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EC ( )  
pH EC pH  
EC pH EC ( )  
EC ( / ) pH CaCO EC ( ) pH  
EC ( / ) pH ( )

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// : // :

(E-mail:sfeiz@chamran.ut.ac.ir)

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EC pH

( ) :

(EC pH)

EC ( ) pH .

١-Pellek

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( )

( )

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( )

$P \in K$

$P \in S - \epsilon_s$

$\epsilon_z$

$\epsilon_l$

( $\epsilon_l$ )

( $\epsilon_m$ )

gy1

Ngc  
gy2

(im)

(DC<sub>j</sub>)

(DC<sub>j</sub><sup>v</sup>)

(Pr)

Q<sub>1s</sub> :

(J<sub>s</sub>)

(Pr)

Q<sub>1g</sub>

(I<sub>m</sub>)

Q<sub>2s</sub>

agb

Ekta :

aga

L

V

Ektm

V<sub>p</sub>

Ekv

Ekta

)

(

Ekv

(

(

) (Ngm)

Q<sub>2af</sub>

Q<sub>2al</sub>

( )

Ngm :

Ngc

Im				Q2al			
				Q2af			
				Q2s			
				Q1g			
				Q1s			
		gy1 gy2	Ngc	gy2			
			Ngm	Ngm	Ngc		
				gy1			
			V <sub>p</sub>	V <sub>p</sub>			
		agb		Ekv			
		Ekv	Agb				
	V	Ektm	L	aga			
		L					
		aga	V	agb			
	agb	Ekta	Ektm				
				Etk			
				J <sub>s</sub>			
				P <sub>r</sub>			
	DCJ	DC <sub>j</sub> <sup>v</sup>	Dc <sub>j</sub> <sup>v</sup>	Dc <sub>j</sub>			
				∈om			
			∈Lq	∈L			
				∈z			
				P <sub>∈s-εs</sub>			

			$P \in s - \epsilon_s$			
			$P \in k$			

(aga)

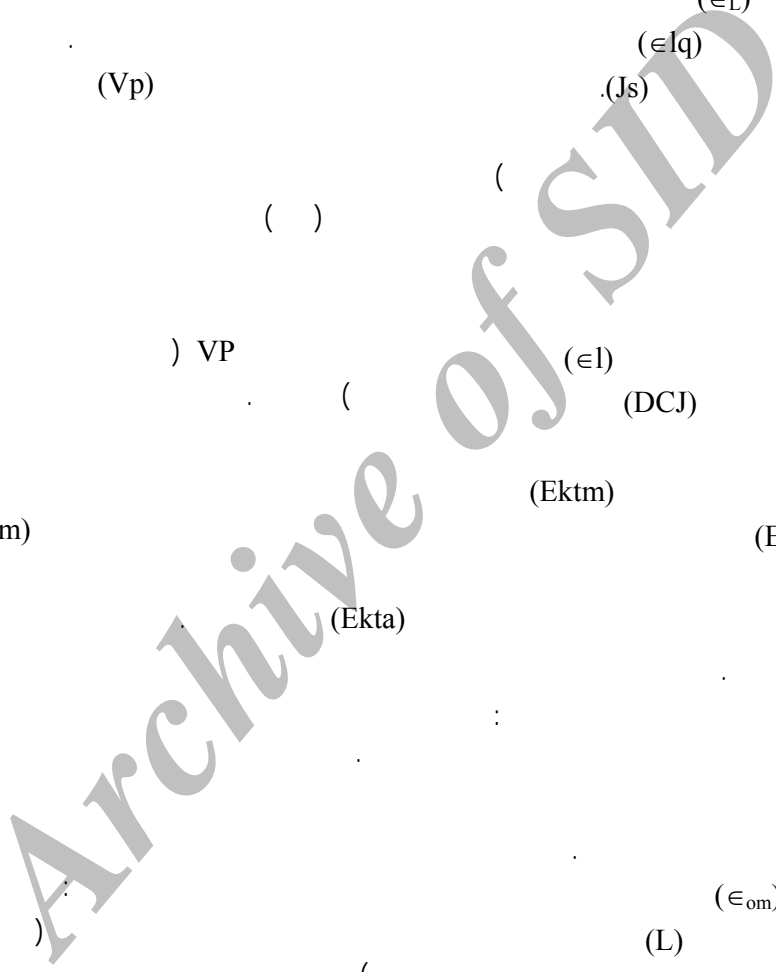
(DC<sub>j</sub><sup>v</sup>) : :  
 (v)  
 (E<sub>k</sub>v) (E<sub>k</sub>) P ∈ K ( )

(V<sub>p</sub>) (ε<sub>z</sub>)  
 (ε<sub>L</sub>)  
 (ε<sub>lq</sub>)  
 (J<sub>s</sub>)  
 ( ) : (P ∈ K)  
 ( ) (ε<sub>z</sub>)  
 ) VP (ε<sub>l</sub>)  
 ( (DCJ)

(im) (E<sub>ktm</sub>) (J<sub>s</sub>)  
 (E<sub>k</sub>)  
 (E<sub>kt</sub>a) (gy<sub>2</sub>, gy<sub>1</sub>)  
 (Ngm)

(ε<sub>om</sub>)  
 (L) (Pr)  
 (E<sub>k</sub>)

(E<sub>kt</sub>a)  
 (agb)





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Vp	P	
Vp Ngm?	P	
Ekv	P	
Ngc	P	
Q2s	P	
Ngm	P	
Q2s	P	
Ekv	P	
Ngc	P	
Ngm	P	
Q2al	P	
Ngc	P	
Ngm	P	
Ngc	P	
Ekv	P	
Ekv	P	

Ngm	P	
Q1s(pr?)	P	
gy2	P	
Q2s	P	
gy2	P	
Q1s(pr)	P	
Pr	P	
Ngm	P	
Q1g	P	
Ngc	P	
Q2al	Pa	
Q2al	Pa	
Q2af	Pa	
gy1	Pa	
Q2af	Pa	
Q2af	Pa	

Q1s Q2al	۱	
Ekta Q1s	۲	
Ekta	۴	
Q2al	۵	
im	۶	
Ekta	۷	
Q1s	۸	
L	۹	
Ekta	۱۳	
Ngm Ekv	۵۰	
agb	۵۳	
gy1	۵۴	
Ngm	۵۶	
Q2s Q1s	۵۷	
Q1g	۵۸	
Ngm	۵۹	

...

V	P
Ekv	P
Ekv	P
Ekta	P
Ekta	P
agb	P
agb	P

Q1s(Pr)	Pa
Q1s(Pr)	Pa
Ngc	Pa
$P \in K$	Pa
$\in \text{om}$	Pa
Q1s	Pa
$Dc_j^v \quad D^v$	Pa
Ekv	Pa
Q2af	Pa
Q2al	Pa

G1g	$\acute{e} \bullet$
Ngm	$\acute{r}$
Ngm	$\delta$
gy1	$\acute{e}$
Q1g	$\vee$
Q2al	$\wedge$
gy1	$\vee \vee$
Q2al	$\vee \acute{r}$

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pH ( )  
( / ) EC ( / )

S=f(v,p,cl,r,T) .( )  
(Parent material=P)

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EC pH)  
( ) ( )  
) pH ( / )  
( / ) EC ( /  
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( / ) pH ( / ) EC ( )  
pH ( )  
( / ) EC ( / )  
( )

	%	(% ) % /	
xeric			
xeric			)
		mesic	.(
:			
	( )	( )	
		agb	
	( )	Ekta	EKV Ngm VP
	( )		Q1g Qaf Q1s(Pr)
		EC pH	
			t-student
SiO <sub>2</sub>			( ) $t = \frac{x-m}{Sx}$
	...Na <sub>2</sub> O	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	

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(ns s)

(Non significant) ns

( C)

M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
/	/	/	/	/	PεK
/	/	/	/	/	Q2af
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	Q2af(C) cm cm
/	/	/	/	/	Q2af
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	Q1g
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	

M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
/	/	/	/	/	VP
/	/	/	/	/	Abg
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	EKV ( )
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	Ngc
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	

M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
/	/	/	/		Qlg(C) cm
/	/	/	/		cm
/	/	/	/		I
/	/	/	/		Pr
/	/	/	/		gy
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		Ekta
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		

M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
/	/	/	/		Ngc(C) cm
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		
/	/	/	/		



M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
	/	/	/	/	gy2
	/	/	/	/	
	/	/	/	/	Q1s(Pr)
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	Q1s(Pr)(C)
	/	/			cm
	/	/			cm
			/		cm

M.O%	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	EC mmhos/cm	pH	( )	
/	/	/	/	/	Q2s
/	/	/	/	/	
	/	/	/	/	V
	/	/	/	/	Dc <sub>J</sub> <sup>v</sup> DV
	/	/	/	/	
	/	/	/	/	Im



		/	/		cm							
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## Investigating Pedology of Taleghan by Using Geological Method

S. Feiznia<sup>1</sup> M. Jafari<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

In this research, lithologic-geologic characteristics and the relationship between lithology and pedology of the studied area were investigated. The area studied consists of six chosen watersheds of the Taleghan Drainage Basin which are located in 50° 20' to 51° 10' longitude and 36° 05' to 36° 23' latitude. The six sub-catchments were chosen in such a way that every two of them were located against each other and in opposite geographic aspects. The area is located in Alborz geological zone and in central Alborz sub-zone. From the view point of seismicity, the area is active. The major faults of the area are Taleghan and Kandevar faults and a few other minor ones. Some branches of these faults are present in the area. Stratigraphically, from the oldest formations (belonging to pre-Cambrian) to the youngest formations (belonging to Quaternary) are present with diverse lithological characteristics. In the area, sedimentary rocks and evaporites outcrop. Igneous rocks are widespread. Extrusive igneous rocks consist of pyroclastics and lava flows. Intrusive igneous rocks are also present. In this paper, by photogeologic investigations and field checks, geology and lithology maps of the watersheds with the scale of 1:25000 were prepared. Then, several soil profiles were made on each lithologic unit from which soil samples were taken. Soil samples were then analyzed in the lab. The results of these analyses show that soil characteristics were dependent on chemical and physical properties of parent rocks. The soils formed on limestones had high percentage of CaCO<sub>3</sub>, alkaline pH and low EC. Soils formed on evaporitic marls had clayey texture, relatively high CaCO<sub>3</sub>% and EC, and alkaline pH. The Soils formed on acidic (Sialic) igneous rocks had acidic pH, and very low EC and CaCO<sub>3</sub>%, and mainly sandy texture. Soils formed on intermediate igneous rocks had neutral pH of 7 and low EC and CaCO<sub>3</sub>% and predominately sandy texture. Soils formed on igneous rocks had a pH of 7.225, intermediate to high CaCO<sub>3</sub>%, low EC, and predominately sandy texture.

**Keywords:** Geology, Lithology, Pedology, Parent material of soil, Geobotany.

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