





COURSE OF STUDY Science and Technologies of the territory and the agro-forestry environment (STAF)

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/2024

ACADEMIC SUBJECT Pedology

General information	
Year of the course	Second
Academic calendar (starting and	From September 25, 2023, to January 19, 2024 – pause from November 13 to
ending date)	November 24, 2023, for midterm exam
Credits (CFU/ETCS):	Three
SSD	AGR 14
Language	Italian
Mode of attendance	Not compulsory

Professor/ Lecturer	
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Department and address	DISSPA, Agricultural Chemistry and Biochemistry section, Room #5, first floor
Virtual room	Microsoft teams, Zoom or other apps
Office Hours (and modalities: e.g., by appointment, on line,	Tutoring hours can be every day, in-person or online, by appointment request.
etc.)	

Work schedule			
Hours			
Total	Lectures	Hands-on (laboratory, workshops, working groups, seminars, field trips)	Out-of-class study hours/ Self-study hours
75	16	14	45
CFU/ETCS			
3	2	1	

Learning Objectives	The course aims to provide knowledge and insights useful for understanding the origin and evolution of soils. Topics of pedology will be covered, such as
	pedogenesis and soil evolution, soil profile and classification.
Course prerequisites	Preliminary knowledge of inorganic chemistry is required.

Teaching strategies	The lectures will be provided with several examples and illustrations by means of
	PowerPoint presentations, movies, practical drills in the classroom and laboratory
Expected learning outcomes in	
terms of	
Knowledge and understanding	• Knowledge of the basic information about general pedology and soil
on:	classification systems
Applying knowledge and	• Knowledge and understanding of the origin and evolution of soils for the
understanding on:	best synergy with vegetation
Soft skills	Making informed judgements and choices
	• Provide reasonable hypotheses regarding the detection of anomalous
	soil conditions and their restoration for the best synergy with vegetation.







	Communicating knowledge and understanding
	• Ability to express oneself in clear and scientifically rigorous language
	Capacities to continue learning
	• Ability of updating the knowledge about the pedology in the considered
	context
Syllabus	
Content knowledge	Pedogenesis: from rocks to the soils. The key factors of soil formation: the parent
	material (rock), the climate, the relief (topography), the microorganisms
	(biomass), the time, the anthropic factor. Jenny's equation.
	The lithological factor: the mother rock. Stability/alterability of primary minerals
	and factors affecting it: Order of solidification of primary minerals, silicate
	structure, isomorphous substitution and decompensation charge, presence of
	oxidable ions. The transformation of primary minerals into secondary ones (of
	new formation). Theory of disintegration-recombination. Theory of differential
	migration of ions. Thermodynamic and kinetic aspects. Chemical potential of the
	ion. Crystalline and amorphous minerals in soil: oxynydroxides, phyliosilicates,
	allopnane, carbonates, gypsum, evaporites. Examples of reactions. Stability
	alagrams of minerals. Levels and an evaluation of the evolution of soils.
	Main Tocks and primary minerals: nomencialare and composition. Disposition and
	Flomentary cell. Crystal lettice. Crystal systems and Provais lettices
	Silicates: appmetric structures and major chemical characteristics.
	The climate factor: climatic agents. Role of liquid water and vapor, oxygen
	carbon dioxide hiomass wind ice heat temperature
	The organic and tonographical factors
	The time factor: times of formation and evolution of soils.
	Processes of pedogenesis: physical, chemical and biological processes.
	Fragmentation and disagaregation, chemical and biological decomposition.
	The evolutionary processes of soils: decarbonation, leaching, podzolization,
	ferrallitization, salinization, sodicization, gleyfication.
	The pedon. Profile, soil horizons and sub-horizons. Diagnostic and genetic
	horizons. Autochthonous and allochthonous soils. Zonal, intrazonal and azonal
	soils. Macroclimate-soil relationships. Examples of description of the soil profile.
	Soil classification. Historical classifications (Dokoutchaev and Baldwin). FAO-
	UNESCO and USDA classifications. Italian classification. Exercises for comparing
	classifications.
	Drills:
	Soil sampling and rapid field analysis. Soil sampling for pedological purposes.
	Methods of sampling, collection and preparation of the soil sample for laboratory
Toxts and roadings	unuiyzes.
Texts and readings	- Son Genesis and Classification. Buoi, S.W., Southard, R.J., Giullalli, R.C. and McDaniel P.A. (2011)
	 Metodi Ilfficiali di Analisi Chimica del suolo Roma 1000
Notes additional materials	Students could get a conv of all presentations from the lecturer
Repository	Microsoft teams virtual class
Assessment	

Assessment	
Assessment methods	Only the students enrolled in the academic year during which this module is
	offered, can have an intermediary exam during the teaching period of module.
	The result of this intermediary exam remains valid for the whole academic year
	and concurs to the final evaluation of the student.







According to ritoria	The intermediary exam will be given on the subjects treated during the lessons and the practical activities as reported in the Didactic Regulation in Agricultural Science and Technology (art. 9) and syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period. The evaluation of the intermediary exam is expressed in thirtieths. At the end of the module teaching period, the students who passed positively the intermediary exam, can give the final exam concerning on the subjects treated during the lessons and the practical activities since the intermediary exam, as reported in the Didactic Regulation in Agricultural Science and Technology (art. 9) and syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period. Students who did not pass or give the intermediary exam will be examined on the whole subjects treated during the lessons and the practical activities as reported in the Didactic Regulation in Agricultural Science and Technology (art. 9) and syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period. Students who did not pass or give the intermediary exam will be examined on the whole subjects treated during the lessons and the practical activities as reported in the Didactic Regulation in Agricultural Science and Technology (art. 9) and syllabus (annex A) and which is correlated to the actual teaching period. The intermediary and the final exams consist of an oral examination. The evaluation of the student is based on criteria previously fixed such as reported in the Annex A of the Didactic Regulation in Agricultural Science and Technology. The exam for foreign students can be given in English according to the above reported modalities.
Assessment chiena	• The student will get the knowledge on the origin and evolution of soils
	in the agro-forest systems.
	 Knowledge and understanding of the origin and evolution of soils for the best synergy with the vegetation.
	Making informed judgements and choices
	 Provide reasonable hypotheses regarding the detection of anomalous soil conditions and remediation operations needed for their restoration.
	Communicating knowledge and understanding
	\circ $\;$ Ability of describing the aspects that characterize the pedology of soils.
	 Capacities to continue learning Ability of updating the knowledge about the pedology in the considered context
	The results of the expected learning, in term of knowledge and ability, are listed in the Annex A of the Didactic Regulation of the Bachelor Degree Course (expressed by the European descriptors of the study title).
Final exam and grading criteria	The final grade is given in thirtieths. The exam is considered passed when the arade is greater than or equal to 18
Further information	grade is greater than of equal to 10.