtained by evaporating water. These soils have normal phosphate content but are deficient in nitrogen. Due to increased calcium content of 'kankar' layers. These kankar layers restrict the penetration of
water and as such when water is made available through irrigation, the soil moisture is readily available for sustainable plant growth. Desert soils are profoundly found in western Rajasthan and contain little humus and organic matter. Types of Soil in India - Laterite Soil The name has been derived from the Latin word "later" which means brick. It
accounts for about 3.7% of the total area of the country. These are typical soils of the monsoon climate which is characterised by seasonal rainfall. With rain, lime and silica are leached away, and soil rich in iron oxide and aluminium are left leading to the formation of laterite soil. Laterite soil is deficient in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and
calcium, however, iron oxide and potash are in abundance. Although low in fertility, they respond well to manures and fertilisers. Laterite soils are found in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and hilly regions of Assam and Odisha. Red laterite soil in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are well suited for tree crop cultivation like
cashew nuts. Laterite soil hardens rapidly and irreversibly on exposure to the air, a property that leads to its use as building bricks in southern India. Types of Soil in India - Mountain Soil This type of soil is found in forest regions where rainfall is sufficient. The texture of the soil depends on the mountain environment where they are found. These soils
are coarse-grained in the upper slopes and loamy and silty on valley sides. In the snowbound areas of the Himalayas, these soils undergo denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soils found in regions of heavy rainfall
and high humidity, and it supports the good growth of vegetation. Peaty soils are rich in humus and organic matter. These soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, these soils are generally heavy and black in colour. In many places, the second of the colour heavy and black in colour. In many places, the second of the colour heavy and black in colour heavy 
in India - Saline and Alkaline Soils These soils are found in arid and semi-arid areas, and in waterlogged and swampy regions. These soils are found in arid and semi-arid areas, and in waterlogged and swampy regions. These soils
are deficient in calcium and nitrogen. These soils are mostly found in western Gujarat, deltas of the eastern coast and in Sundarban areas of West Bengal. In the Rann of Kutch, the south-western monsoon brings salt particles and deposits there as a crust. Seawater near deltas also increases the salinity of the soil. These soils can be reclaimed by
improving drainage, by applying gypsum or lime and by cultivating salt-resistant crops like berseem, dhaincha, etc. These are mainly found in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Maharashtra. Sodium chloride and sodium sulphate are present in this soil. It is suitable
for leguminous crops. Types of Soil in India - Red and Black Soil These are developed over the granite, gneiss, and quartzite of the Precambrian and Archean eras. This soil in India - Grey and Brown Soil These soils are found in Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is formed by
the weathering of granite, quartzite and gneiss. These loose, friable soils contain iron oxide (haematite and limonite). Types of Soil in India - Submontane Soil These are found in the Tarai region of the submontane stretching from Jammu and Kashmir to
Assam. The soil supports a luxuriant growth of forest and is more prone to soil erosion. Types of Soil in India - Snowfields This soil was found under the snow and glaciers at the highest peak of the greater Himalayas, Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar. This soil is immature and unsuitable for crops. Types of Soil in India - Karewa Soil Karewa soils are the
lacustrine deposits in the Kashmir Valley and the Bhadarwah Valley. Fine silt, clay, and boulder gravels are the composition of Karewa soil. They are characterized by fossils. These soils are mainly devoted to the cultivation of saffron, almonds, apple, walnut, etc. Classification of Indian Soil as per USDA The ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
has classified Indian soil on the basis of its nature and characteristics as per the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Taxonomy. S.No Order Percentage 1. Inceptisols 39.74 2. Entisols 28.08 3. Alfisols 13.55 4. Vertisols 8.52 5. Aridisols 4.28 6. Ultisols 2.51 7. Mollisols 0.40 8. Others 2.92
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Total - 100 Soil Erosion
 main agent of soil erosion, while in arid and semi-arid regions wind is responsible for soil erosion and takes place on level lands after a heavy shower. When the run-off makes gullies it is known as gully erosion and is common
on steep slopes. Gullies deepen with rainfall, cut the agricultural lands into small fragments and make them unfit for cultivation. A region with a large number of deep gullies or ravines is called a "badland topography". A typical example of gully erosion is provided in the Chambal Valley (Madhya Pradesh). They are also found in Tamil Nadu and West
Bengal. Eroded materials due to soil erosion are carried down to rivers and thereby decreasing their water-carrying capacity which leads to frequent floods and damage to agricultural lands. The tidal waters of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal cause considerable damage to the soils along the coastal areas. Severe erosion of beaches along the
Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat coasts are examples of sea-wave erosion. Deforestation is one of the major causes of soil erosion and its effect is more pronounced in the hilly parts of the country. Intensive agricultural practices that rely heavily on water and chemical fertilisers have caused waterlogging and salinity in many parts of
the country, reducing the fertility of the soil in the long run. This problem is common in almost all the areas of the river valley projects, which were the first beneficiaries of the Green Revolution. Every year India loses millions of tonnes of soil and its
control soil erosion by preventing or limiting soil particle detachment and its transport in air or water. Contour terracing, controlled grazing, regulated forestry, cover cropping, mixed farming and crop rotation are some of the remedial measures adopted to reduce soil erosion. Afforestation (planting of trees) helps in reducing soil
erosion and it is equally important to check the indiscriminate felling of trees. The problem of soil erosion is closely associated with floods. Floods generally occur during the rainy season. Efforts, therefore, need to be made for the storage of floodwater or the diversion of additional rainwater. The interlinking of rivers like the Ganga-Kaveri Link Canal
Project is of immense importance. Reclamation of gullies and ravines is also necessary to overcome the problem of soil erosion. Several such schemes involving plugging of gully mouths, construction of bunds across the gullies, levelling the gullies, and planting cover vegetation are under implementation in the Chambal ravines of Madhya Pradesh. In
northeast India and the Western and Eastern Ghats, shifting cultivation (slash and burn) is one of the main causes of soil erosion. Such farmers should be motivated to adopt terraced farming. A scheme to control shifting cultivation has been launched in the seven states of northeast India. This is a beneficiary-oriented programme that aims at the
rehabilitation of the families involved in shifting cultivation (Jhumming). This agricultural practice should be replaced by sedentary farming. Get more NCERT Geography Notes for UPSC in the linked in the table below: Types
of Soil in India - UPSC Questions 1. Which of the following statements regarding laterite soils of India are correct? (UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination- 2013) They are generally red. They are generally red. They are generally red. They are generally red. They are well-developed in Rajasthan and UP. Tapioca and cashew nuts grow well on these soils. Select the correct answer
using the codes given below. 1, 2 and 3 2, 3 and 4 1 and 4 2 and 3 only Answer: C 2. Salinization occurs when the irrigated land? (UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination - 2011) It greatly increases the crop production It
makes some soils impermeable It raises the water table It fills the air spaces in the soil with water Answer: B Write a short note on Inceptisol. (UPSC Civil Services main examination 2000 General studies Paper-II) Write a short note on Regus.
(UPSC Civil Services main examination 2005 General studies Paper I) Why are the soils of Malwa in Madhya Pradesh black while those of Karnataka red? Discuss the relative fertility of these soils. (UPSC Civil Services main examination 1994 General studies Paper II) Relevant Links UPSC Preparation: Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike
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landforms, climatic zones, and flora kinds. These have helped to generate different Types of Soil in India. The majority of the components of soil include mineral/rock particles, fragments of decomposed organic materials, soil water, soil air, and living organisms. Parent material, relief, climate, vegetation, life forms, and time are the main variables that
affect how soil is formed. The four components of soil are air, water, organic matter (decayed and decomposed plants and animals), and inorganic or mineral portion derived from the parent material. The complicated process of soil creation known as "pedogenesis" occurs under specific natural conditions, and each component of the environment plays a
part in this process. The horizon is the term for each soil layer, each of which has a unique texture: Horizon A (Topsoil): It is the uppermost layer where organic components have combined with the minerals, nutrients, and water elements required for plant growth. Horizon B (Subsoil): Compared to other zones, this one contains a higher concentration of
minerals and less humus. It is a transition between Horizon A and Horizon C (weathered and decomposed rock): Loose parent/rock material makes up this zone. The two layers above are eventually formed from this layer, which is the first step in the development of soil. Major
Types of Soil in India The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has categorized soils in India into eight types: 1. Alluvial Soil forms when rivers deposit sediments. Most rivers start in the Himalayas and carry a lot of sediment that settles on the riverbanks. This soil is made up of clay, sand, and silt. It is very fertile because it has the
right amounts of potash, lime, and phosphoric acid. Alluvial Soil Most Important Soil is poor in Nitrogen and Humus Two Types: Old Alluvian(Khaddar) found in the country covers 43% of the total land This Soil is poor in Nitrogen and Humus Two Types: Old Alluvian(Bangar) and New Alluvian(Khaddar) found in the country covers 43% of the total land This Soil is poor in Nitrogen and Humus Two Types: Old Alluvian(Bangar) and New Alluvian(Bangar) an
rivers such as Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and Mahanadi in Penninsular India. Crops: Wheat, Rice, Maize, Sugarcane, Puslses, vegetables, fruits, oil seeds etc. 2. Black Soil Black soil, also called "regur" (from the Telugu word "reguda") is made from volcanic rocks and lava. Cotton is the main crop grown in this soil. It has enough potash, magnesium
carbonate, and calcium carbonate to help cotton grow well. Black Soil Also known as Regur or Chernozem soil Third largest soil group in india Made up of Volcanic rocks and lava The Black color is due to the presence of Magnetite titaniferous and humus Ingredients: Calcium Carbonate, potash, Lime and magnesium carbonate but poor in Phosphorous It
develops deep crack during hot weather Found in Maharastra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Wheat, Linseed, millets and Tobacco 3. Red & Yellow Soil Red and yellow soil also called the "omnibus group," covers about 18.5% of India's land. It is found in areas
with low rainfall like the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan Plateau. Red Soil Area: 18.5% This soil also covers parts of the Western Ghats, Chattisgarh, Odisha, and the southern middle Ganga Plain. Red and Yellow when wet. Fine-grained
red and yellow soil is more fertile than coarse-grained soil. However, it usually lacks humus, nitrogen, and phosphorus. Crops: wheat, cotton, oilseeds, millets, tobacco, and pulses. 4. Desert Soil Desert soil has a sandy to gravelly texture, low
moisture, and does not hold water well. It is naturally salty, and in some places, the salt content is so high that common salt can be made by evaporating water. Desert Soil Also known as Arid soil It is 4.42 % of the total area of the country Color: Read to Brown Desert soil has a normal amount of phosphate but lacks nitrogen. It has layers of kankar
(calcium) that stop water from soaking in. When irrigated, the water stays near the surface, making it available for plants. Western Rajasthan has a lot of desert soil, which is low in humus and organic matter Crops: Bajra, Pulses, Guar, Fodder and less water requiring Plants 5. Laterite Soil Laterite soil gets its name from the Latin word "later," which
means brick. It covers about 3.7% of India's land and forms in areas with seasonal monsoon rains. The rain washes away lime and silica, leaving soil that is rich in iron oxide and potash but is low in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate, and calcium. This means it is not very fertile on its own, but it can
 improve with the addition of manure and fertilizers. Laterite Soil Area Cover: 3.7 % It is found in those area of the country which receive heavy rainfall with alternate dry and wet period. It is rich in Iron oxide and low humus It is formed by Leaching and Oxidation Crops: Rice, Ragi, Sugarcane, Rubber, coconut, Tea, coffee and cashewnut You can find
laterite soil in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Assam and Odisha. 6. Mountain soil is found in forested areas with enough rainfall. The texture of the soil depends on the mountainous terrain. On the valley sides, the soil is loamy and silty while on the upper slopes, it is coarse-grained. In the snow-
covered regions of the Himalayas, the soil is acidic, bare, and has little humus. However, the soil is very fertile. Mountaine Soil It covers 5.5% of the area of the country Found in Valley and Hill slopes of the Himalayas Crops: Maize, Rice, legumes, Fodder, Orchard and Potato. 7. Alkaline Soils This soil is very infertile and has high
drainage, add gypsum, and grow salt-tolerant crops. This type of soil is common in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Maharashtra. You can grow leguminous plants in it. 8. Peaty and Marshy Soils Peaty soil forms because of the high amount of organic material that builds up in humid climates. It has low levels of phosphorus and
potash. Peaty and marshy soils Peaty soils originate in the areas of heavy rainfall where adequate drainage is not available You can find peaty soil in some districts of Kerala, and marshy soil is black and very acidic Rich in Organic matter, highly saline, but
deficient in Phosphate and Potash Types of Soil in Indian Forest Sr. No. Types of Forest Soils Characteristics 1 Brown Forest Soil It is found between 900-1800m. It is rich in humus. It is rich in humus. It is round between 900-1800m. It has thick coniferous forests. It has thick forest cover. 3 Alpine Meadow
soil It is found in the Himalayan's Alpine. It has decomposed plants. It is either sandy-clay or sandy-loam. Classification of Different Types of Soil in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soil Taxonomy Sr. No. Order of Soils in India: USDA Soils 
Soil Erosion? Soil erosion is when the top layer of soil is removed. Basically, soil forms and erodes at the same rate, keeping a balance. But sometimes this balance is disturbed and soil erosion, while in places with heavy rain, water is the main cause. There are two main
types of water erosion: sheet erosion and gully erosion. Sheet erosion happens on flat fields after heavy rain, washing away the topsoil. Gully erosion occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil. Gully erosion and gully erosion occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil. Gully erosion occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs on steep slopes when runoff water creates deep channels or gullies are called "badlance" the topsoil occurs of the topsoil occurs of the topsoil occurs of the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when runoff water creates are called "badlance" the top slopes when
topography," like the Chambal valley in Madhya Pradesh. You can also find them in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Soil erosion causes rivers to carry eroded materials downstream reducing their water-carrying capacity and increasing the risk of floods and damage to farmland. Coastal soils are also damaged by tidal waters from the Arabian Sea and the
Bay of Bengal, with severe erosion seen on beaches in Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Deforestation is a major cause of soil erosion especially in hilly areas. Intensive farming that uses a lot of water and chemical fertilizers has led to waterlogging and salinity in many parts of the country, reducing soil fertility over time. This
problem is common in areas that benefited from the Green Revolution, like the River Valley Projects. It's estimated that about half of India's land is degraded to some extent. Soil degradation causes India to lose millions of tonnes of soil and nutrients each year, harming the country's productivity. Soil Conservation & its Methods Soil conservation is a way
to keep soil healthy, stop it from being washed or blown away, and fix damaged soil. It includes farming, contour terracing, controlled grazing, regulated forestry, cover crops, mixed farming, and crop rotation. Planting trees helps
reduce soil erosion, and it is important to avoid cutting down trees unnecessarily. During the rainy season, floods can happen, so it is important to store or divert extra rainwater. One idea is the Ganga-Kaveri link Canal Projects like
plugging gully mouths, building bunds, leveling gullies, and planting cover plants are being done. Shifting farming (slash and burn) is a major cause of soil erosion in the Western and Eastern Ghats and northeast India, a plan has been started to regulate to
shifting farming. This plan helps families who practice shifting cultivation (Jhumming) to switch to settled farming. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these
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applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. In this article, I will discuss the soil types of India. We all know that soil is the most important layer of them.
earth. Soil is the uppermost weathered layer of the earth's crust. The study of soil is known as Pedology. On the other hand, Pedogenesis refers to the formation of soils due to various factors. These factors are relief, parent material, climate, vegetation and other factors. Moreover, the anthropogenic factors (human activities) also involved in the
formation of soil. It is a dynamic entity which always undergoes physical, chemical and biological changes. The soil is composed of both organic and inorganic material. For example, the weathering of rocks is an inorganic and inorganic material. For example, the weathering of rocks is an inorganic and inorganic material.
fungi, bacteria, insects etc. constitute the organic component of the soil. The liquid portion of soil is known as soil solution which is a complex solution necessary for the development of plants. The open spaces (pores) in the soil contains the gases existing in the atmosphere. Thus, the soil is made up of the substances existing in all three states. However,
the amount of each component of soil varies according to the type of soil. The vertical cross-section of the soil is called soil horizons are the different horizons are the different types of horizons of soil. It is formed of
accumulation of organic matters which are derived from the plants and animals. It also contains surface litters, fallen leaves and partially decomposed organic matters which are derived from the plants and animals. It also contains surface litters, fallen leaves and partially decomposed organic matters which are derived from the plants and animals. It also contains surface litters, fallen leaves and partially decomposed organic matter. It is the uppermost mineral horizon of the soil profile. It mainly constitutes grain
of sand or coarse silt which are left behind due to seeping of water. It is rich in clay, oxides of aluminium and iron. Subsoil receives the aforesaid minerals from the A and E horizon composed of the cemented rocks of granite, basalt and
influences the rate of chemical and biological reactions. On the other hand, precipitation decides the amount of moisture, and the rate of leaching of minerals in the soil erosion by binding the soil into their roots. Topography decides the depth of soil
formation. For example, the steep slopes have thinner soil than the gentle slopes. It is also one of the most significant factors of soil formation as time decides the cycle of recycling of rocks. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
has classified the soil types in India based on their nature and character as per the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Taxonomy.Sr. No.Order of Soils in India based on their nature and character as per USDA soil taxonomy.Based
on the genesis, colour, composition and location, Indian soils Arid soils S.Red and yellow soils India Soils Major soil types of India Soils Major soi
plains of northern India and the river valleys. They spread over an area of 15 lakh km2 or 40% of the total area of India. They are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are formed by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are formed by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are formed by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are formed by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sea waves and called coastal alluvium. In Deltain plains, they are derived from the sediments deposited by the sediments 
regions of India, it is known as Deltaic alluvium. For instance, the deltas of eastern coasts. Alluvial soils have the properties of both the sandy and loamy soils. Chemically, they are poor in Phosphorous but rich in Potash. They vary from light grey to ash grey. Alluvial plains are intensively cultivated in India. Also, there are three different varies of alluvial
soils found in the upper and middle Ganga plains called khaddar, Bhangar and Terai. It is found in the low-lying areas. It is deposited by annual floods and called new alluvium. Moreover, it is rich in fine silt deposits. They are more
calcareous and clayey. Bhangar soils are mainly dark in colour. Alluvial soils- Bhangar and KhaddarChemically, it is rich in organic matter and nitrogen but deficient in phosphates. Due to high moisture content, it is suitable for the plantation of rice, sugarcane and jute. Black soil covers most of the Deccan plateau as it is derived from the weathering of
Basaltic rock formed due to solidification of lava. They are mostly found in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu. Black soil is also known as Regur or black soil is high in the upper reaches of the Godavari,
cracks. Black soil is intensively cultivated for the cotton cultivation. Generally, they are deficient in Phosphate, Nitrogen and Humus but rich in lime nodules, iron, magnesia and alumina. Laterite soils develop in the areas having high temperature and high rainfall. They typically found in the tropical region which receive abundant seasonal rainfall. Also, the
area of 2.5 lakh km2 of the total land of India. Geographically, they are found in the Eastern Ghats of Orissa, Rajmahal Hills, Vindhyas, Satpura and some southern parts of Western Ghats. However, the red laterite soil of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are suitable for the plantation of Cashewnuts. They mainly develop on crystalline igneous rocks in the
areas having low rainfall. For instance, Eastern and Southern parts of Deccan plateau. Due to the wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks, they are less leached than laterite soils. They cover about 10.6% of the total geographical area of
India.Due to the huge concentration of sand, they are not retentive to moisture. Mainly, they are found in Orrisa and Chhattisgarh, and some southern parts of middle Ganga plains. These soils are rich in Potash but poor in Phosphorous, Humus, Nitrogen and Magnesia. They are mostly cultivated during the rainy season. Moreover, the fine-grained red and
yellow soil are fertile however, the coarse-grained soils are mainly red to brown in appearance. They have a high concentration of Rajasthan, the salt concentration on these soils are high. It is interesting to
note, the high content of salt in some regions make suitable for obtaining common salt from it. They lack in Nitrogen but they are normal in phosphate content. The lower horizons of the soil occupied by kankars which restrict the infiltration of water. Geographically, the high concentration of arid soil is found in Rajasthan. However, Punjab, Haryana and
Gujrat also have these types of soil in small patches. Due to the high temperature in the aforesaid regions, arid soils are poor in humus and organic matter. Saline soils are commonly known as Usara soil. The high proportion of Sodium, Potassium and Magnesium in these soils do not support any vegetation. The dry climate and
poor drainage make these soils salty. Regionally, they develop in the waterlogged and swampy areas of arid and semi-arid regions. Structurally, they are widely spread in Western Gujarat, deltas of eastern coasts and Sunderbans of West Bengal. Nowadays, the
alluvial regions of Green revolution are becoming saline due to intensive cultivation. Both intensive cultivation and dry climatic conditions promote the capillary action in these soils and make them salty. For instance, Punjab and Haryana. Peaty soils are found in the regions having heavy rainfall and high humidity. They are rich in Humus and organic matter
(40-50%). They are mainly black in appearance. Geographically, they are found in the northern parts of Bihar, southern parts of Uttrakhand and Coastal areas having sufficient rainfall. Structurally, they are of three types Brown forest soil, Podzol and Alpine meadow
soil. They are both loamy and silty on the valley sides but coarse-grained in the upper slopes. These types of forest soils have great variety in the Himalayas. Sr. No. Types of forest soils. Found between 900-1800 m. 2. Rich in humus. 3. Slightly acidic. 4. Mostly has deciduous forest. 2. Podzol 1. Found above an elevation of 1800 m. 2.
Has thick coniferous forests. 3. Has thick forest cover. 3. Alpine Meadow soil 1. Found in the Himalayan's Alpine. 4 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australian captain The Second Test of
the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match by 409 runs to take a 2-0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain Don
Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps
on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building
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AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey states a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey is father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral
language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins
the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer
Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 - Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 - Ottoman forces captured the city of Shkodër, ending the Albanian revolt of 1910 (depicted). 1920 - Franco-Syrian
War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference. 1923 - The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 - Boris
Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Navib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is
a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor
angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain
a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
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Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium 
Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders
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1847. 1847 (MDCCCXLVII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1847th year of the 2nd millennium, the 47th year of the 2nd millennium, the 47th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of
the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 16 - John C. Frémont is
appointed Governor of the new California Territory. January 17 - St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at Columbia University, New York City. January 30 - Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 - A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who
became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism. February 22 - Mexican-American troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans
the next day. February 25 - State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March 1 The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 - The 30th United States forces under General Winfield Scott
invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy, March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy, March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege.
Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 - The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 - New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in
Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23). April 25 - The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 - In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8
The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan. Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 - Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May - The Architectural Association
School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 - The first congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 26 - The first passenger railway wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5] June - E. H.
Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 - The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 - After 17
months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 - The nation of Law is founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 - The nation of Law is founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent.
of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States. August 12 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 - Mexican-American War - Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces. August - Yale Corporation establishes
the first graduate school in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 - Mexican-American War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexico City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 - The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United
Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world). October 12 - German inventors and johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 31 - Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social
fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York. October - The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3-29 - Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund War: In Switzerland War: In Switz
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James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 10 - The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in Copenhagen. November 10 - The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bir
 Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 - Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 -
British Royal Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 - Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of
Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 ars fattigvardförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 5 - Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930) January 7 - Caspar F. Goodrich
American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 - Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 - Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 5 - João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal,
Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 13 - Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 - Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1927)
February 16 - Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1937) Cayetano
Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920) March 1 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 11 - Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 - Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1920) March 11 - Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 15 - Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922)[9] March 16 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 17 - Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 18 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1920) March 19 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chem
 1871) March 18 - William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914) March 23 - Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888) March 27 Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 - Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor (d. 1911) April 10 - Joseph
Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 - Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1934) May 7 - Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1929) May 14 - Sir
Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1929) June 16 - Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and
reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 - Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 - Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1925) July 13 - Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912) July 19 - Alexandre Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916) July 20 Lord William Beresford, Irish army officer,
Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1900) Max Liebermann, German painter, printmaker (d. 1935) July 25 - Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888) August 5 - Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917)
August 21 - Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925) September 22 - Enrique
Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 23 - Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906) September 1 - Annie Besant, English women's rights activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 - Paul
von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1921) October 14 - Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 - Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 - Maria Pia of
Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 189
F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 - Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 - Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 8 Jean
Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912) November 17 - Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1928) November 30 - Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 - Agathe
Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1917) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1923) December 18 - Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 - John
Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 - John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 - Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 - Marie Duplessis, French courtesan
(b. 1824) February 5 - Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 - Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1797) April 30 - Archduke
Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805) May 15 - Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 - Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 - Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal
(b. 1766) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845) June 11 - Sir John Franklin, British explorer (b. 1760) September 13 - Nicolas Oudinot, German physiologist (b. 1776) September 4 - František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 - Nicolas Oudinot,
 French marshal (b. 1767) October 2 - Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer (b. 1789)[13] October 22 Henriette Herz, German composer (b. 1809) November 18 - Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802)
December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Parbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775) The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. "The
History of Birkenhead Park". Archived from the original on June 26, 2008. Retrieved September 13, 2007. The Exmouth - a terrible tragedy on Islay. Isle of Islay. 2011. Retrieved November 14, 2020. Marshall, John (1989). The Guinness
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Royal Navy between 1793 and 1849. London: John W. Parker. ^ "Abdelkader | EBSCO Research Starters". www.ebsco.com. Retrieved July 17, 2025. ^ (in Italian) Sidney Sonnino (1847-1922). Note biografiche, Centro Studi Sidney Sonnino (1847-1922). Note biografiche, Centro Studi Sidney Sonnino (1847-1922).
Gemignani, Marco. "MIRABELLO, Carlo". treccani.it (in Italian). Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani. Retrieved February 4, 2024. ^ "Charles Hatchett | British chemist | Britannica.com. Retrieved February 27, 2022. ^ Raymond Detrez (2010). The A to Z of Bulgaria. Scarecrow Press. p. 17. ISBN 9780810872028. Historic Letters of 1847
Turtle Bunbury, 1847 - A Chronicle of Genius, Generosity & Savagery, Gill, 2016. ISBN 9780717168347 Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century 
17th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in
the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century as an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated
in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of
people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the running in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined as 1715-1789, denoting
the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even
later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign
of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the War of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss of power and formed broad coalition they feared loss
saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system
was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements
during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739,
Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8]
and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal
growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were
 introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a
class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great
Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish
colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the Spanish Succession, 1700s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough
1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703
 Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin
1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies
merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The world's first copyright legislation.
Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full
recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle
of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of
the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Ging forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: Ging forces 
Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian invader Shah. 1723-1723: Slavery is abolished in
Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit
temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids
into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader
Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in
Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade
temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi
State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah
Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts
the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September to 13 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great
Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates
much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Third
Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1761: Maratha Emp
and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma
under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation
1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and James New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and James New Zealand and James
expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back
to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-179s: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War.
1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of
Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Isla
the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial
outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George
Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and
Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought
between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet
Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège.
American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans
of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march
Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France
 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official
Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century.
Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America
1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1740: Witus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by
Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning
Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes
theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph
Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Jam Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of
Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of
conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703:
The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson
Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play,
composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by
Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first
published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782
Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by
Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by
Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of
the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by
J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749:
Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by
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(links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1780 (links | edit) 1800 (links | edit) 1800 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1800 (links
WhatLinksHere/18th_century" Types of Soil in India: India hosts a diverse types of soil crucial for plant growth and ecosystem stability. These include laterite, alluvial, black, peaty, red, mountain, desert, saline, and alkaline soils. Soil comprises both organic and inorganic matter found on the earth's surface, supporting plant life. Over time, soil undergoes
gradual evolution through the weathering of rocks and minerals, which break down physically or chemically. This process integrates organic materials derived from living organisms, such as decomposed plants and animals, replenishing essential nutrients in the soil. Types of Soil in India Soil is what covers the ground and lets plants grow. It's made from
a mix of dead plants and animals, bits of rocks, water, air, and tiny living things. Lots of things like the shape of the land, the kind of weather, the plants, and what people do can change how soil forms. India has lots of different kinds of soil because it has many different kinds o
of dead plants and animals, water, air, and tiny living organisms. Soil has different layers, like layers in a cake. The top layer, called topsoil, is where plants get their food. Below that is subsoil, which has more minerals and less dead stuff. Then there's a layer of broken-down rock, which is where soil starts. Different Types of Soil in India India has a
variety of major soil types, totaling 10 in number: 1. Alluvial soil 2. Red soil 3. Black (regur) soil 4. Arid/desert soil 5. Laterite soil 5. Laterite soil 6. Saline soil 7. Peaty/marshy soil 8. Forest soil 9. Sub-mountain soil 10. Snowfield soil Types of Soil in India Details India has a diverse range of soils, each with its unique characteristics and suitability for different types of
and Brahmaputra. 2. Black Soil: Also known as "regur," black soil is formed from volcanic rocks and is particularly suitable for cotton cultivation due to its high fertility and moisture retention capacity. It's prevalent in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and parts of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. 3. Red & Yellow Soil: Covering a significant portion of
India, red and yellow soil is found in areas with less rainfall. It's characterized by its red color due to the presence of iron and becomes yellow when moistened. This type of soil supports the cultivation of crops like wheat, cotton, and millets. 4. Desert Soil: Found in arid regions like Western Rajasthan, desert soil is sandy and gravelly, with low moisture
content and poor fertility. Despite its challenges, it can be made suitable for agriculture with irrigation and soil management practices. 5. Laterite Soil: Formed by the weathering of rocks rich in iron oxide and aluminum, laterite soil is common in regions with seasonal rainfall. It's low in organic matter but can be fertile with the addition of manures and
fertilizers. Southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka have significant areas of laterite soil. 6. Mountain Soil: Found in forested mountainous areas, these soils vary in texture based on elevation and precipitation. They can range from loamy and silty to coarse-grained, with fertility influenced by factors like altitude and vegetation cover. 7.
Alkaline Soils: Characterized by high levels of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, alkaline soils are infertile and often saline due to poor drainage and dry climate. States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan have areas with alkaline soils.
Accumulating organic materials due to humid conditions, peaty and marshy soils are acidic and low in phosphorus and potash. Found in regions with high rainfall or coastal areas like Kerala and parts of West Bengal, they require specific agricultural practices to improve fertility and drainage. Understanding these soil types is crucial for sustainable
agriculture and land use planning across India. Each type presents its challenges and opportunities for crop cultivation and environmental management. Types of Soil in Indian Forest Understanding these soil types is essential for managing forest ecosystems effectively and ensuring sustainable land use practices. Each soil type supports different
vegetation and plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance in forested areas. Here's a breakdown of the characteristics Brown Forest Soils Charac
with deciduous forests. Podzol Found at elevations above 1800m. Dominated by thick coniferous forests. Exhibits a thick forest cover. Alpine Meadow Soil Found in the Alpine regions of the Himalayas. Contains decomposed plant matter. Exhibits andy-clay or sandy-loam texture. Types of Soil in India for Agriculture India relies heavily on agriculture,
with the soil being its most precious asset. Around 65 to 70 percent of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods, making it a cornerstone of the economy. The country has six main types of soil determines its classification as either
fertile or non-fertile. Various factors such as texture, moisture content, color, and water retention capacity help categorize different types of soil. Each soil type has specific components that influence its fertility. Here's a breakdown of the crops harvested on different types of soils in India: Alluvial Soil: Rice, wheat, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco,
maize, cotton, soybean, etc. Laterite Soil: Coconut, banana, yams, pepper, pineapple, vegetables, etc. Black Soil: Cotton, jowar, wheat, linseed, gram, etc. Red Soil: Wheat, rice, millet, pulses, etc. Understanding the suitability of different soils for specific crops is essential for maximizing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security in India. Soil
Erosion Soil erosion happens when the top layer of soil is washed or blown away. It's a natural process, but sometimes it happens too quickly, causing problems. Water erosion is common in rainy areas, while wind erosion occurs in dry places. It can lead to gullies forming on steep slopes, making land unusable for farming. Soil erosion also clogs up rivers
causing floods and damaging agricultural areas. Deforestation and intensive farming make soil erosion worse. To prevent it, we can use techniques like contour bunding, planting trees, and controlling floods. It's important to protect our soil because it's vital for farming and food production. Soil Conservation Soil conservation means protecting soil
fertility and stopping erosion. Techniques like contour bunding, planting trees, and controlling floods help prevent soil from washing or blowing away. It's important to stop cutting down trees too. Restoring gullies and using terraced agriculture can also help. In some areas, like the Western and Eastern Ghats and northeast India, shifting cropping is a
problem. Encouraging farmers to switch to terraced agriculture can help protect the soil. To succeed in upcoming exams, candidates should consider exploring PW SSC Books We provide high-quality content at an affordable price, including sample papers, mock tests, guidance sessions, and more to ensure aspirants secure their selection. Also, enroll
today on SSC Online Coaching to turn your dreams into reality. Soil is the uppermost loose layer of the Earth's crust. India and the major crops growner types of soils in India and the major crops growner types of soils in India and the major crops growner.
in these soils. Types of soils in India Types of soils in India Alluvial soil is the most widespread soil in North India. The soil got its name from the word 'Alluvium'. The alluvium is material brought by the flowing water. Alluvial soil is found in the Indo-Gangetic plains, Brahmaputra plains, eastern coastal plains, and parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is one
of the most fertile soils in India but generally lacks Nitrogen. The soil is fine in texture with a considerable amount of sand, silt, and clay. Major crops grown in alluvial soil are sugarcane, cereals and fibres. Alluvial soil are sugarcane, cereals and fibres. Alluvial soil Black soil is found in areas with past volcanic activity. It is also known as Regur or black cotton soil. Found in the Deccan plateau, Black
soil has high clay content and is iron-rich. The most common crops grown in Black soil are Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, etc. Black soil are colour is because of the most widespread soils in India found in southern, eastern and northeastern states. The
coastal regions of Maharashtra and Goa also have red soil. Formed after the weathering of crystalline and metamorphic rocks, red soil generally has low nutrient content and low water-holding capacity. Major crops cultivated in red soil are rice, pulses, and millet. Red soil Laterite soil is not as widespread as alluvial or black soil. The soil got its name
from the Latin word 'later' meaning brick. These soil are generally seen in humid tropical areas with distinct dry and wet seasons. Laterite soil is not very fertile and is found in parts of the Chota Nagpur plateau, western ghats and
Meghalaya. Some areas of Southern and western India also have laterite soils are tea, coffee, rubber, etc. Arid soil as the name suggests is found in areas of low precipitation. In India, Arid soil is mainly seen in Rajasthan, parts of Haryana, Punjab, and Gujarat. These soils are rich in calcium and salts and have a sandy
appearance. The main crops cultivated in arid soil are barley, cotton, wheat, etc. Found mainly in the Himalayan states, these soils are rich in organic matter but deficient in some critical plant nutrients like potassium and phosphorus. Mountain soils are fertile in the lower valleys but not as fertile on the slopes. Read more Which is the highest mountain
peak in India? The soils of India are diverse and have led to a rich mosaic of agricultural practices, with different crops and cropping systems suited to specific soil and climatic conditions. Soil management and conservation practices are crucial for sustaining agricultural productivity and food security in the country. India has a diverse range of soils due
to its vast geographical and climatic variations. Read here to learn more. This article is part of our free online study materials in the Geography section, this post - about the classification of soils in India - highlights only the main points from an exam point of view. From the UPSC exam perspective,
aspirants should be aware of nature, color, and nutrients present/absent in each soil type. Recommended reference materials for the topic are NCERT books for Geography. Now let's dig deep into the current topic. Soils of India Subscribe to the ClearIAS YouTube Channel for more informative videos on UPSC preparation, tips, and strategies. Stay
updated with our latest content and enhance your exam readiness. How are YOU targeting for success in the IAS/IPS/IFS Exam? (1) = Online Classes Enroll Now (2) = Offline Classes Enroll Now Note: The right guidance from ClearIAS can be the game-changer. Soil can be defined as a mixture of small rock particles/debris and organic materials/ humus
that develop on the earth's surface and support the growth of plants. Soil Classification - Urvara vs Usara: In India, soil had been classification was based on only two things; whether the soil was fertile or sterile. Thus the
 classification was: Urvara [fertile] Usara [sterile] In the modern period, when men started to know about the various characteristics of soil they began to classify soil based on texture, color, moisture, etc. When the Soil Survey and
Land Use Planning, an institute under the control of Laterite soil [18.5%] Black/regur soil [18.5%] Black/regur soil [18.5%] Black/regur soil [18.5%] Arid / desert soil Sub-mountain soil Sub-mountain soil Sub-mountain soil Sub-mountain soil [18.5%] Black/regur soil [18.5
India (about 43%) covers an area of 143 sq. km. Widespread in northern plains and river valleys. In peninsular India, they are primarily found in deltas and estuaries. Humus, lime, and organic matter are present. Highly fertile. Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputhra plain, Narmada-Tapi plain etc are examples. They are depositional soil - transported and deposited
by rivers, streams, etc. Sand content decreases from west to east of the country. New alluvium is termed as Khadar and old alluvium is termed as Bhangar. Color: Light Grey to Ash Grey. Texture: Sandy to silty loam or clay. Rich in: potash Poor in: phosphorous. Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed, etc. are cultivated mainly. Red soil: Seen
mainly in low-rainfall areas. Also known as Omnibus group. Porous, friable structure. Absence of lime, kankar (impure calcium carbonate), Deficient in: lime, phosphate, manganese, nitrogen, humus, and potash. Color: Red because of Ferric oxide. The lower layer is reddish-yellow or yellow. Texture: Sandy to clay and loamy. Wheat, cotton, pulses,
tobacco, oilseeds, potatoes, etc. are cultivated. Black soil / regur soil: Regur means cotton - the best soil for cotton cultivation. Most of the Deccan is occupied by Black soil. Mature soil. High water retaining capacity. Swells and will become sticky when wet and shrink when dried. Self-plowing is a characteristic of black soil as it develops wide cracks
when dried. Rich in: Iron, lime, calcium, potassium, aluminum, and magnesium. Deficient in: Nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter. Color: Deep black to light black. Texture: Clayey. Laterite soil: Name from the Latin word 'Later' which means Brick. It becomes so soft when wet and so hard when dried. In the areas of high temperature and high
rainfall. Formed as a result of high leaching. Lime and silica will be leached away from the soil. Organic matter in the soil will be removed fast by the bacteria as it is high temperature and humus will be taken quickly by the trees and other plants. Thus, humus content is low. Rich in: Iron and Aluminum Deficient in: Nitrogen, Potassium, Lime,
Humus Color: Red color due to iron oxide. Rice, Ragi, Sugarcane, and Cashew nuts are cultivated mainly by wind activities. High salt content. Lack of moisture and Humus. Kankar or Impure Calcium carbonate content is high which restricts the infiltration of water. Nitrogen
is insufficient and Phosphate is normal. Texture: Sandy Color: Red to Brown. Peaty / marshy soil: Areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity. The growth of vegetation is very low. A large quantity of dead organic matter/humus which makes the soil alkaline. Heavy soil with black color. Peaty and marshy soils are found in areas with high water tables, such
as the Kerala backwaters and parts of northeastern India. They have high organic content but can be acidic. These soils can support wetland agriculture and are suitable for rice and aquatic crops. Forest and hill soils are found in densely forested regions and higher altitudes. They are typically acidic and often have a shallow topsoil layer.
These soils are essential for maintaining forest ecosystems but are not suitable for intensive agriculture. Mountain soil: Immature soil with low humus and acidic. Mountain soils are found in hilly and mountainous regions, including the Himalayas. They are highly weathered and can vary in composition depending on local conditions. These soils are
suitable for horticulture, tea, and temperate crops like apples and potatoes. Saline and alkaline soils are found in coastal areas and arid regions. They have high levels of salts and alkaline soils are found in coastal areas and arid regions. They have high levels of salts and alkaline soils are found in coastal areas and arid regions. They have high levels of salts and alkaline soils are found in coastal areas and arid regions. They have high levels of salts and alkaline soils are found in coastal areas and arid regions.
the article 'Different soil types in India: Understand the differences' for a comparative study. Data are given in a table format there. More articles related to soils: Soil degradation, Monazite soil. Compiled by: Jijo Sudarsan ClearIAS is one of the most trusted learning platforms in India for UPSC preparation. Around 1 million aspirants learn from the
ClearIAS every month. Our courses and training methods are different from traditional coaching. We give special emphasis on smart work and personal mentorship. Many UPSC toppers thank ClearIAS smart-study training. The types
of soil in India highlight the diverse soil types of soils found in India, their characteristics, chemical properties, chemical properties,
and the crops best suited for each soil type. What is Soil? Soil is the mixture of rock debris and organic materials that develop on the Earth's surface. Mineral particles, humus, water, and air are the components of decomposers,
contribute to the formation of soil. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few centimetres in depth. Read our detailed article on the Soils of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, and vegetation types of India The varied relief features, landforms, landforms,
Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) classified soils, and Peaty and Marshy Soils, Red Soils, Red Soils, Red Soils, Red Soils, Red Soils, Mountain Soils, Alkaline Soils, Mountain Soils, Alkaline Soils, and Peaty and Marshy Soils. All these soils of India occur mainly in the Indo-
Ganga-Brahmaputra Plains, the valleys of Narmada and Tapi, and the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains. They are mainly derived from debris from the Himalayas or silt left out by the retreating sea. This is the largest soil group in India, covering about 46% of the total area and supporting more than 40% of the Indian population. Characteristics of
Alluvial Soil The alluvial soils' colour varies from light grey to ash grey, and their texture is sandy to silty loam. These soils are both well-drained and poorly drained. In general, they have a minuture profile in undulating areas, while in the levelled areas, they have a minuture profile. Chemical Properties of Alluvial Soil The soil has low
nitrogen content, whereas potash, phosphoric acid and alkaline are in adequate amounts. Types of Alluvial Soil in India may be divided into the following: The Khadar occupies the flood plains of the rivers and is enriched by fresh silt
deposits every year. In the drier areas, it also exhibits stretches of saline and alkaline efflorescences locally known as reh, kallar, or thur. It is above the flood level. It is generally well-drained but contains concretion (kankars) of impure calcium carbonate. The soil texture varies from loamy soil to clayey loam. It is well-drained and suited to wheat, rice,
maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds, barseem (fodder), fruits, and vegetables. Alluvial soils are rich in humus, phosphoric acid, lime, and organic matter. However, they are deficient in potash. These are the best agricultural soil due to the following reasons: They contain a wide variety of salts derived from Himalayan rocks. They are light and porous,
therefore easily tillable. Because of a high water table and an easily penetrable for canal irrigation. However, as the water goes very deep, these soils are unsuitable for crops requiring water retention around the roots. These soils are unsuitable for crops requiring water retention around the roots.
found mainly over the Peninsula from Tamil Nadu in the south to Bundelkhand in the east to Kathiawad and Kutch in the west. These soils are also found in tracts in western Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, southern Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Orissa and in scattered patches in Bundelkhand, Mirzapur,
Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh), Banswara, Bhilwara, and Udaipur (Rajasthan). Characteristics of Red and Yellow Soil They cover around 18.5% of India's total geographical area. Their colour is mainly red because of the presence of ferric oxides. Generally, the top layer is red, while the horizon below is yellowish in colour. When hydrated, the soil appears
yellow. The texture of red soils varies from sand to clay and loam. Their other characteristics include a porous and friable structure, the absence of lime, kankar, and carbonates, and a small quantity of soluble salts. They are mainly found in low-rainfall areas. Chemical Properties of Red and Yellow Soil These soils are typically deficient in lime, phosphate,
magnesia, nitrogen, humus, and potash. Intense leaching poses a significant threat to them. In the uplands, they are thin, poor, gravelly, sandy, or stony, and porous, with a light colour. However, in the lower plains and valleys, they are thin, poor, gravelly, sandy, or stony, and porous, with a light colour. However, in the lower plains and valleys, they are thin, poor, gravelly, sandy, or stony, and porous, with a light colour.
wheat, cotton, pulses, tobacco, millets, oilseeds (linseed), potatoes, and orchards. Black Soil in India Black soils, also known as Regur (cotton-soil). Getting their parent material from the weathered rocks of Cretaceous lava. They stretch over the greater parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, western Madhya Pradesh, north-western Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,
Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, up to Rajmahal Hills. They are mature soils. Over the greater parts of the black Earth soil, the average annual rainfall varies between 50 and 75 cm. The colour of these soils varies from deep black to light black. Characteristics of Black Soil They cover around 15% of India's total geographical area.
Moreover, these soils have a high water-retaining capacity. They are compact and tenacious when wet in the rainy season. When the soil is wet, plowing the field becomes difficult, as the plough gets stuck in the mud. In the dry season, the moisture
evaporates, causing the soil to shrink and develop wide cracks, often 10-15 cm deep. This results in a natural 'self-ploughing' effect. Due to its slow absorption and gradual loss of moisture for a long time, helping crops, especially rain-fed ones, to endure even during dry periods. Chemical Properties of Black Soil These soils
generally have a clayey texture and are rich in iron, lime, calcium, potash, aluminium, and magnesium. However, they are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorous, and organic matter. Important Crops These soils are highly productive and thus well suited for cultivating cotton, pulses, millets, linseed, castor, tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables, and citrus fruits.
Desert Soil in India These soils are developed under arid and semi-arid conditions and deposited mainly by wind. They are found mainly in Rajasthan, west of the Aravallis, northern Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch, western parts of Haryana, and the south-western parts of Punjab. Chemical Properties of Desert Soil They cover around 4.4% of the total
geographical area. Desert soils are sandy to gravel, with low organic matter, low mitrogen, and a varying percentage of soluble salts but have low moisture content and low water-retaining capacity. If irrigated, they give high agricultural returns. Important Crops The availability of water from
the Indira-Gandhi Canal has transformed the agricultural landscape of the desert soils of western Rajasthan. These soils are mainly devoted to bajra, pulses, guar, and fodder, and less water is required for crops. Laterite Soil in India These are the typical soils of the monsoon climate, characterised by seasonal rainfall. With rain, lime and silica are leached
away, leaving soil rich in iron oxide and aluminium, leading to the formation of laterite soil. The name is derived from the Latin word "later," which means brick. Red laterite soil in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh is well suited for growing tree crops such as cashew nuts. Laterite soil hardens rapidly and irreversibly on exposure to the air, a
property that leads to its use as building bricks in southern India. Chemical Properties of Laterite Soil They cover around 3.7% of India's total geographical area. The soil's red colour is due to the presence of iron oxide. The soils in the higher areas are generally more acidic than those in the low-lying areas. These soils are rich in iron and aluminium but
poor in nitrogen, potash, potassium, lime, and organic matter. Although they have low fertility, they respond well to manuring. These soils are found mainly in the plateau's highlands, in the hills of the Western Ghats, Eastern Gha
Garo Hills of Meghalaya. Important Crops They are mainly devoted to rice, ragi, sugarcane, and cashew nuts. Mountain Soil in India They cover around 3.7% of India's total geographical area. The soil's red colour is due to the presence of iron oxide. The soils in the higher areas are generally more acidic than those in the low-lying areas. These soils are
rich in iron and aluminium but poor in nitrogen, potash, potassium, lime, and organic matter. Although they have low fertility, they respond well to manuring. These soils are found mainly in the plateau's highlands, in the hills of the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Rajmahal Hills, Satpura, Vindhya, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, North
Cachar Hills of Assam, and the Garo Hills of Meghalaya. Saline and Alkaline Soils The saline and Alkaline Soils These soils vary from
sandy to sandy loam texture. They are deficient in nitrogen and calcium and have very low water retention capacity. These soils can be reclaimed by improving drainage, applying gypsum and/or lime, and cultivating salt-resistant crops like barseem, dhaincha, and other leguminous crops. These soils are known by different names in different parts of the
country. They are called reh, kallar, usar, rakar, thur, karl, and chopan. These soils are found in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Maharashtra. Peaty and Marshy Soils in India Peaty soils originate in areas of heavy rainfall where adequate drainage is unavailable. They are generally submerged during the rainy season and used to
cultivate rice. Chemical Properties of Peaty and Marshy Soils These soils are rich in organic matter and highly saline but deficient in phosphate and potash. They are also found in the deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, and the Rann of
Kutch. Conclusion The diverse soil types in India are a testament to the country's varied geographical and climatic conditions. Each soil type has unique characteristics and properties influence its suitability for different crops and agricultural practices. The ICAR classification provides a comprehensive framework for this understanding, enabling farmers
policymakers, and researchers to make informed decisions for better crop yield and soil conservation. As India advances in agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology, maintaining soil health and fertility will remain a cornerstone of its agricultural science and technology.
laterite soil, arid soil, saline soil, saline soil, saline soil, gradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Punjab. Red soil is predominantly found in the Gangetic Plain, including the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Punjab. Red soil
is primarily found in the southern part of India, including states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, as well as in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. It is characterised by its reddish colour due to iron oxide content. Laterite soil is primarily found in the Western Ghats, Northeast India, and along the coastal regions of Karnataka, Kerala,
and Goa. It typically forms in tropical climates with lots of love and caffeine since 2014 © 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. Page 2 Made with lots of love and caffeine since 2014 © 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. We see
different types of soils at different places. Soil colour also differ from place to place, for example red soil, black soil, etc. Soil types changes due to its composition which comprises sand, silt and clay. In this concept, students will be able to: Differentiate
between sandy soil, laterite soil and mountain soil. Compare water-holding capacity of clayey soil and desert soil. Explain how the alluvial soil is good for plant roots. Discuss the soil distribution in India. Match the crops with the suitable types of soil. Explain how the alluvial soil is good for plant roots. Discuss the soil distribution in India. Match the crops with the suitable types of soil.
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you go through a concept, assess your learning by solving the two printable worksheets given at the end of the page. Download the worksheets and check your answers with the worksheet solutions for the concept Types of Soil provided in PDF format. Depending on the composition and size of particles, the soil is classified into the following types: 1. Sandy Soil: Sandy soil mainly comprises sand. The amounts of silt and clay are comparatively low. The air space among the particles of sandy soil is more, making it porous. It has a high density and is compact due to the nature of clay particles. The clay particles closely stick together. Hence, this soil is less porous and filled with less air. The water-holding capacity because of the silt particles. This soil is generally found near the areas flooded by rivers. Silt is rich in nutrients required for crop production. 4. Loamy Soil: Loamy soil comprises sand, silt and a small amount of clay. The soil is porous and provides enough space to the plant roots for gaseous exchange. It has a considerable amount of clay. The soil is porous and provides enough space to the plant roots for gaseous exchange. It has a considerable amount of clay. The soil is porous and provides enough space to the plant roots for gaseous exchange. It has a considerable amount of clay. the mineral content and the topographic area they are found in. Some of the examples of such soils are given below—1. Red Soil: This soil is rich in iron oxide, giving it the characteristic red colour. It comprises a large amount of clay and hence, is less porous with a high water-holding capacity. Found in the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh. 2. Laterite Soil: This soil is considered to be the end product of tropical weathering. It is generally found in areas with high temperatures and low rainfall. 3. Mountain Soil: This soil is found in the Himalayan regions and some parts of the Western and Eastern Ghats. This type of soil is rich in humas and is very fertile. 4. Desert Soil: This soil is found in desert/arid soil. It is highly porous, which implies low water-holding capacity. It is rich in salts like calcium carbonate. The soil can be used for agriculture if proper irrigation facilities are available as it would require frequent irrigation for crop yield. 5. Alluvial Soil: Alluvial Soil: Alluvial soil gets deposited due to the flow of surface water. This type of soil is mainly found near river beds, flood plains and water streams. This soil is light and porous, allowing the plant roots to breathe properly. It is rich in humans and nutrients like potash and lime with a good water-holding capacity, making it perfect for the cultivation of crops. 6. Black Soil: It is also called regur. Black soil is rich in minerals like calcium, potassium and magnesium. This soil has a high water-holding capacity. This soil develops cracks like clayey soil when dry, which helps in the aeration of the soil. The map below shows the major type of soils and their distribution in our country. Depending on the nature and constituents of soils S. no. Type of Soil Crops a. Loamy Soil Wheat, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute b. Sandy Soil Potato, pepper, groundnut, corn c. Clayey soil Rice, wheat, lentils, gram, pulses d. Red soil Cotton, wheat, tobacco, potato, millets e. Laterite soil Rice, wheat, tea, coconut, cashews f. Mountain soil Rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, potato, jute Aeration: Adding air to something. Topographic: Related to the physical features of a particular region. Irrigation: The practice of supplying water to the land and crops by means of proper water content, thereby increasing its fertility. The layers of soil make up a natural water filtration system. As the water seeps down the soil layers, the unwanted materials and chemicals get filtered and pure water accumulates in the water table below. Every year, World Soil Day is celebrated on 5th December.

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