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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 17296-2009

Replacing GB/T 17296-2000

Classification and codes for Chinese soil

中国土壤分类与代码

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 17296-2000 "China Soil Classification and Code". Compared with GB/T 17296-2000, the main amendments are as follows:

- Newly added 2 sub-categories, 64 soil genus, 130 soil species, and coded;
- Adjusted the soil of two soil types, the sub-categories of 12 soil types, and the soil belonging to 18 soil types, and changed the code;
- Revised the soil names of 4 soils and 98 soil types;
- Removed 7 soils and 2 soils. Details of the above changes can be found in informative Appendix A. Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are informative annexes. This standard was proposed by the China National Institute of Standardization. This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Information Classification and Coding Standardization Technical Committee. This standard was drafted. Institute of Agricultural Resources and Agricultural Regional Planning of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, China Standardization Institute. The main drafters of this standard. Tian Youguo, Yao Yanmin, Li Xiaolin, Huang Hongxiang, Zhang Shiyan, Yao Zufang, Zhang Jianlian, Xu Aiguo, Jiang Zhou. This standard was first published in.1998 and first revised in.2000. This is the second revision.

This standard is one of the important basic standards of the national information system. It is based on the research results of the second national soil survey. This standard is based on practical applications and is dedicated to facilitating the development and utilization of soil resource information and specifications by users in the fields of agriculture and the environment. The practical application of soil data and provide a solid foundation for the sharing and exchange of soil resource information. The deadline for this standard is September.2008. In this application, users can intercept and use according to different needs, or The extension is based on the coding structure of this standard. GB/T 17296-2009 Chinese soil classification and code

1 Scope

GB/T 17296-2009 is the Chinese national standard on classification and codes for Chinese soil, in the field of information technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 6 May 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 November 2009. Classification: ICS 35.040, CCS A24. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the soil names and codes of soils, subclasses, soils, subtypes, soils and soils in the Chinese soil classification system. This standard applies to soil surveys, soil statistics information collection, soil information exchange and treatment, and the use of soil resources. Identification of soil information.

2 Classification principles and methods

This standard is based on the basic principles of scientific, complete, systematic, practical, scalable and compatible information classification, using line classification. The classification method of the soil classification system is divided into six levels: soil, subclass, soil, subclass, soil, and soil.

3 Code structure and coding method

3.1 Code Structure This standard uses the hierarchical coding method to encode the soil at each level in the Chinese soil classification system. The code structure is shown in Figure 1. The first layer (a capital letter) Second layer (an Arabic number) The third floor (an Arabic number) The fourth layer (an Arabic number) Fifth floor (two Arabic numerals) The sixth floor (two Arabic numerals)) Figure

3.2 Encoding method According to the

3.1 six-layer eight-digit code structure, the specific coding method of the Chinese soil code is.

- a) the soil code is represented by a capital letter in the first layer;
- b) the subclass code is represented by the earth code and the second layer of an Arabic numeral;

- c) The soil code is represented by a subclass code plus an Arabic numeral on the third layer;
- d) the sub-class code is represented by the terrestrial code plus a fourth layer of an Arabic numeral;
- e) the terrestrial code is represented by a subclass code plus a fifth layer of two Arabic numerals;
- f) The soil code is indicated by the soil code plus the sixth layer of two Arabic numerals.

3.3 Other instructions

3.3.1 Meaning of the number 0 in the code In the classification unit that is not subdivided, the coded expression of the lower class is represented by its upper class code plus 0, and the lower class name is unchanged. Example 1. The alkaline soil subclass is not subdivided by soil, and the coded expression on the soil level is represented by the alkaline soil subclass code K2 plus a zero, in the form of K20, and soil. The class name is unchanged and is still called "alkaline earth". Example 2. Sub-classes and soils below the frozen soil are not subdivided, and the coded expressions on the sub-class and the soil-level are all using the frozen soil code M41. Adding 0 means that the forms are M410 and M41000, respectively, and the names are unchanged, which are called "frozen soil". The coding order of the two-code structure of soil and soil begins at 11 (except for sub-classes below the sub-category) and avoids use. 20, 30, 40 and other second digits are 0 code. GB/T 17296-2009

3.3.2 Pre-place names and descriptions of land names in soil types In order to avoid the same name of the same soil, this standard adds the name of the place where the typical section is located in front of the names of some soil species. Distributed in the area. The name of the province (city, autonomous region) is also indicated in the description column of this standard, indicating only the first identification location of the soil. In the province (city, autonomous region), it is not a limitation of the distribution area, and other provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) may also have the distribution of the soil.

3.3.3 Soil treatment not explicitly included in the code table In the soil level, any soil that is not explicitly included in this standard can be treated in the following two ways.

- a) Contained in the code of the country under which the 99 is the mantissa. Example. Code L1111199 indicates various "other tidal muddy" soil species that are not explicitly included in this standard in the tidal field.
- b) Follow the new code following the code given in this standard. Example. You can connect L1111145, L1111146, etc. after the code L1111144. However, its use is limited to the internal use of its own system.