



## Correction to: Characterization and potential application of gleysols and ferralsols for ceramic industry: a case study from Dimako (Eastern Cameroon)

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**Correction to: Arabian Journal of Geosciences (2020) 13:1074**  
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The original version of this paper was published with error. Figure captions were incorrectly assigned to its corresponding images. Given in this article are the correct figures and captions.

The original article has been corrected.

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The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12517-020-06007-0>

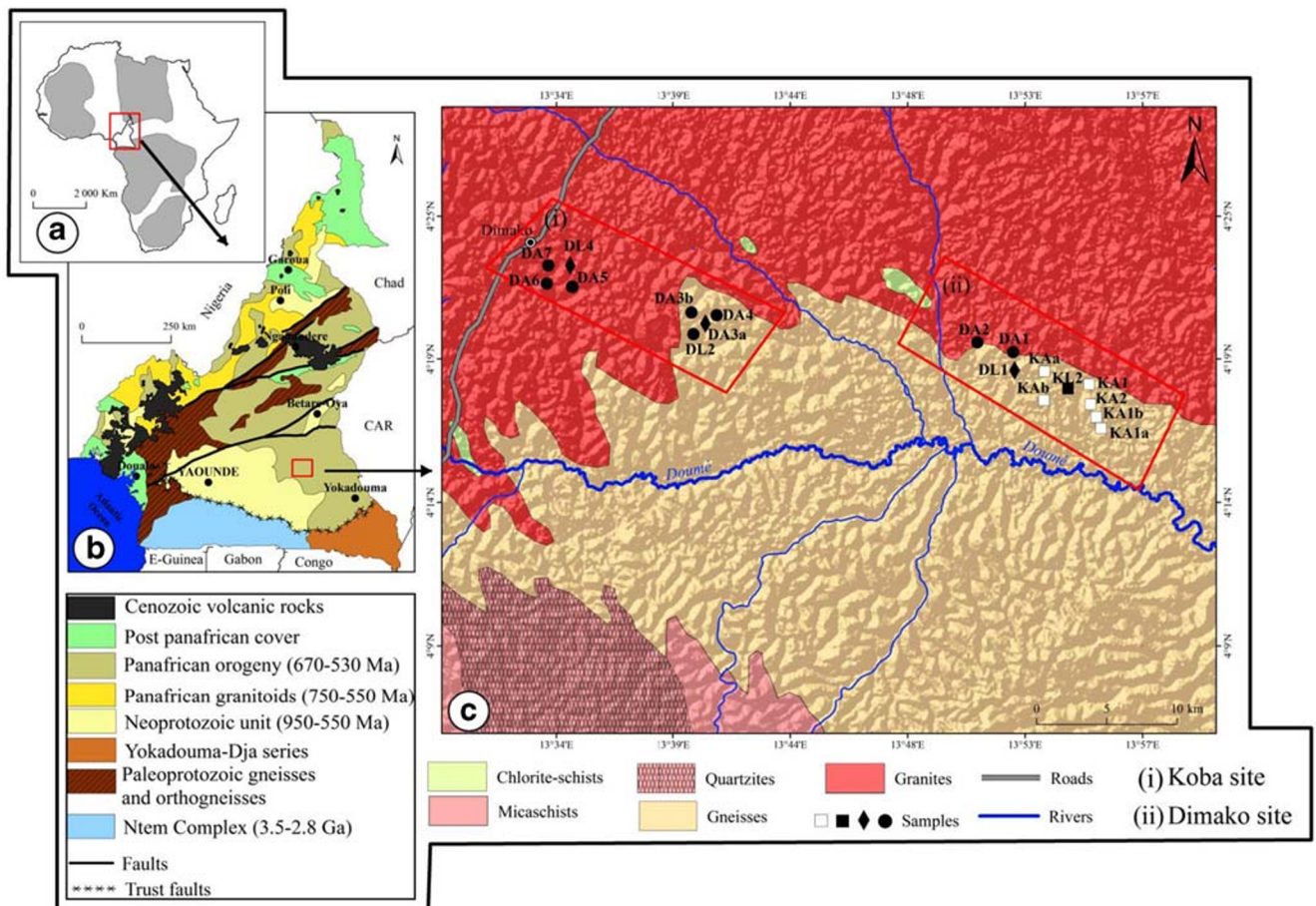
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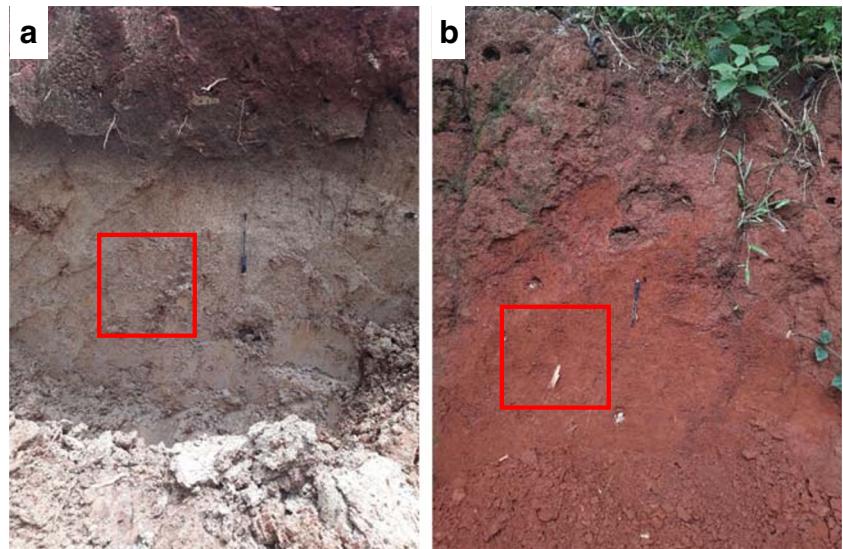
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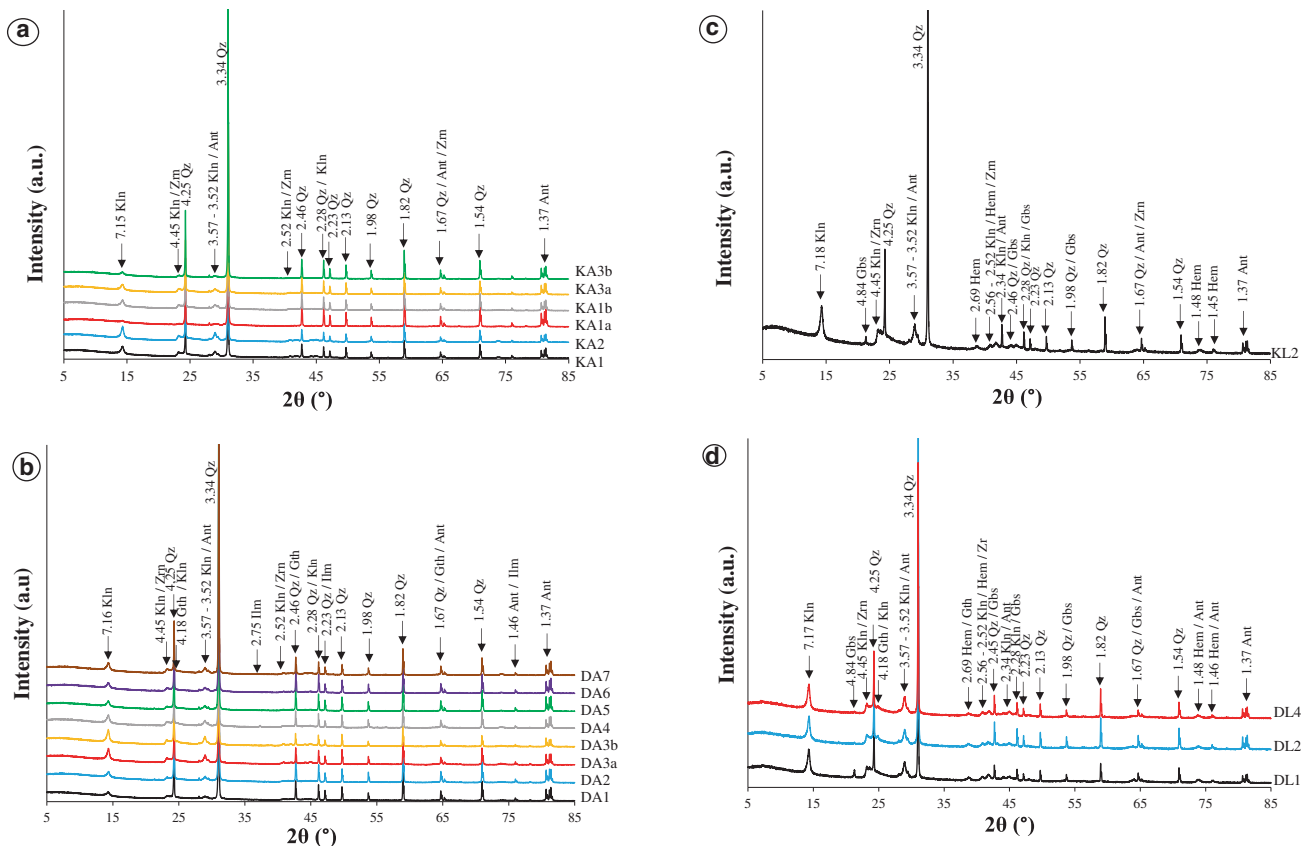
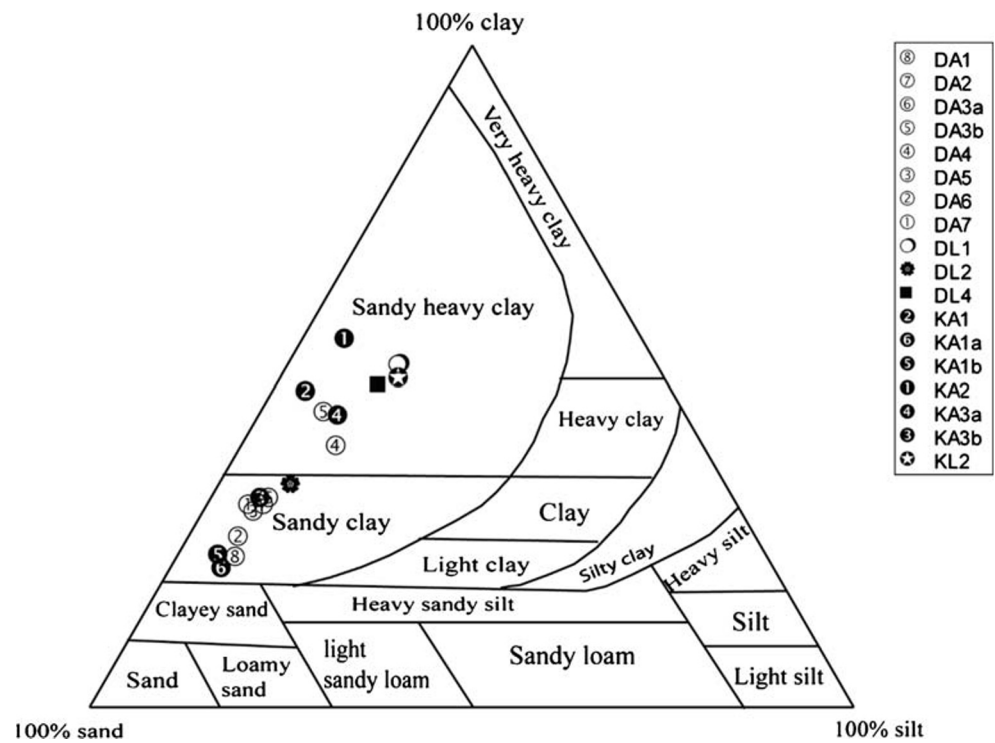


**Fig. 1** a) Location of Cameroon relative to African cratons. b) Geological map of Cameroon locating the study area (Toteu et al. 2001). c) Geological map of Dimako showing sampling location (Asaah et al. 2015)

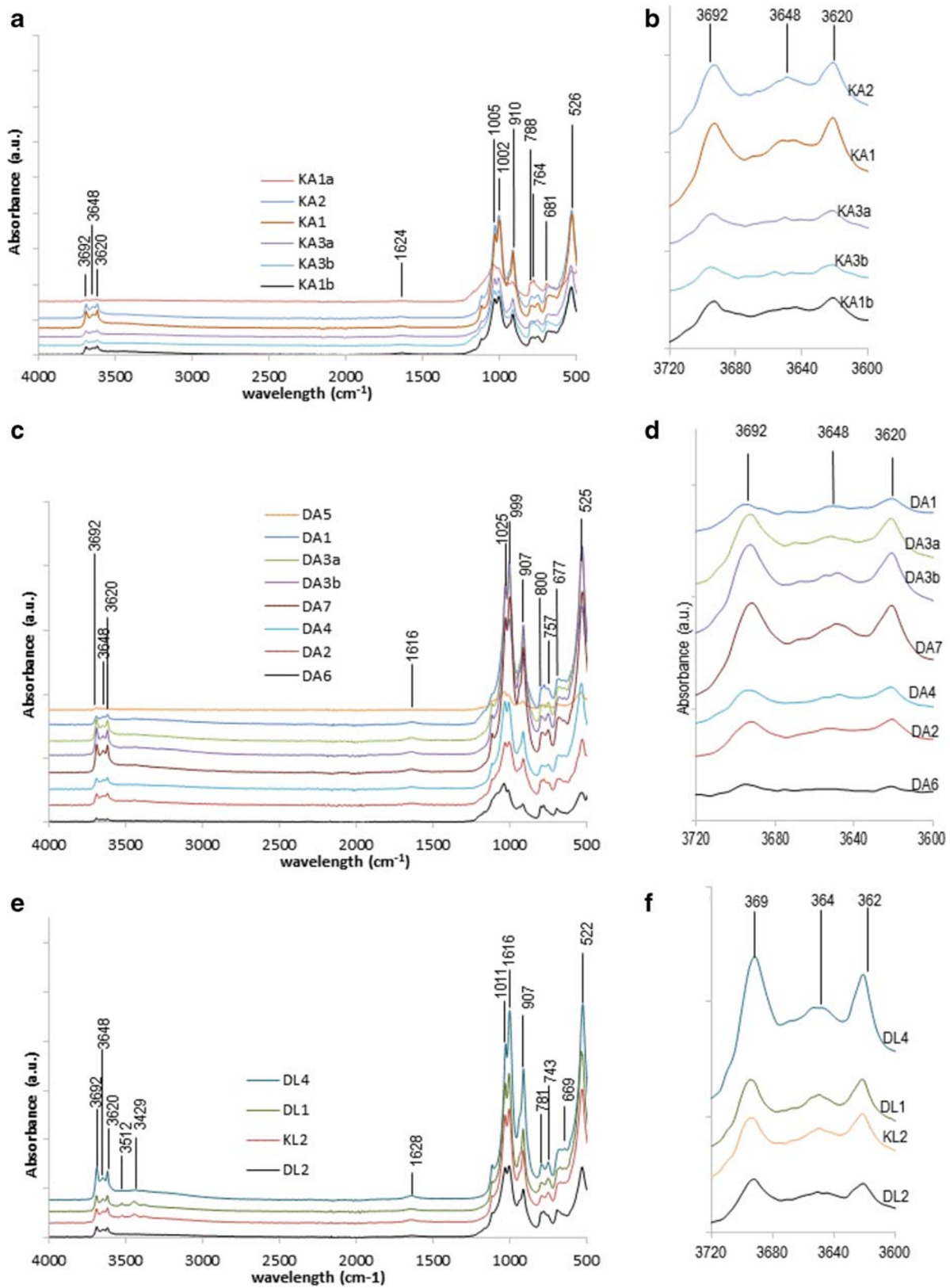
**Fig. 2** Typical profiles of gleysols (a) and ferralsols (b) at Dimako



**Fig. 3** Characterization of soil texture from Dimako using the ternary diagram

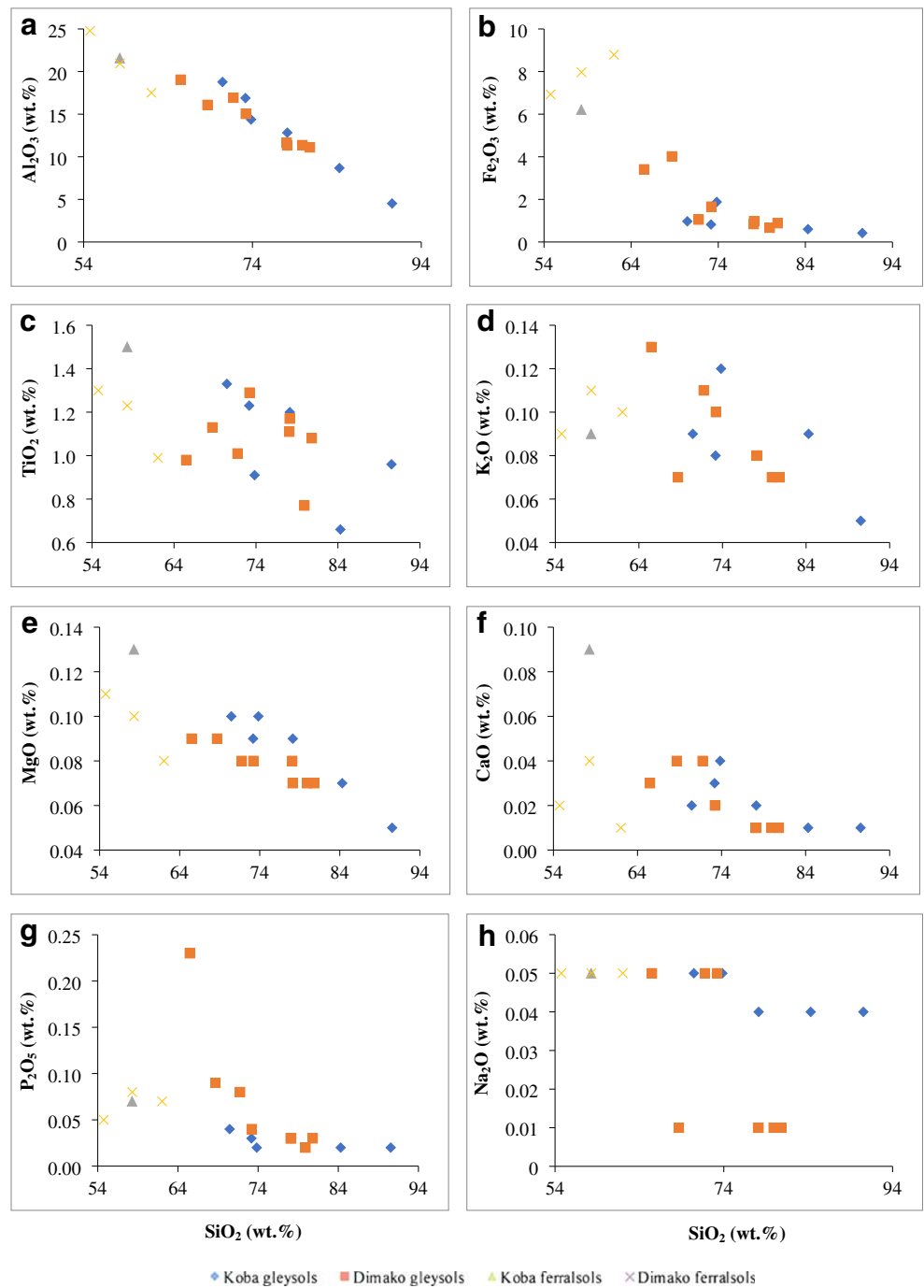


**Fig. 4** X-ray diffraction spectra of (a) Koba gleysols, (b) Dimako gleysols, and (c) Koba and Dimako ferralsols

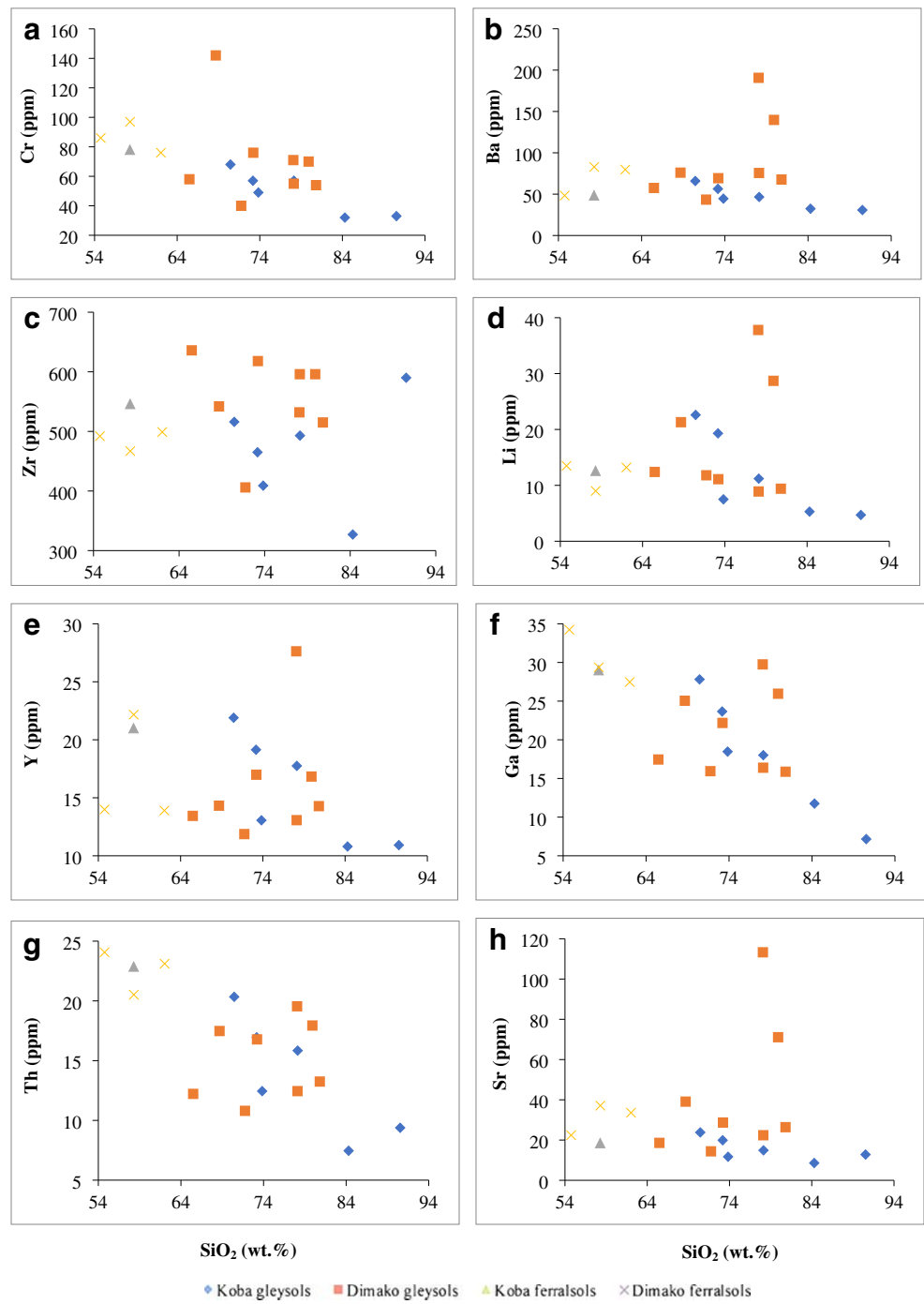


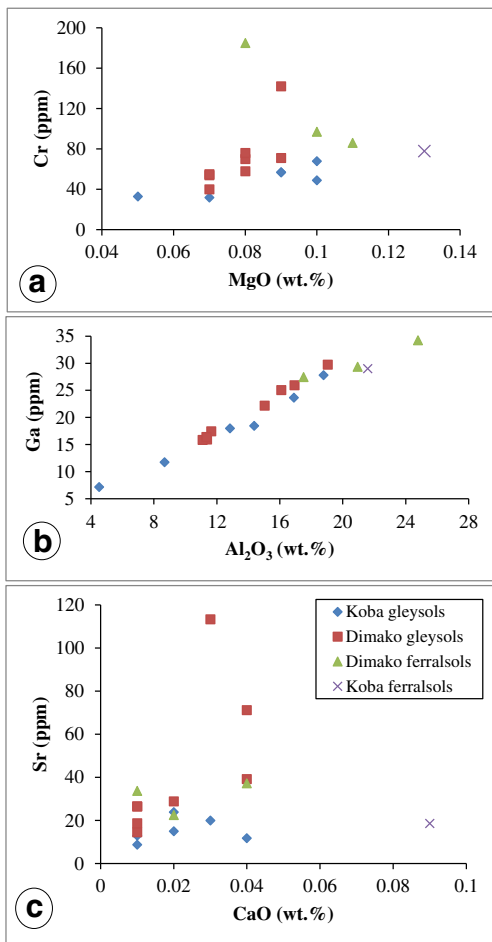
**Fig. 5** FT-IR spectra of gleysols and ferralsols between 500 and 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (a–c–e). b–d–f Diffuse reflectance IR spectra in the 3600–3720 cm<sup>-1</sup> region (KA, Koba gleysols; DA, Dimako gleysols; KL, Koba ferralsols; DL, Dimako ferralsols)

**Fig. 6** Binary plots silica vs. selected major elements



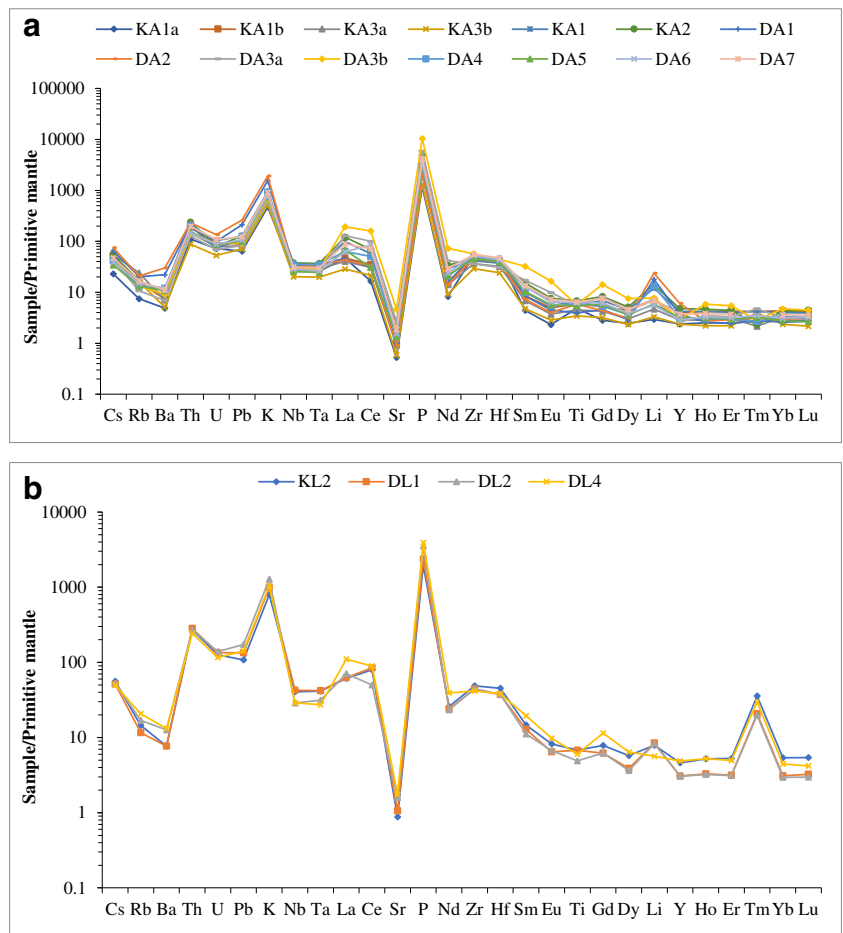
**Fig. 7** Binary plots of silica vs. selected trace elements





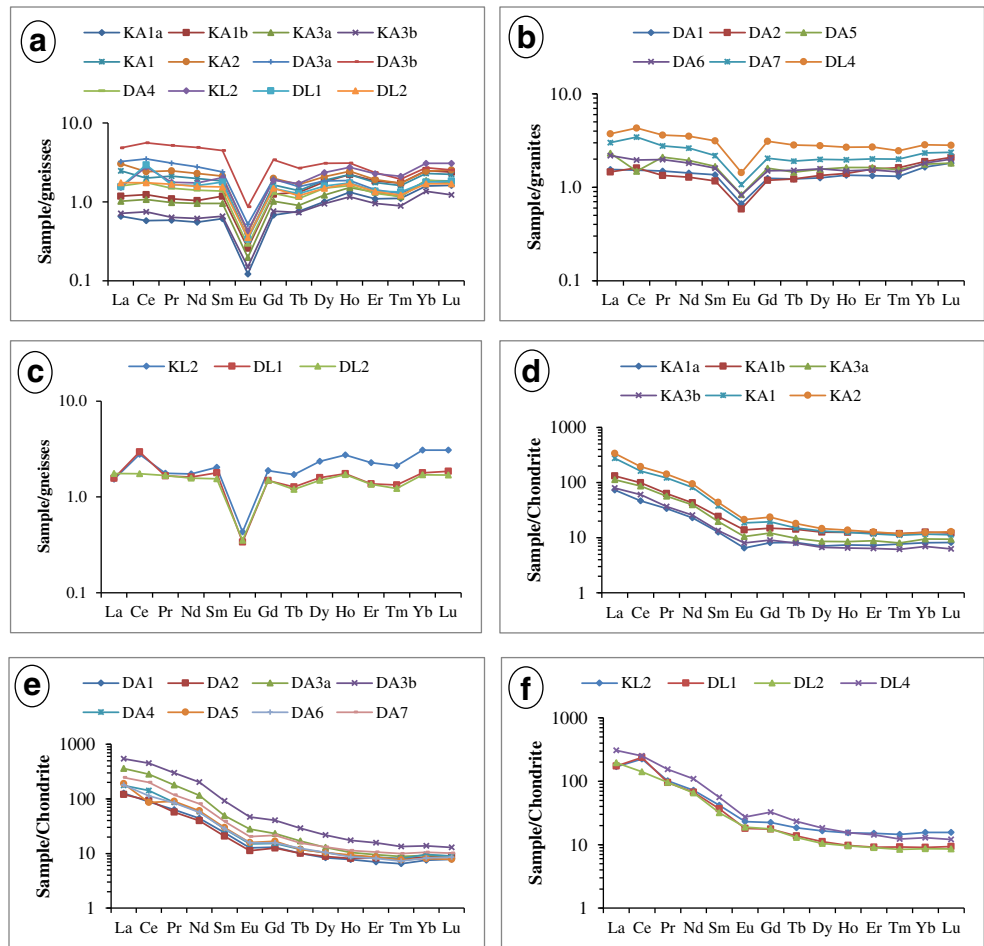
**Fig. 8** Binary diagrams of some major elements vs. some trace elements. a MgO vs. Cr. b Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> vs. Ga. c CaO vs. Sr

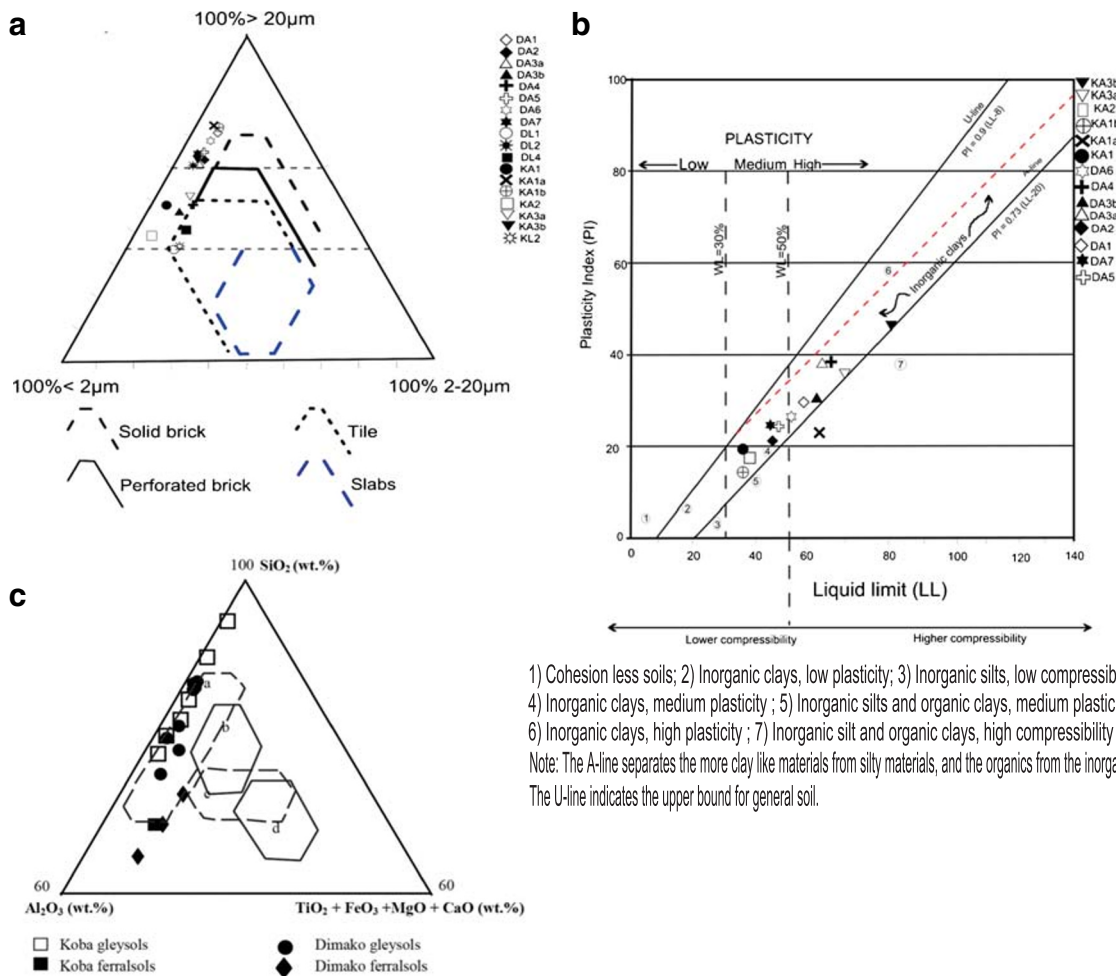
**Fig. 9** Primitive mantle-normalized (Sun and McDonough 1989) spider diagrams of trace elements for gleysols (a) and ferralsols (b)





**Fig. 10** Rare-earth element patterns of gleysols and ferralsols. a Gneiss-normalized. b Granite-normalized. c REE gneiss normalized spectra of ferralsols. REE chondrite normalized patterns of gleysols. d Koba site. e Dimako site. f ferralsols from Dimako (data normalization from McDonough and Sun 1995)





1) Cohesion less soils; 2) Inorganic clays, low plasticity; 3) Inorganic silts, low compressibility; 4) Inorganic clays, medium plasticity; 5) Inorganic silts and organic clays, medium plasticity; 6) Inorganic clays, high plasticity; 7) Inorganic silt and organic clays, high compressibility  
Note: The A-line separates the more clay like materials from silty materials, and the organics from the inorganics. The U-line indicates the upper bound for general soil.

**Fig. 11** Empirical diagrams. 1) Winkler and Niesper; 2) Position of gleysols and ferralsols in the Casagrande plasticity chart; 3) Defining suitable domains for types of tiles. a White stoneware tiles. b Red stoneware tiles. c and d Porous tiles (adapted from Fabbri and Fiori 1985)

**Fig. 12** Physicochemical properties of Dimako fired products. a–b Linear shrinkage (%). c–d Water absorption (%). e–f Flexural strength (MPa)

