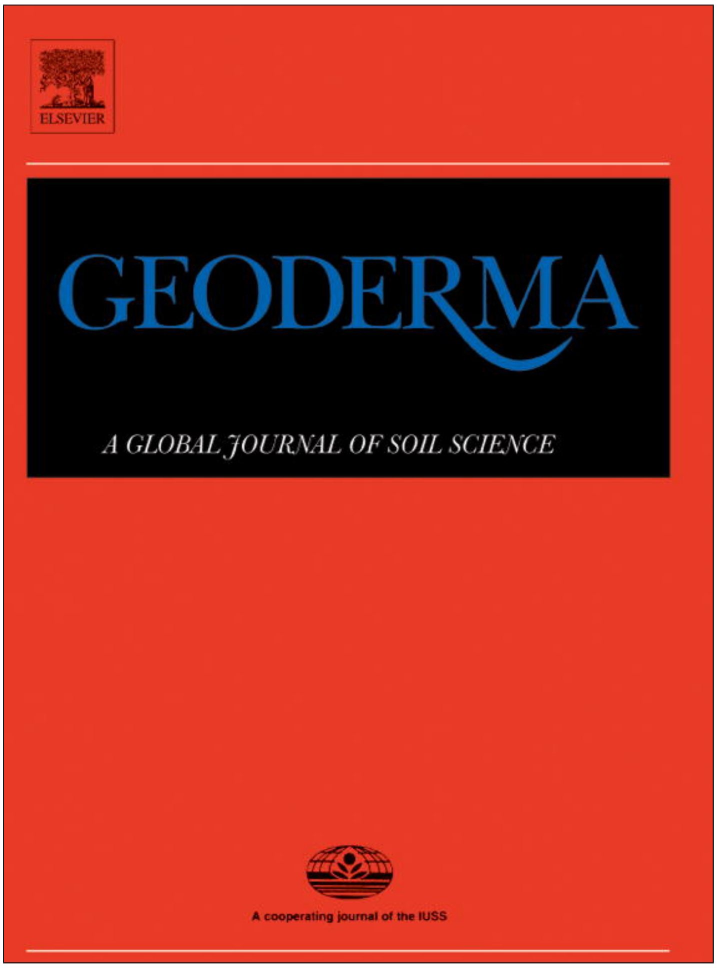

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A proposal for including humus forms in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (WRB-FAO)

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A B S T R A C T

The morpho-functional classification of humus forms proposed in a previous issue by Zanella and collaborators for Europe has been extended and modified, without any change in diagnostic horizons, in order to embrace a wide array of humus forms at worldwide level and to complete and make more effective the World Reference Base for Soil Resources. For that purpose 31 Humus Form Reference Groups (HFRGs) and a set of prefix and suffix qualifiers are proposed, following the rules erected for the WRB. An exhaustive classification key, respecting the principles of WRB, is suggested and examples of classification are given for some already well known humus forms.

1. Introduction

The last delivery of the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2006) updated previous texts adopted by the ISSS Council, and was proposed at the 18th World Congress of Soil Science as the official reference for soil nomenclature. As indicated in page 1 of the abovementioned document it was considered by the entire soil scientist community as the better framework "through which existing soil classification systems could be correlated and harmonized". As in previous drafts, the humus form, i.e. the part of the topsoil which is strongly influenced by biological activities and organic matter (litter included), was only partially considered, taking into account organic layers only when their thickness was very high, and ignoring many fundamental evidences necessary for a sufficiently precise characterization of forest soils, as well as all soils not periodically ploughed. On the same year, a group of German experts proposed to adapt the most popular European and Canadian classifications of humus forms to a previous draft of WRB (Broll et al., 2006). Unfortunately this former attempt to include humus forms in the World Reference Base failed to cover the whole range of terrestrial and semiterrestrial humus forms.

Since that time, the importance given to soil/atmosphere exchanges and the carbon destocking influence of global warming raised the importance of carbon sinks, i.e. for their main part the organic component of the soil ecosystem (Harper et al., 2007). Soil changes occurred in the past through climate warming, e.g. podzols shifted to brown-earth, the driving force being the breakdown of organic layers (Willis et al., 1997), which means, from the point of view of humus form systematics, the evolution from a moder to a mull topsoil functioning (Paré et al., 2006). Climate warming imposes a biological change to organic soil horizons, resulting in a modified carbon cycle: the carbon stocked in organic layers of moder becomes partly fixed to fine mineral particles in the newly generated organo-mineral mull structure, the remaining part being lost as CO_2. Neither the turnover rate of soil carbon nor the organic molecules in which carbon is stocked are the same when passing from moder to mull (Egli et al., 2009). While changes in soil development occur over millenaries, decrease or increase in thickness of the forest floor occurs within decades (Bernier and Ponge, 1994), the same in semi-terrestrial environments (Delarue et al., 2011). The thorough monitoring of humus forms might thus help to reveal and foresee the impact

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of global warming on surface-accumulated organic carbon (Egli et al., 2009; Paré et al., 2006; Ponge et al., 2011), to estimate the contribution of soil to atmospheric CO_2 increase on a worldwide scale (Thum et al., 2011), and to detect changes in hydrological environment (Bullinger-Weber et al., 2007; Sevink and de Waal, 2010), soil acidification and eutrophication (Bernier and Ponge, 1994; Pinto et al., 2007), among many other environmental threats leading to detectable changes of humus forms within a few years.

A modern, biologically meaningful classification of humus forms has been proposed at the European level by Zanella et al. (2011a, b), encompassing a wide variety of humus forms, both in terrestrial and semi-terrestrial environments. This morpho-functional classification, which has been recently updated thanks to users' feedbacks, is the basis of our proposal to include humus form characterization in the WRB, for the sake of completing and improving this soil classification system.

2. Architecture of the proposed classification

Following WRB specifications, two tiers of categorical detail have been performed: 31 Reference Humus Form Groups or RHFGs (tier 1), and the combination of RHFGs with prefixes and suffixes, detailing the properties of RHFGs by adding a set of uniquely defined qualifiers (tier 2).

The architecture proposed for the RHFGs is based on the same principles as WRB: "[RHFGs] are allocated to higher-level groups on the basis of diagnostic characters, i.e. factors or processes that most clearly influence the biological formation of [humus forms]". The last published classification of humus forms elaborated by Zanella et al. (2011a, b) distinguishes 6 main morpho-functional types: Mull, Moder, Mor, Amphi, Tangel and Anmoor. These main references can be scaled along a gradient of decreasing biological activity, which is revealed by an increasing accumulation of organic remains and a decrease in the abundance of living animals and their pellets (Table 1).

The rationale for combining first and second levels of the classification by Zanella et al. (2011a, b) is to raise the scale of perception of the soil system, allowing to classify humus forms in a number of units approaching the 32 Groups of References proposed in the last version of the FAO-WRB manual (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2006).

Specific prefix and suffix qualifiers are then associated to RHFGs, allowing a wide variety of variants (second-level classification) to be defined according to biological (vegetation) and environmental (geology, climate) context. The sequence of higher-level groups of RHFGs (sets) corresponds to an equal number of steps of the proposed key of classification, in the order of the sets reported in Table 2. Previous Enti and Para humus forms (Zanella et al., 2011a, b) are now grouped in the single RHFG of PARAHUMUS; specific qualifiers can be used for describing and classifying the numerous morpho-functional variants of these incipient and/or atypical humus forms.

The key of classification of the RHFGs is based on the identification of diagnostic horizons, which are composed of basic components which are reported below.

3. Basic components of humus forms

Recognizable remains correspond to leaves, needles, roots, bark, twigs and wood pieces, fragmented or not, whose original organs are recognizable to the naked eye or with a 5–10× magnifying hand lens. The humic component is formed by small and non-recognizable organic remains and/or grains of organic or organo-mineral matter, mostly comprised of animal droppings of different sizes. The humic component often takes the shape of soil aggregates, which are visible to the naked eye or with a magnifying hand lens and are classified in three types, called micro- (<1 mm), meso- (1–4 mm) and macroaggregates (>4 mm). Mineral particles bound to the humic component are considered as part of the humic component. On the contrary, mineral particles of different sizes, free or very weakly bound to the humic component and visible to the naked eye or with a 5–10× magnifying hand lens, form the mineral component.

Zoogenically transformed component (indicated by 'zo' after horizon name or not indicated when implicit) is made of recognizable remains and humic components processed by animals and transformed in animal droppings. Zoogenically transformed component may be active (currently processed by living animals) or inactive (without signs of recent animal activity). Non-zoogenically transformed component (indicated by 'noz' after horizon name) is made of recognizable remains and humic components processed by fungi or other non-faunal processes. Recognizable animal droppings are absent or

Table 1
Humus forms in different ecosystems and along a gradient of decreasing biological activity. The well-known terrestrial gradient "Mull-Moder-Mor" is visible on the row "Terrestrial on acid substrate". Notice that four main morpho-functional types (Mull, Moder, Amphi and Mor) can be Terrestrial and Semi-terrestrial as well, contrary to Tangel and Anmoor which are only Terrestrial and Semi-terrestrial, respectively. On the other hand, detailed morpho-functional types (second level of classification) have different names even if they belong to the same main morpho-functional type. According to this principle, Eumull, Mesomull, Oligomull and Dysmull are Terrestrial humus forms, while Limimull and Saprimull are Semi-terrestrial humus forms. Information about biodegradation rates is maintained in the name of second level units.

Ecosystem	Biological activity					
	High		Moderate		Low	
	Main morpho-functional type	Detailed morpho-functional types	Main morpho-functional type	Detailed morpho-functional types	Main morpho-functional type	Detailed morpho-functional types
Terrestrial: on calcareous substrate	Mull	Eumull Mesomull Oligomull Dysmull	Amphi	Leptoamphi Eumacroamphi Eumesoamphi Pachyamphi	Tangel	Eutangel Dystangel
Terrestrial: on acid substrate			Moder	Hemimoder Eumoder Dysmoder	Mor	Hemimor Humimor Eumor
Small semi-terrestrial: brook valleys, little rivers…	Anmoor	Euanmoor Saprianmoor Limianmoor	Amphi or Moder	Humiamphi Mesiamphi Fibriamphi or Saprimoder Humimoder Mesimoder	Mor	Mesimor Fibrimor
Large semi-terrestrial: floodplains, fens and bogs…	Mull	Limimull Saprimull		Fibrimoder		

Table 2
Factors or processes that most clearly influence the biological formation of the main sets of Humus Form Reference Groups.

Factors or processes that most clearly influence the biological formation of humus forms		Humus Form Reference Groups	SET
Humus forms in which the predominance of parent or plant material arrests or masks incipient animal activity in terrestrial and semi-terrestrial ecosystems		PARAHUMUS	1
Humus forms in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic remains are well visible but are or have been strongly limited and/or influenced by anaerobic conditions	Wet very base-poor soils in brook valley systems, fens and bogs	MESIMOR, FIBRIMOR	2
	Wet moderately base-poor soils in brook valley systems, or base-enriched soils of drained, previously base-poor fens and bogs	SAPRIMODER, HUMIMODER, MESIMODER, FIBRIMODER	3
	Moderately moist base-poor soils in brook valley systems or base-rich soils in half-drained fens and bogs	HUMIAMPHI, MESIAMPHI, FIBRIAMPHI	4
	Moist base-rich soils in brook valley systems, fens and bogs (large extended systems characterized by a dominant process of sedimentation, large floodplains)	LIMIMULL, SAPRIMULL	5
	Wet base-rich soils or soils enriched by base-rich groundwater in brook valley systems (small rivers, brooks, small streams and floodplains, not in dynamic floods or inundations with fast currents)	EUANMOOR, SAPRIANMOOR, LIMIANMOOR	6
Humus forms in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are well visible and occur in aerated conditions	Faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter strongly limited by mountain climate (low temperature, continental distribution of rainfall, higher in summer period) on calcareous hard substrate and warmer aspect	EUTANGEL, DYSTANGEL	7
	Faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter strongly limited by cold and/or acid conditions	HEMIMOR, HUMIMOR, EUMOR	8
	Biological activities and decomposition of organic matter moderately limited by low temperature and/or acidity of parent material	HEMIMODER, EUMODER, DYSMODER	9
	Contrasted climate conditions (Mediterranean or sub-Mediterranean distribution of rainfall, higher in spring and autumn, very low during summer, causing drought stress especially in the topsoil)	LEPTOAMPHI, EUMACROAMPHI, EUMESOAMPHI, PACHYAMPHI	10
	Faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter weakly or not limited by harsh environmental conditions:	EUMULL, MESOMULL, OLIGOMULL, DYSMULL	11

not detectable in the mass by the naked eye. Fungal hyphae can be recognized as white, brown, black or yellow strands permeating the organic or organo-mineral substrates. Traces of animal activity may sometimes be detectable but are always marginal.

The structure of organo-mineral horizons can be zoogenic, being formed of micro-, meso- or macroaggregates (micro-, meso- or macrostructure, respectively) or non-zoogenic, being massive or single-grained.

The fibric component of peat is made of non-decomposed or very weakly decomposed remains of hygrophilous plants. The sapric component is made of homogeneous dark organic or organo-mineral matter comprised of well decomposed plant remains (wood remains may be included) pure or partly mixed with mineral particles. Plant structures are not visible to the naked eye or with a 5–10× magnifying hand lens.

4. Diagnostic horizons

As in the WRB, diagnostic horizons used for the definition of humus forms "are characterized by a combination of attributes that reflect widespread, common results of the processes of [humus form] formation or indicate specific conditions of their formation".

In order to classify a humus form it is necessary: a) to dig a little cubic pit in the soil (dimensions: 50 cm at least); b) to observe one of the walls of the pit; c) to identify layers, varying in composition, colour, texture, structure and thickness; d) to assign each layer to a pre-defined diagnostic horizon; e) to associate each series of superposed diagnostic horizons to one or more references using a key of classification. The minimum thickness of diagnostic horizons has been established at 3 mm. Below this limit a horizon is considered discontinuous if clearly in patches or absent if indiscernible from other neighbouring horizons. Three types of transition between horizons are considered: very sharp transition within less than 3 mm, sharp transition between 3 and 5 mm and diffuse transition if over more than 5 mm. More detailed descriptions of diagnostic horizons and recognition criteria can be found in Zanella et al. (2011b).

4.1. Diagnostic horizons of waterlogged topsoils

Histic organic horizons (H horizons) are submerged and/or water-saturated for a prolonged period of the year (usually more than 6 months) or have been artificially drained [the groundwater level being kept a few decimetres under the surface level, i.e. peat meadows of the Netherlands (Van Delft et al., 2006), Belgium and northern Germany…]; carbon content 20% or more (approximately 35–40% organic matter) by weight in dry samples, living roots excluded (method: element analyser, ISO, 10694, 1995).

Following the rate of fibric and sapric components, they have been divided in three diagnostic horizons: Hf, Hm and Hs. The Hf horizon consists near entirely of almost practically unchanged plant remains (fibric component ≥ 90%, sapric component < 10% horizon volume). The Hm horizon consists of moderately decomposed organic component (fibric component 10% to 70%, sapric component 30% to 90% in volume). The Hs horizon is an organic horizon in an advanced stage of decomposition, with only few recognizable plant remains (sapric component ≥ 70%, fibric component less than 30% horizon volume). For the sake of RHFG identification, several sub-types must be distinguished within Hs horizons: Hszo (meso- or macrostructured, with a high activity of soil animals, especially earthworms, mineral component less than 50%), Hsnoz (massive, with a low activity of soil animals, humification resulting mainly from the activity of microorganisms, typical of oligotrophic environments), and Hsl (with more than 50% clay, silt or sand mineral particles).

Histic organo-mineral horizons are called Aa (as "Anmoor"). They are dark coloured, with plastic and massive structure, either high or low base-saturated; carbon content between 7 and 20% by weight, in dry samples, living roots excluded (method: element analyser, ISO, 10694, 1995).

Hydromorphic horizons are submerged and/or water-saturated for more than a few days but less than 6 months per year. Hydromorphic organic horizons are periodically water-saturated and show the effects of temporary anoxia; carbon content 20% or more (approximately 40% organic matter) by weight, in dry samples, living roots excluded (method: element analyser, ISO, 10694, 1995). They are named OLg, OFg and OHg: the humic component is less than 10% in volume (roots excluded) in OLg, between 10 and 70% in OFg and more than 70% in OHg. Hydromorphic organo-mineral horizons show effects of temporary anoxia such as iron-mottling and oxidation/reduction colours, which cover at least 1/3 of horizon depth; the carbon content being generally less than 7% by weight (method: element analyser, ISO, 10694, 1995).

4.2. Diagnostic horizons of aerated topsoils

Two main types of diagnostic horizons (O for organic and A for organo-mineral) have been distinguished in aerated soils.

The OL horizon is characterized by the accumulation of leaves, needles, twigs and woody materials, most original plant organs being easily discernible to the naked eye (humic component less than 10%, recognizable remains 10% or more). Suffix letters distinguish between neither fragmented nor transformed/discoloured leaves and/or needles (OLn) and slightly altered, sometimes only slightly fragmented leaves and/or needles (OLv).

The OF horizon is characterized by the accumulation of partly decomposed litter, mainly from transformed leaves/needles, twigs and woody materials, but without any entire plant organ (humic component from 10 to 70%). Decomposition is mainly accomplished by soil fauna (OFzo) or cellulose-lignin decomposing fungi (OFnoz).

The OH horizon is characterized by an accumulation of zoogenically transformed material, mainly comprised of aged animal droppings. A large part of the original structures and materials are not discernible (humic component more than 70%).

In some cases, above defined O horizons cannot be identified because of the specificity of their components, hence the need for defining more specific diagnostic horizons: lignic, rhizic and bryoic diagnostic O horizons (OW, OR, and OM horizons, respectively), are comprised of more than 75% in volume of wood remains, dead or living roots, and dead or senescent moss parts, respectively.

Different organo-mineral A horizons are identified in the field by observing the soil mass with the naked eye or with a 5–10× magnifying hand lens. Five diagnostic A horizons may be distinguished according to their structure: three zoogenic or root-structured (biomacro-, biomeso-, and biomicrostructured) according to abovementioned sizes of aggregates and two non-zoogenic or non-root-structured (single grain, massive). Topsoil horizons weakly expressed and impossible to define (e.g. recent alluvial or aeolian deposits, horizons very poor in organic matter) are not considered to be A horizons.

5. Key to Reference Humus Form Groups

Step 1: Humus forms in which predominance of parent or plant material arrests or masks incipient animal activity in terrestrial or semi-terrestrial ecosystems, i.e. topsoils whose O (to the exception of OLn), H and A diagnostic horizons either:

- are absent; or
- are weakly expressed and impossible to define; or
- have a total thickness < 2 cm; or
- are lignic, rhizic or bryoic horizons over more than 75% of their total thickness: PARAHUMUS,

OR other humus forms in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are well visible but are or have been strongly limited and/or influenced by anaerobic conditions

Step 2: Topsoils (organic and organo-mineral horizons) submerged and/or water saturated for more than a few months per year, of wet very base-poor soils in brook valley systems and fens and bogs, and characterized by the presence of H horizon AND:

1. Hf horizon present and thick; and
2. Hs absent

AND either

- Hm absent: FIBRIMOR,
- OR: Hm present but never thicker than Hf: MESIMOR,

OR

Step 3: Other topsoils (organic and organo-mineral horizons) submerged and/or water saturated for more than a few months per year, of wet moderately base-poor soils in brook valley systems, or base-enriched soils of drained previously base-poor fens and bogs, and characterized by the presence of H horizon AND:

1. Hsnoz and Hm always present; Hf possible but never thicker than Hm

AND either

- Hf present; thickness: Hm > Hf > Hsnoz: FIBRIMODER,
- OR: Hf present; thickness: Hm > Hsnoz > Hf: MESIMODER,
- OR: Hf absent, thickness: Hm > Hsnoz: HUMIMODER,
- OR: •Hf absent, thickness: Hsnoz > Hm: SAPRIMODER,

OR

Step 4: Other topsoils (organic and organo-mineral horizons) submerged and/or water saturated for more than a few months per year, of moderately moist base-poor soils in brook valley systems or base-rich soils in half-drained fens and bogs, and characterized by the presence of an H horizon AND:

1. Hszo horizon present and dominant in thickness; and
2. Hf and Hm thinner than Hszo within the control section (first 40 cm below the surface), Hsl possible

AND either

- Hf absent, Hm possible: HUMIAMPHI,
- OR: Hf present, Hm possible; thickness: Hszo > Hf > Hm: MESIAMPHI,
- OR: Hf present, Hm absent; thickness: Hszo > Hf: FIBRIAMPHI,

OR

Step 5: Other topsoils (organic and organo-mineral horizons) submerged and/or water saturated for more than a few months per year, or organic and drained, of moist base-rich soils in brook valley systems or fens and bogs (large floodplains, large extended systems partly characterized by processes of sedimentation), and characterized by the presence of Aa or H horizon(s) AND:

1. Hf or Hm never present within the control section; and
2. Hszo or Hsl present at the top of the profile; and
3. Hsnoz possible but thinner than Hszo

AND either

- Hsl present and thicker than Aa: LIMIMULL,
- OR: Hszo present and thicker than Hsnoz: SAPRIMULL,

OR

Step 6: Other topsoils (organic and organo-mineral horizons) submerged and/or water saturated for more than a few months per year, of wet base-rich soils or soils enriched by base-rich groundwater in brook valley systems (small rivers, brooks, small streams and floodplains, not in dynamic floods or inundations with fast currents), and characterized by the presence of Aa or H horizon(s) AND:

1. Aa organo-mineral horizon present and dominant; and
2. Hszo and Hsl possible but never thicker than Aa

AND either

- H absent: EUANMOOR,
- OR: Hszo present and thinner than Aa: SAPRIANMOOR,
- OR: Hsl present and thinner than Aa: LIMIANMOOR,

OR

Step 7: Other topsoils, never submerged and/or water saturated, or only a few weeks per year, in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are strongly limited by mountain climate (low temperature, continental distribution of rainfall, higher in summer) on calcareous hard substrate and warm aspect, AND having:

1. Organic zoogenic horizons present and thick (OFzo + OH > 5 cm); and
2. Hard limestone and/or dolomite rock fragments at the bottom of the humus profile; and

3. Cold climate (subalpine or upper mountain belts); and
4. OFnoz absent; and
5. A massive or single grain or biomesostructured present and thin (thickness < 1/2 OH), with $pH_{water} \geq 5$

AND either
- Sharp transition between OH horizon and Anoz horizon, DYSTANGEL,
- OR: no sharp transition between OH and A horizons, EUTANGEL,

OR

Step 8: Other topsoils, never submerged and/or water saturated, or only for a few days per year, in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are strongly limited by cold and/or acid conditions, AND having:

1. never A biomeso or biomacro;

AND three of the following:
- o presence of OFnoz
- o very sharp (<3 mm) transition of O to A, AE or E horizons
- o pHwater of E or AE or A horizon <4.5;
- o A absent, or A biomicro, or A massive, or A single grain,

AND either:
- OFnoz continuous, OH absent, A biomicro absent, EUMOR,
- OR: OFnoz continuous, OH present and continuous, A biomicro possible, HUMIMOR,
- OR: OFnoz discontinuous and OH present and continuous, A biomicro possible HEMIMOR

OR

Step 9: Other topsoils, never submerged and/or water saturated, or only for a few days per year, in which biological activities and

Table 3
Prefix and suffix qualifiers used for the definition of humus forms. Qualifiers already used for the definition of soils (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2006) are indicated. Vocabulary refers to the present article or (*) to IUSS Working Group WRB (2006).

Prefix	Suffix	WRB 2006	Definition, new or adapted for humus forms
Hyperlignic		No	Having an OW horizon of more than 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons (Parahumus only)
Hyperrhizic		No	Having an OR horizon of more than 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons (Parahumus only)
Hyperbryoic		No	Having an OM horizon of more than 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons (Parahumus only)
	Lignic	Yes (modified)	Having an OW horizon between 25 and 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons or having more than 25% of wood remains in the total volume
	Rhizic	No	Having an OR horizon between 25 and 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons or having more than 25% of dead or living roots in the total volume
	Bryoic	No	Having an OM horizon between 25 and 75% of the thickness of combined diagnostic horizons or Having more than 25% of dead or senescent moss parts in the total volume
	Folic	Yes	Whose OH or H horizon is >10 cm
	Ombric	Yes	Having a histic* horizon saturated predominantly with rainwater
Stagnic		Yes	Having reducing conditions and OLg, OFg, OHg and/or Ag horizon with stagnic* colour patterns
	Gleyic	Yes	Lying directly on a horizon with gleyic* colour patterns
Floatic		Yes	Having organic material floating on water
Epihistic		No	Having both [(OL, OF, OH)g and/or Ag] and histic (H or Aa) horizons
Fluvic (also for lakes)		Yes	Whose A horizon or first mineral horizon comes with evidence from fluvic* material
	Novic	Yes	Having above the O horizon, a layer with recent sediments (new material<1 y.), 3 mm or more and less than 2 cm thick
	Sodic	Yes	Having 15% or more exchangeable Na plus Mg on the exchange complex in the A horizon
	Alcalic	Yes	Having a pH (1:1 in water) of 8.5 in the A horizon
	Calcaric	Yes	Whose A horizon is calcaric* material
	Hypereutric	Yes	Having a base saturation (by 1 M NH4OAc) of 80% or more in the A horizon
	Eutric	Yes	Having a base saturation (by 1 M NH4OAc) of 50% or more in the A horizon
	Dystric	Yes	Having a base saturation (by 1 M NH4OAc) of less than 50% in the A horizon
	Hyperdystric	Yes	Having a base saturation (by 1 M NH4OAc) of less than 20% in the A horizon
	Clayic	Yes	Having a texture of clay in the A horizon
	Arenic	Yes	Having a loamy fine sand or coarser texture in the A horizon
Hyperarenic		No	Having a loamy fine sand or coarser texture within 2 cm of the soil surface without an A horizon under OLn (Parahumus only)
	Lithic	Yes	Having continuous rock directly under the A horizon and within 10 cm of the soil surface
Hyperlithic		No	Having continuous rock under OLn and within 2 cm of the soil surface (Parahumus only)
	Skeletic	Yes	Having 40% by volume or more of gravel or other coarse fragments in the A horizon and within 10 cm of the soil surface
Hyperskeletic		Yes	Containing less than 20% by volume of fine earth within 2 cm of the soil surface
	Hyperhumic	Yes	Having an organic carbon content of 5% or more in the fine earth fraction to a depth of 20 cm or more
	Rendzic	Yes	Whose A horizon is a mollic* horizon that contains 40% or more calcium carbonate equivalent
	Andic	Yes	Whose A horizon has andic* properties
	Salic	Yes (prefix)	Whose A horizon is a salic* horizon
	Albic	Yes	With O horizons lying directly on an albic* horizon
	Hortic	Yes	Whose A horizon is an hortic* horizon
	Terric	Yes	Whose A horizon is a terric* horizon
	Technic	Yes	Having 10% or more artefacts in combined diagnostic horizons
	Urbic	Yes	Having 25% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more of rubble and refuse of human settlements, in combined diagnostic horizons
Hyperurbic		No	Having 75% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more of rubble and refuse of human settlements, in combined diagnostic horizons
	Spolic	Yes	Having 25% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more industrial waste, in combined diagnostic horizons
Hyperspolic		No	Having 75% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more industrial waste, in combined diagnostic horizons
	Garbic	Yes	Having 25% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more organic waste materials, in combined diagnostic horizons
Hypergarbic		No	Having 75% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more organic waste materials, in combined diagnostic horizons
	Erodic	No	Having only remnants of diagnostic horizons, due to mechanical perturbation (erosion, waterlogging, action of boars or other macro mammals …)
	Plaggic	No	Having 25% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more "plaggen" (Dutch name for a mixture of heather humus, manure and sand used for raising sandy soils around settlements), in combined diagnostic horizons
Hyperplaggic		No	Having 75% or more artefacts, containing 35% or more "plaggen" (see plaggic), in combined diagnostic horizons
Haplic		Yes	Closes the prefix qualifier list indicating that neither typically associated nor intergrade qualifiers apply

Table 4
List of qualifiers for humus forms and their possible addition to the 31 Humus Form Reference Groups. "?" means possible but not to present knowledge. The new prefix qualifiers with "hyper" (Table 3: hyperlignic, hyperrhizioc, hyperbryoic, hyperurbic, hyperspilic hypergarbic and hyperplagggic) apply to PARAHUMUS only, like "hyperlignic", here indicated as an example.

Qualifiers and HUMUS FORMS GROUPS	Hyperlignic	Lignic	Rhizic	Bryoic	Folic	Ombric	Stagnic	Gleyic	Epihistic	Fluvic	Novic	Alcalic
PARAHUMUS	X						X	X		X	X	X
EUANMOOR		X	X					X				
SAPRIANMOOR		X	X					X				
LIMIANMOOR		X	X					X				
LIMIMULL		X	X					X		X		
SAPRIMULL		X	X					X				
HUMIAMPHI		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
SAPRIAMPHI		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
FIBRIAMPHI		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	
SAPRIMODER		X	X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
HUMIMODER		X	X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
MESIMODER		X	X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
FIBRIMODER		X	X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
MESIMOR		X	X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
FIBRIMOR			X	X	X	?		X		?	X	
DYSTANGEL		X	X	X	X							
EUTANGEL		X	X	X	X		?					
HUMIMOR		X	X	X	X		X		X	?	?	
HEMIMOR		X	X	X	X		X		X	?	?	
EUMOR		X	X	X			X		X	?	?	
DYSMODER		X	X	X	X		X		X	?	?	
EUMODER		X	X	X			X		X	X	X	
HEMIMODER				X			X		X	X	X	
EUMACROAMPHI				X	X				?	X	?	
LEPTOAMPHI		X	X	X			?			X	?	
EUMESOAMPHI		X	X	X						?	?	
PACHYAMPHI		X	X	X	X					?	?	
DYSMULL		?	?	X			X		X	X	X	X
OLIGOMULL		?	?	X			X		X	X	X	X
MESOMULL		?	?	X			X		X	X	X	X
EUMULL		?	?	X			X		X	X	X	X

decomposition of organic matter are moderately limited by low temperature and/or acidity of the parent material, AND having:
1. OH horizon present (even if sometimes discontinuous); and
2. OFnoz absent; and
3. Biomacro- and biomesostructured A horizons absent; and
4. Biomicrostructured, or massive, or single grain A horizon present, and one of the following:
   • No sharp transition OH/A horizon (transition < 3 mm); or
   • pHwater of the A horizon < 5

AND either:
   • OH horizon continuous and ≥ 1 cm, DYSMODER,
   • OR: OH horizon continuous and < 1 cm, EUMODER,
   • OR: OH horizon discontinuous or in pocket, HEMIMODER,

OR

Step 10: Other topsoils, never submerged and/or water saturated, or only a few days per year, in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are strongly influenced by seasonally contrasted climate conditions (Mediterranean or sub-Mediterranean distribution of rainfall, i.e. higher in spring and autumn, very low during summer, causing drought stress especially in O horizons), AND having:
1. OFnoz horizon absent; and
2. Thickness of A horizon > ½ that of OH horizon;

AND either
3. OH and biomesostructured A horizons present; and one of the following:
   • Living earthworms (or freshly deposited earthworm faeces) in the A horizon; or
   • Diffuse transition between A and OH horizons; or
   • pH_{water} of the A horizon ≥ 5;
4. AND either:
   • OH horizon ≥ 3 cm, PACHYAMPHI,
   • OR: OH horizon < 3 cm, EUMESOAMPHI,

OR
3. OH and biomacrostructured A horizons present; and one of the following:
   • Living earthworms (or freshly deposited earthworm faeces) in the A horizon; or
   • Sharp transition between OH and A horizons; or
   • pH water of the A horizon ≥ 5
4. AND either:
   • OH horizon < 1 cm, LEPTOAMPHI,
   • OR: OH horizon ≥ 1 cm, EUMACROAMPHI,

OR

Step 11: Other topsoils, never submerged and/or water saturated, or only a few days per year, in which faunal activities and decomposition of organic matter are weakly or not limited by harsh environmental conditions,

AND having:
1. OH horizon absent; and
2. Biomacrostructured A horizon present; or
3. Biomesostructured A horizon present and at least two of the following:
   • Presence in the A horizon of living earthworms or their casts, except in frozen or desiccated soil;
   • Presence of a very sharp transition (< 3 mm) between organic and organo-mineral horizons;
   • pH water of the A horizon > 5

AND either:
   • OF horizon present and continuous, DYSMULL,
   • OF horizon missing or discontinuous and OLv horizon continuous and thick, OLIGOMULL,
   • OF horizon missing and OLv horizon present but discontinuous, MESOMULL,
   • OF and OLv horizons missing, EUMULL

Calcaric	Hypereutric	Eutric	Dystric	Hyperdystric	Clayic	Arenic	Hyperarenic	Lithic	Hyperlithic	Skeletic	Hyperskeletic	Hyperhumic	Rendzic	Andic	Salic
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X		X	X
	X	X													
		X													
	X	X													
		X			X	X		?							
		?			X	X		?							
		?			?										
		?			?										
		?				?									?
					?	?									
					?	?									
					?	?									
			?		?	?									?
			?		?	?									
			?		?	?		?							?
								?							?
								?							?
			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	?
			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	?
			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	?
			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	?
			X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	?
			X		X	X		X		X		X		X	?
?	?	X	?		X	X		X		X		X	X		?
?	?	X	?		X	X		X		X		X	X		?
		X	?		X	?		X		X		X			?
		X	?		X	?		X		X		X			?
X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	?
X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	?
X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	?
X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	?

(continued on next page)

6. Prefix and suffix qualifiers

Qualifiers are used for the second level of humus form classification (Tables 3 and 4), exactly in the same manner as for soils (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2006). Many prefix and suffix qualifiers used for soil classification are also used for humus form classification (Table 3). However, most of them are here attributed to the "A horizon" instead to a defined part of the soil profile (ex. calcaric, dystric, clayic, skeletic…). Other qualifiers are specific to particular humus forms (ex. hyperrhizic, hyperbryoic…).

7. Some examples

Loranger (2001) and Loranger et al. (2003) described a humus form, called amphimull according to classification by Brêthes et al. (1995), in Caribbean semi-evergreen secondary forests on pure hard calcareous substrate (tropical rendzina). This humus form was characterized by the presence of O horizons (OL 4 cm, OF 2 cm, OH 1.5 cm) overlying a biomacrostructured A horizon. According to our proposal it can be called EUMACROAMPHI, with the prefix haplic indicating that neither typically associated nor intergrade qualifiers apply, and the suffix rendzic indicating the pedogenetic context, hence haplic EUMACROAMPHI (rendzic). In a nearby forest plantation on deep vertisol a humus form with contrasting characters was called Eumull according to abovementioned literature. It was characterized by a thin (1 cm) OLn horizon overlying directly a deep biomacrostructured A horizon. According to our proposal this is a EUMULL (name unchanged) with the suffix eutric acknowledging for the base-saturated A horizon (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2006), hence haplic EUMULL (eutric).

In a quite climatic (temperate) and geographic context (western Europe), Gillet and Ponge (2002) described a humus form, which they called mor, in a poplar plantation strongly polluted by heavy metals (Zn up to 40,000 $mg.kg^{-1}$) where poplar failed and was replaced by thrift (*Armeria maritima*) vegetation. Plant remains accumulate in a context from which faunal and bacterial activities were excluded, resulting in thick O horizons (OL, 1 cm, OFnoz, 9 cm) lying directly on industrial waste products. Such a humus form can be called haplic EUMOR (spolic).

Bullinger-Weber et al. (2007) described several types of humus forms in alluvial soils of the Swiss Alps, with strong changes in thickness and nature of diagnostic horizons according to riverbank successional status. The youngest profile (under willow) was described as a Eumull, according the abovementioned French classification. It exhibited characteristic features on initial soils in an otherwise calcareous context. It was characterized by the scarce presence of a very thin (when present) OLv horizon, overlying a thin (1 cm) weakly differentiated organo-mineral horizon without any traces of animal activity visible to the naked eye and with a very poor content in organic matter, overlying in turn on sandy alluvial deposits. Given the impossibility to discern trends in the formation of diagnostic horizons (although faunal investigations on earthworms and enchytraeids testimony for incipient mull formation), such a humus form, without any structured O and A horizons, could be called PARAHUMUS, with hyperskeletic, hyperarenic as prefixes and fluvic and calcaric as suffixes, hence hyperskeletic hyperarenic PARAHUMUS (fluvic, calcaric).

Hiller et al. (2005) described soils and humus forms in Swiss alpine tundra ecosystems, following for humus forms the British Colombian classification by Green et al. (1993). Outside snow beds, at alpine elevation (2800 m) they found a humus form they called Rhizic Mullmoder. It was characterized by the following sequence from surface to depth according to the here presented nomenclature of diagnostic horizons: an OLv horizon (5–6 cm), then an OFzo horizon with abundant roots (3–5 cm), then when present an OH horizon (0–3 cm) overlying with a wavy transition a single-grain A horizon. According to the present classification, such a humus form could be

Table 4 (*continued*)

Qualifiers and HUMUS FORMS GROUPS	Albic	Hortic	Terric	Technic	Urbic	Spolic	Garbic	Erodic	Haplic
PARAHUMUS	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
EUANMOOR								X	X
SAPRIANMOOR								X	X
LIMIANMOOR								X	X
LIMIMULL				X	X	X	X	X	X
SAPRIMULL				X	X	X	X	X	X
HUMIAMPHI								X	X
SAPRIAMPHI								X	X
FIBRIAMPHI								X	X
SAPRIMODER				X	X	X	X	X	X
HUMIMODER				X	X	X	X	X	X
MESIMODER				X	X	X	X	X	X
FIBRIMODER								X	X
MESIMOR				X	X	X	X	X	X
FIBRIMOR								X	X
DYSTANGEL								X	X
EUTANGEL								X	X
HUMIMOR	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
HEMIMOR	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
EUMOR	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
DYSMODER	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
EUMODER	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
HEMIMODER	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
EUMACROAMPHI				?	?	?	?	X	X
LEPTOAMPHI				?	?	?	?	X	X
EUMESOAMPHI				?	?	?	?	X	X
PACHYAMPHI				?	?	?	?	X	X
DYSMULL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OLIGOMULL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MESOMULL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EUMULL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

named HEMIMODER (because of the discontinuous OH horizon and the gradual transition from O horizons to a single-grain A horizon), with rhizic as suffix, hence haplic HEMIMODER (rhizic).

Fons et al. (1998) described a new humus form, called 'Lamimoder', which was observed to occur in trembling aspen boreal forests and more generally in circumboreal broadleaf forests. It was characterized by a thick OF horizon in which nonzoogenic (OFnoz) horizons, with a dense root mat of aspen, were thicker than zoogenic (OFzo) horizons, overlying a continuous OH horizon. Unfortunately, no details were given of the transition of O to A (or E) horizons. According to our proposal, and supposing that the transition was abrupt (<3 mm), this humus form could be called haplic HUMIMOR (rhizic).

To the date of our proposal to include humus forms in the FAO-WRB soil classification, we suggest assigning to a "pedon" two names, corresponding to a humus profile established on a soil profile. Examples (using some just reported humus forms on a most probable soil reference) are given below:

haplic EUMACROAMPHI (rendzic) on rendzic LEPTOSOL
haplic EUMACROAMPHI (rendzic) on VERTISOL
haplic EUMOR (spolic) on TECHNOSOL
hyperskeletic hyperarenic PARAHUMUS (fluvic, calcaric) on FLUVISOL
haplic HEMIMODER (rhizic) on folic UMBRISOL
haplic HUMIMOR (rhizic) on entic PODZOL

8. Conclusion and perspectives

Including the European morpho-functional classification of humus forms (Zanella et al., 2011a, b) in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources would allow to profitably identify and characterize forest and other unploughed soils, embracing a wide variety of terrestrial and semi-terrestrial humus forms (Dudal, 2003). This integration, that reflects the present state of our knowledge (Blum and Laker, 2003), is based on the flexibility given by the adjunction of prefix and suffix qualifiers to a set of 31 reference groups. Tests made with a large array of humus forms described in Europe as well as in tropical, temperate, mountain and boreal biomes showed that the proposed classification is able to be used worldwide. However, it remains to check its applicability where estimating the nature and the thickness of diagnostic horizons and of basic components in the field is tricky. Since some time is necessary for a given biological process to result in the formation of a given horizon (for instance the formation of a biomacrostructured A horizon needs the existence of a stable population of soil-dwelling earthworms, i.e. at least several consecutive years without population collapse), cases where this requirement cannot be fulfilled will make the identification of diagnostic horizons rather difficult if even impossible. This is what is currently happening due to the expansion of earthworm populations for several causes such as global warming, forecast by Ponge et al. (2011) and confirmed by personal observations (J.F. Ponge), or the invasion of North-American terrestrial ecosystems by earthworm species of European origin (Frelich et al., 2006). In both cases profound changes in humus forms occur, increasing vertical and horizontal heterogeneity: horizons are perturbed in the topsoil and abrupt changes may appear in the forest floor at the scale of a few meters without any link to litterfall amount and quality (Hale et al., 2005). Diagnostic features of directional changes in humus forms (whether passing from mull-forming to moder-forming processes or the reverse, as an example) would be welcome, if we want not only to describe but also to forecast humus form dynamics. Other difficulties may lie in the temporary (or incipient) nature of some environments, such as glacier moraines, river banks, seashore dunes and many others. In this case, and for the same reasons, time needed for the formation of horizons is lacking. The creation of reference groups without any definite horizons such as PARAHUMUS, may contribute to solve this problem, but incipient biological processes which may (or not) be conducive to the formation of identifiable horizons are not sufficiently known.

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