SOIL	DESCRIPTION	CROP
Loamy	Loamy soil is best for production as it contains sand plus clay plus slit and has enough hummus. It has the ability to retain moisture and nutrients; hence, it is more suitable for farming. This soil is also referred to as an agricultural soil as it includes an equilibrium of all three types of soil materials being sandy, clay, and silt and it also happens to have hummus. Apart from these, it also has higher calcium and pH levels because of its inorganic origins.	Tomatoes, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, jute, pulses, oilseeds
Clay	This soil has very good water storage qualities and making hard for moisture and air to penetrate into it. It is very sticky	Cherry, Pear, Maple, black walnut tree, cabbage, broccoli,

	to the touch when wet, but smooth when dried. Clay is the densest and heaviest type of soil which do not drains well or provide space for plant roots to flourish.	edible herbs, paddy
Sandy	Sandy soils are one of the poorest types of soil for growing plants because it has very low nutrients and poor in holding water, which makes it hard for the plant's roots to absorb water. This type of soil is very good for the drainage system.	Turnips, parsnips, carrots, pomegranate, melon, coconut, Bush clover, bayberry, creeping juniper, thyme Maize, millet ,barley with proper irrigation
Slit	Slit is the smooth and quite fine quality of the soil that holds water better than sand. Silt is easily transported by moving currents and it is mainly found near the river, lake, and other water bodies. The slit soil is more fertile compared to the other It is fertile and offers nutrients for	Lettuce, cabbage, carrot, turnips, Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, citrus trees, pomegranate

	development. Therefore it is also used in agriculture practices to improve soil fertility.	
Peat	Contains a much higher proportion of organic matter (peat) because the soil's acidic nature inhibits decomposition. It provides growth when mixed with rich organic matter, lime, and compost that reduces its acidity. Highly water retentive and may require drainage if the water table is near the surface.	Legumes, root crops, cabbage, spinach
Chalk	Often overlays chalk or limestone bedrock This means some minerals, such as manganese (Mg) and iron (Fe), become unavailable to plants, causing poor growth and yellowing of leaves therefore, it is recommended that farmers use	Sweet corn, beets, spinach, cabbage,

	fertilizers and balance the pH levels to deal with the alkaline that can sometimes stunt growth.	
Red	Red soil contains a mixture of clay and sand, and are usually poor growing soils, low in nutrients and humus and difficult to cultivate because of its low water holding capacity. However, the soil can be fertile by adding manures and fertilizers. Their other characteristics include porous and friable structure, absence of lime, kankar and free carbonates and small quantity of soluble salts.	Groundnuts, sugarcane, potato, rice, ragi, wheat, pulses, millet, cotton, tobacco
Black	They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. e. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents. f.	cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, millets, oilseeds.

	They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. g. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.	
Alluvial	Alluvial soils is are formed by the deposits of the sediments brought by rivers. Most of the rivers originate from the Himalayas and bring along high amount of sediments with them. The soil is made up of particles like silt, sand and clay. It has adequate amount of phosphoric acid, potash and lime. They are rich in humus and very fertile.	Rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, jute, Maize, Pulses, Oil seeds
Laterite	Laterite soil is found in those regions of the country which receive heavy rainfall with alternate dry and wet period.This kind of soil becomes soft when wet and hardens when	Cashew, Rubber, Coconut, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Ragi

	dry. In these climatic conditions, leaching of soil takes place which is a process in which fertile portion of the soil gets washed away by heavy rains. This type of soil is normally deficient in nitrogen and is poor in lime content; it is an acidic soil.	
Mountain	Mountain soils are formed due to the accumulation of organic matter which is derived from the forest growth and are generally shallow in depth and immature. This type of soil is rich in humus but has poor lime, potash and phosphorus content. In the drier areas or deciduous forest belt, deep soil, brown in colour and rich in humus is found. It is very good for orchard crops. This soil is acidic with low humus.	tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, Maize, Barley, Wheat