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Editorial

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Pedology of Soil

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Editorial

Pedology is one of two major divisions of soil science, the other being edaphology, which is more agronomical focused and focuses on how soil properties affect plant populations (natural or cultivated). Edometrics and soil geomorphology are used to research the basic phenomenology of soils. Pedologists establish soil classification systems, soil maps, and theories for explaining temporal and spatial interrelationships between soil s. Pedology has a few notable sub-disciplines, including pedometrics and soil geomorphology. Pedometrics is concerned with the development of techniques for quantitative characterization of soils, especially for mapping soil properties. Another explanation for paedology's lack of recognition as a distinct area of research is that contributions to the field of pedology can be made while also contributing to other fields.

"Soil science" is another term for pedology. It is the analysis of soils in their natural state, including their chemical and physical properties. It's also one of two branches of soil science, with edaphology being the other. Pedology also involves the study of the soil's microbiology and physics. Within the viticultural industry, pedology enables vineyard owners to examine the soil's increasing potential and establish terroir profile targets based on the soil's characteristics. The study of soils in their natural environment is generally recognised as pedology in modern soil science. Pedology has a long tradition in soil science, dating back to Dokuchaev's work in the late 1800s. Pedology is important for many modern applications of soils knowledge, including agriculture, agroforestry, environmental issues, and land-use planning, because of the areas of soils study that fall under its umbrella. Anyone working in these fields should have a basic understanding of pedology. Pedology is a sub-discipline of soil science that studies the formation, morphology, and classification of soils as bodies in the natural landscape. Pedology studies the properties and distribution patterns of soils around the world, as well as larger landforms, biogeochemical environments, and living organism habitats. The science of pedology is defined as the study of the origins, nature, distribution, and use potentiality of soil resources. It employs empirical scientific methodology, the subject of this paper. Within a pedological framework, the role of systems, models, data, and theories as key concepts in this scientific methodology is discussed. The development of pedology, or soil science, owes a great deal to the initiative of Russian scientists, the most notable of who was V. V. Dokuchaiev, who laid the groundwork for modern soil classification methods. The functional base of terrestrial habitats is soils. Plants and animals alike depend on the soil for a range of important resources. Pedology is a multidisciplinary approach to understanding soil as a collection of natural entities. The study of soils in their natural environment is generally recognised as pedology in modern soil science. Pedology has a long tradition in soil science, dating back to Dokuchaev's work in the late 1800s. The several areas of soils science that come under the pedology umbrella make pedology important for many modern applications of soils knowledge, such as agriculture, agroforestry, and environmental interdisciplinary research.

Improved knowledge of soil processes, details on soil surveys on soil change over time, a deeper understanding of soils and climate change interactions, and soil-water interactions are among the potential pedology needs. The study of pedology varies from the study of physics, microbiology, and/or chemistry of other sciences. It also involves an examination of the evolution and structure of a soil. Where a subsurface exposure cannot be constructed, a soil auger is used to collect a core sample for pedology analysis.

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