

B.A. 6th Sem. (Major)
(SOIL TYPES)

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Soils of N.E. India: The topography of the region rugged and uneven with prominent lowlands in the central and south-eastern parts. The soils of the region belong to two prominent groups.

- A) Residual and B) Transported soils.

The following are the main types of soil found in the region.

- 1) The Alluvial soil - recent riverine - this is largely found along the area traversed by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries in Assam.
- 2) Alluvial soils - old riverine - are largely formed by the old deposits of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries.
- 3) Alluvial soils - old mountain valley - occur largely in the mountain valleys or flats as well as in undulating areas.
- 4) Non-laterised red soils - These are mixed red and black soils as in parts of Meghalaya plateau, Kamrup, Golaghat, Nikir and North Cachar hills etc. in Assam.
- 5) Peaty and Bheel soils - These soils are found low lying areas.

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a) Cachar, isolated pockets in the middle Brahmaputra valley.

b) Tea soils: Are largely located in old riverine alluvial belt and mountain valley tracts.

Soil Types

soil group

soil sub-group

Non-laterised —

(Kizore, Meghalaya
Aizam etc)

Mixed red and black soils

Ferruginous red soil

ferruginous red gravelly soils

Laterised —

Karimp, Cachar,

Red soil (old alluvium)

Laterite and Lateritic soil

Lateritic (ground water later)

Organic —

Peat soil or Bheel soil

Alluvial —

(Brahmaputra valley,
Aizam, Poojari etc)

Recent riverine alluvium

and old riverine older

alluvium.