

## Chapter 9: Examining the Point Data Objects

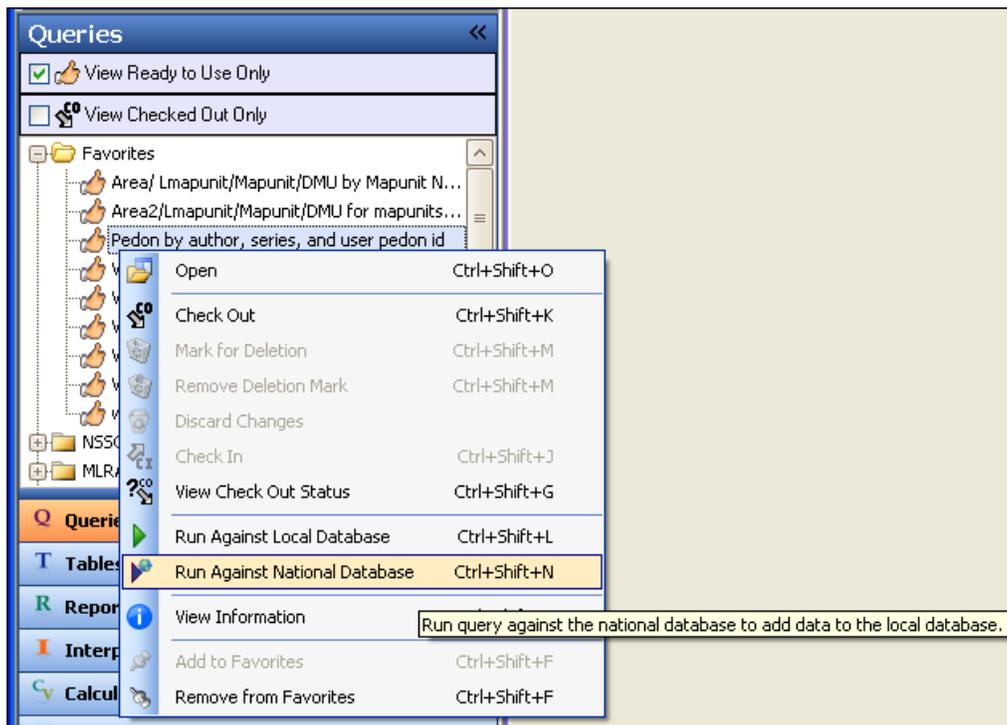
The Site, Pedon, Site Association, and Transect Objects contain numerous tables for entering and maintaining site and point data in NASIS. In NASIS, the Site, Pedon, Site Association, and Transect tables can be populated independently of the legend, map unit, and component data. However, the site/pedon is linked to the legend/mapunit/component data. The site is linked to the legend and map unit, and the pedon is linked to the component.

Point data can be entered directly into NASIS6, imported from PedonPC, or imported from approved spreadsheets. Importing pedon data is discussed in Chapter 10.

This chapter provides a scenario-based exercise designed to explore the point data objects. The user can follow along exactly as written or can utilize data from their survey area.

### Loading Existing Site and Pedon Records

1. The first step is to populate the local database with pedon data. Choose the national query “Pedon by author, series, and user pedon id” and run it against the national database. Select “Pedon” as the target table. In this example, the query is pinned to the Favorites list.



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2. Choose “Pedon” as the target table. In the parameter fields, enter the describer’s name (use wildcards if necessary) and use an asterisk for both the Soil Name as Sampled and the User Pedon ID fields. This loads all pedons associated with the describer “\*finnell\*.”

**Selections for Running Query Pedon/Site/Transect by author, series, and user pedon id**

Target Tables:  Site  Pedon  Transect

Describer's Name (MATCHES): \*finnell\*

Soil Name As Sampled (MATCHES): \*

User Pedon ID (MATCHES): \*

Description: Use this query to select pedons by the authors name, and soil sampled as name. Target the Pedon, and either the Site or Site observation tables to load the related data. Also prompts for user pedon\_id. If pedonid has been used consistently this field can also be used to limit the selected

Query: 

```
1 FROM site, siteobs, pedon, outer transect;
2 WHERE pedon.describers_name IMATCHES *finnell*;
3 pedon.soil_name_as_sampled IMATCHES *;
```

Run Cancel

3. The local database setup appears. It identifies those sites, pedons, and transects that are available to download from the national database. View the Status Messages Panel to verify the number of pedons, sites, and transects. Then click “Accept.”

**Local Database**

Run queries against the national database to select more data.

Accept

Project	Technical Soil Service	Legend	Mapunit	Data Mapunit	Site	Pedon	Transect	Site Association	Distribution Metadata
Location	User Pedon ID	Pedon Record Origin	Describer's Name	Soil Name As Sampled	Correlat				
National	99KS161007	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller, M.D. Ransom, J.C. ...	Benfield					
National	94MO197008	Converted from PDP 3.x	Henry Ferguson Kenneth Gregg Jam...	Bevier					
National	92KS129002	Converted from PDP 3.x	Jim McNowell, Chad Remley, Bob Tri...	Bigbow					
National	05NE111010		R. HAMMER, A. PEREZ, C.MARKLEY...	Birdwood					
National	05NE111010		R. HAMMER, A. PEREZ, C.MARKLEY...	Birdwood					
National	01KS161006	NASIS	B. Evans, B. Plinsky, L. Sabata, J.C....	Bismarckgrove					
National	01KS177005	NASIS	B. Evans, B. Plinsky, L. Miller, J.C. R...	Bismarckgrove					
National	01KS177010	NASIS	B. Evans, B. Plinsky, L. Miller, J.C. R...	Bismarckgrove					
National	02KS087003	NASIS	Bruce Evans, Bill Wehmueller, Chad ...	Bismarckgrove					
National	01KS177010	NASIS	B. Evans, B. Plinsky, L. Miller, J.C. R...	Bismarckgrove					
National	01KS177005	NASIS	B. Evans, B. Plinsky, L. Miller, J.C. R...	Bismarckgrove					
National	02KS087003	NASIS	Bruce Evans, Bill Wehmueller, Chad ...	Bismarckgrove					

Record 33 of 769

Status Messages

Preparing query "Pedon by author, series, and user pedon id"...

Running national query for target table "Pedon"...

Number of data objects found:

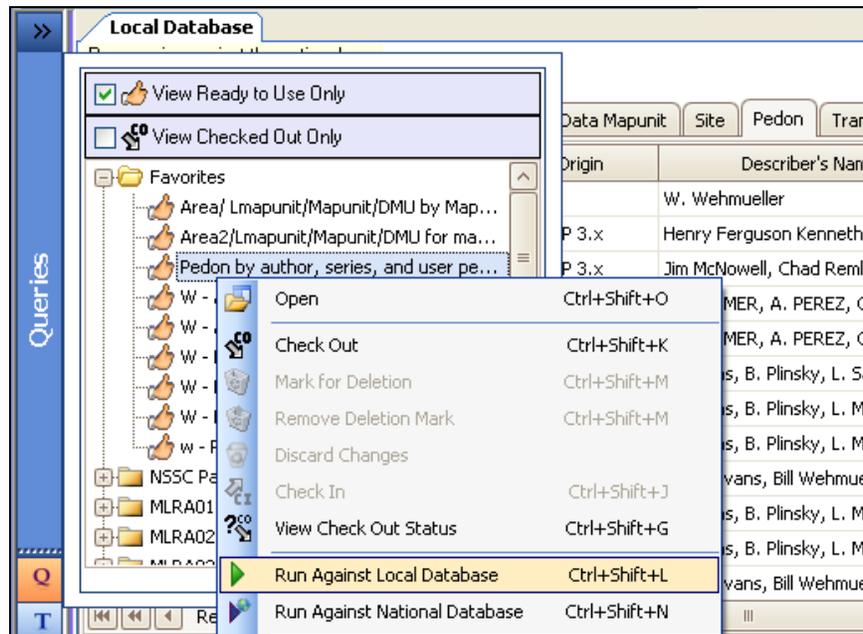
- Site: 270
- Pedon: 271
- Transect: 5

Number to download

Status Messages Local Conflicts Upload Conflicts Validation Results

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- The query is run a second time against the local database using the same parameters. This loads pedon data from the local database into the selected set.



Note the additional target tables, which now include the Pedon, Site, and Transect tables.

**Selections for Running Query Pedon/Site/Transect by author, series, and user pedon id**

Target Tables:

- Site
- Site Observation
- Pedon
- Transect

Describer's Name (MATCHES): \*finnell\*

Soil Name As Sampled (MATCHES): \*

User Pedon ID (MATCHES): \*

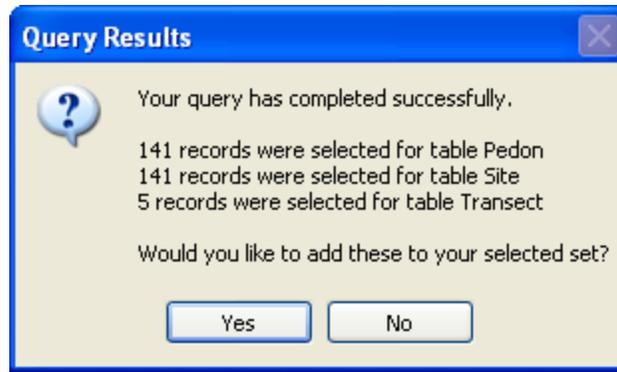
Description: Use this query to select pedons by the authors name, and soil sampled as name. Target the Pedon, and either the Site or Site observation tables to load the related data. Also prompts for user pedon\_id. If pedonid has been used consistently this field can also be used to limit the selected

Query:

```
1 FROM site, siteobs, pedon, outer trar
2 WHERE pedon.describers_name IMATCHES
3 pedon.soil_name_as_sampled IMATCHES
```

Buttons: Run, Cancel, Check Out

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5. Click "Yes" to accept the results.
6. From the Tables Explorer Panel, open the Site, Pedon, and Transect tables.

		User Site ID ↑	Lat. Degrees	Lat. Minutes	Lat. Seconds	Lat. Direction	Long. Degrees	Long. Minutes	Long. Seconds	Long. Direction
		01KS161006								
		01KS177005	39	7	14.62	north	95	55	28.28	west
P		01KS177005	39	7	14.62	north	95	55	28.28	west
		01KS177010	39	7	0.45	north	95	59	3.43	west
P		01KS177010	39	7	0.45	north	95	59	3.43	west
		02KS087003	39	4	1.01	north	95	22	56.89	west
P		02KS087003	39	4	1.01	north	95	22	56.89	west
P		91KS155007	38	0	40.00	north	97	55	20.00	west

## Examining the Site Tables

The Site table describes the location and characteristics of that particular geographic location. A site may be a specific location, such as a point where a soil profile description is taken, or it may have some spatial area that is chosen to be treated as a single point. Various kinds of data, such as soil profile descriptions, lab data, vegetative data, and so forth, may be linked to a site in this database.

1. Open the Site tab.
2. Use the “View Information” option to obtain information about the Site table. This option is located on the Table Editor Menu or the Table Editor Toolbar.

	User Site ID ↑	Lat. Degrees	Lat. Minutes	Lat. Seconds	Lat. Direction	Long. Degrees	Long. Minutes
	01KS161006						
	01KS177005	39	7	14.62	north	95	
P	01KS177005	39	7	14.62	north	95	
	01KS177010	39	7	0.45	north	95	
P	01KS177010	39	7	0.45	north	95	
	02KS087003	39	4	1.01	north	95	
P	02KS087003	39	4	1.01	north	95	
P	91KS155007	38	0	40.00	north	97	

3. Scroll to the right and examine the various columns in the Site table. Use the “View Information” option for an explanation of each column.
4. Click on the plus sign (+) or choose the choice list to open the child tables.

	User Site ID ↑	RaCA Site ID	RaCA Soil Group ID	DSP Plot ID	Plot Configuration	Plot Baseline Azimuth	Plot Baseline Length	Plot Width	Plot Radius
P	00KS027007								
P	01KS061001								

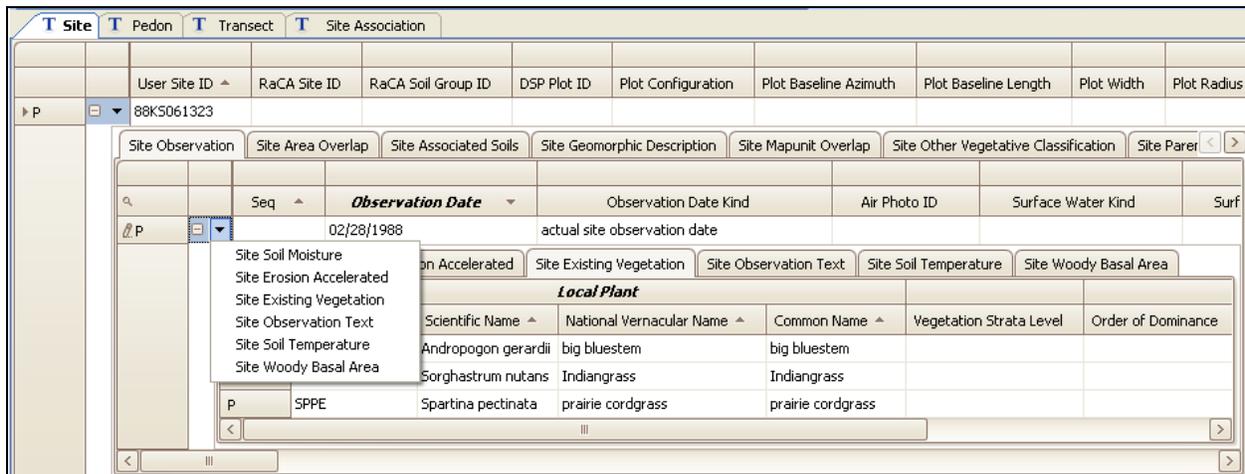
- Site Observation
- Site Area Overlap
- Site Associated Soils
- Site Geomorphic Description
- Site Mapunit Overlap
- Site Other Vegetative Classification
- Site Parent Material
- Site Text

Observation Date	Observation Date Kind	Air Photo ID	Surface Water Kind	Surf
01	actual site observation date	10		

**NOTE:** The Site Observation table records the date that the various observation or analytical data were collected for the specific site or location. Soil or site properties that may change with time are also recorded here. If a site is revisited at a later date for additional data collection, a new row with the appropriate date is entered in this table. Child tables exist for properties that may have multiple entries. Click on the plus sign to open and view all the child tables.

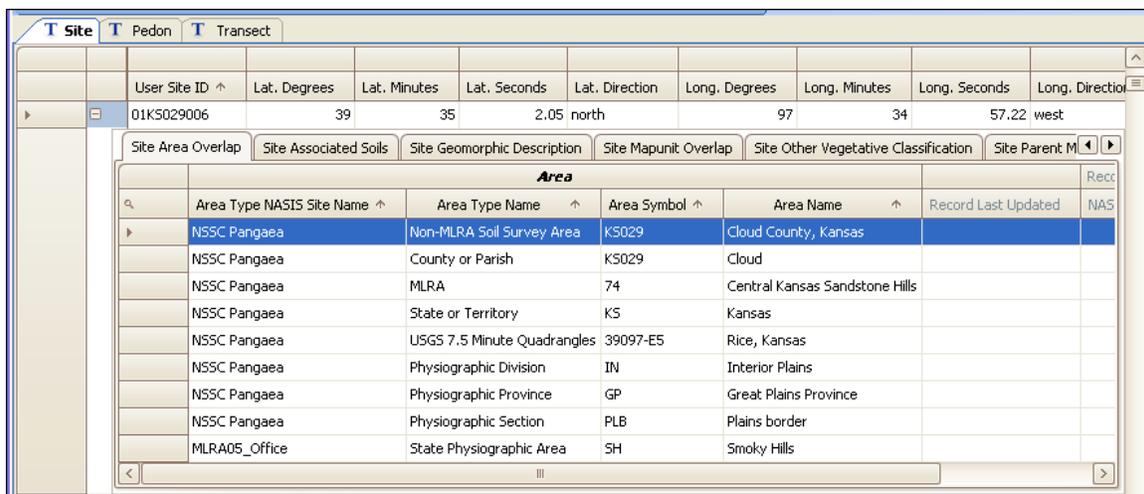
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There are six child tables under the Site Observation table. These tables allow the user to revisit a site and collect additional or ongoing data by date.



NOTE: The Site Soil Moisture table describes the soil moisture profile at this site at the time of observation. A soil moisture profile may be recorded on different dates. Each observation date is a new row that has the observation recorded for that specific date. This same concept is used for the Site Erosion Accelerated, Site Existing Vegetation, Site Observation Text, and the Site Soil Temperature tables.

5. Use the “View Information” menu option or toolbar button to examine the information on each table or other columns in these tables.
6. Click on the Site Area Overlap tab. This table is used to record the geographic spatial area overlaps, such as MLRA, county, State, or soil survey area in which the specific site occurs. This choice list comes from the Area Type Object.



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- Click on the Site Geomorphic Description tab. This table is populated with the various geomorphic feature types used to describe the site. The choice lists come from the Geomorphic Feature Type Object.

User Site ID ↑	Lat. Degrees	Lat. Minutes	Lat. Seconds	Lat. Direction	Long. Degrees	Long. Minutes	Long. Seconds	Long. Direction
01K5029006	39	35	2.05	north	97	34	57.22	west

Geomorphic Feature								Record Last Updated	NASIS User
Feature Type ↑	Feature Name (singular) ↑	Feature Modifier	Feature ID	Exists on Feature ID	Record Last Updated	NASIS User	Record Last Updated	NASIS User	
Landform	flood plain		2	1					
Landscape	river valley		1						

- Click on the Site Parent Material tab. This table is populated with the various parent materials that form the soil at the site. Multiple parent materials can be recorded using “Vertical Order.”

Vertical Order ↑	Top Depth	Bottom Depth	Textural Modifier	General Modifier	Kind	Origin	Weathering	Record Last Updated	NASIS User
1			coarse-silty		alluvium				

- Click on the remaining tables, scrolling through each table to view the columns associated with a specific table. Use the “View Information” menu option or toolbar button to examine the information on each table. Use the “View Information” option on the right-click menu for individual columns to examine the information on each column.

## Examining the Link Between Sites and Map Units

Click on the Site Mapunit Overlap tab. This table links the site to the specific map unit from the soil survey in which the site was described. Scroll through the table and view the various columns.

The first few columns identify the legend in which the site is linked.

Area Type NASIS Site Name ↑	Area Type Name ↑	Area Symbol ↑	Area Name ↑	Survey Status ↑	Geographic Application
N55C Pangaea	Non-MLRA Soil Survey Area	K5029	Cloud County, Kansas	update needed	current wherever m...

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Scrolling to the right, the table identifies the map unit, within the specific legend, where the site was described.

The screenshot shows the NASIS software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Site', 'Pedon', and 'Transect'. Below the tabs is a table with columns for 'User Site ID', 'Lat. Degrees', 'Lat. Minutes', 'Lat. Seconds', 'Lat. Direction', 'Long. Degrees', 'Long. Minutes', 'Long. Seconds', and 'Long. Direction'. The first row of data is highlighted in blue and contains the following values: '01KS029006', '39', '35', '2.05', 'north', '97', '34', '57.22', and 'west'. Below the table, there are several tabs: 'Site Associated Soils', 'Site Geomorphic Description', 'Site Mapunit Overlap', 'Site Other Vegetative Classification', 'Site Parent Material', and 'Site Text'. The 'Site Mapunit Overlap' tab is selected, showing a table with columns: 'National Mapunit Symbol', 'Mapunit Name', 'Mapunit Status', 'Mapunit Symbol', and 'Record Last Updated'. The first row of data in this table is: '1wwq', 'CARR FINE SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED', 'additional', 'CA', and an empty cell.

User Site ID ↑	Lat. Degrees	Lat. Minutes	Lat. Seconds	Lat. Direction	Long. Degrees	Long. Minutes	Long. Seconds	Long. Direction
01KS029006	39	35	2.05	north	97	34	57.22	west

National Mapunit Symbol ↑	Mapunit Name ↑	Mapunit Status ↑	Mapunit Symbol ↑	Record Last Updated
1wwq	CARR FINE SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	additional	CA	

The choices in this table are controlled by the local database. The local database must be populated with the legend(s) and the map unit(s) in order to link the site to a map unit.

## Examining the Pedon Tables

1. Click on the Pedon tab.

Site/Site Observation									
		User Site ID	Site Rec ID	Observation Date	Observation Date Kind	Site Observation Rec ID	User Pedon ID	Pedon Record Origin	Describer's
P	+	89K5061559	136392	12/04/1989	actual site observation date	135784	89K5061559	Converted from PDP 3.x	H. Campbell
P	+	01K5061002	32688	03/29/2001	actual site observation date	32635	01K5061002	NASIS	W. Wehmueller
P	+	01K5061001	32687	03/29/2001	actual site observation date	32634	01K5061001	NASIS	W. Wehmueller
P	+	85K5061526	12249	05/09/1985	actual site observation date	12194	85K5061526	Converted from PDP 3.x	M. Horsch
P	+	85K5061413	12245	05/09/1985	actual site observation date	12190	85K5061413	Converted from PDP 3.x	M. Horsch
P	+	92K5061011	10932	08/12/1992	actual site observation date	10877	92K5061011	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller
P	+	92K5061008	10929	03/17/1992	actual site observation date	10874	92K5061008	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller
P	+	92K5061006	10927	03/02/1992	actual site observation date	10872	92K5061006	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller
P	+	92K5061001	10922	03/02/1992	actual site observation date	10867	92K5061001	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller
P	+	91K5061992	10694	08/07/1991	actual site observation date	10639	91K5061992	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller, M.D.
P	+	91K5061002ksu	10692	02/22/1991	actual site observation date	10637	91K5061002ksu	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller
P	+	91K5061001ksu	10691	02/22/1991	actual site observation date	10636	91K5061001ksu	Converted from PDP 3.x	W. Wehmueller

2. The Pedon table contains soil profile information collected at the time it was described. The first few columns in the Pedon table contain the lineage link to the Site and Site Observation tables. The Pedon table is linked to the Site table through the Site Observation table. Scroll to the right to view the remaining columns found in the Pedon table.

Pedon								
		Describer's Name	Soil Name As Sampled	Correlated Soil Name	Taxon Kind	Pedon Type	Pedon Purpose	Pedon #
P	+	H. Campbell	Reading			Sort Ascending Sort Descending Clear Sorting Group By This Column Show Group By Box Remove This Column Freeze column Hide Column Hidden Columns Best Fit Best Fit (all columns) Filter Editor... Find/Replace View Information	pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Konza	Konza	series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Irwin	Irwin	series		pedon description	
P	+	M. Horsch	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	M. Horsch	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Benfield				pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller, M.D. Ransom, C. Watts	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Hobbs				pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Kahola				pedon description	
P	+	R. Plinsky	Konza		series		pedon description	
P	+	R. Plinsky	Ladysmith				pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Konza	Konza	series		pedon description	
P	+	W. Wehmueller	Crete				pedon description	

3. Use the "View Information" menu option or toolbar button to examine the information on each table. Use the "View Information" option on the right-click menu for individual columns to examine the information on each column.
4. After examining the Pedon table, click the plus sign (+) button or the choice list to open the Pedon child tables. The child tables open to the Pedon Horizon table.

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The screenshot shows the NASIS software interface with the 'Pedon' tab selected. The main table displays two pedon records:

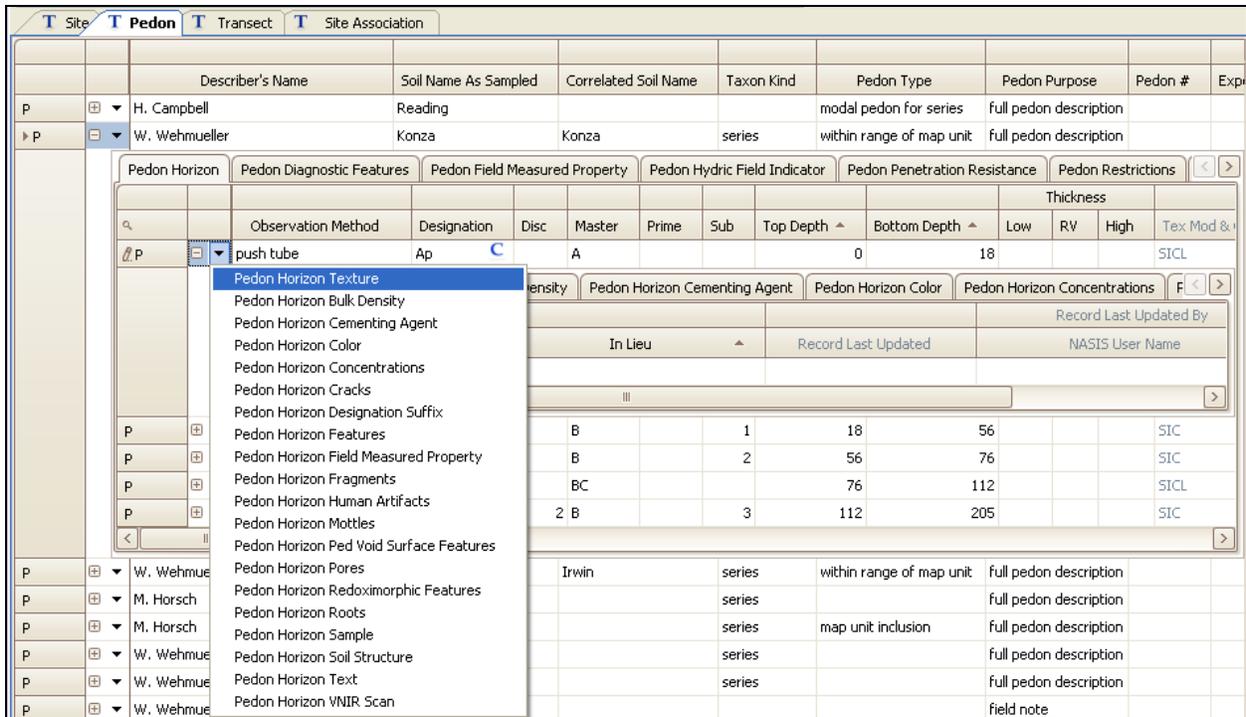
	Describer's Name	Soil Name As Sampled	Correlated Soil Name	Taxon Kind	Pedon Type	Pedon Purpose	Pedon #	Exp
P	H. Campbell	Reading			modal pedon for series	full pedon description		
P	W. Wehmueller	Konza	Konza	series	within range of map unit	full pedon description		

Below the main table, a list of child tables is shown on the left, and a detailed view of the 'Pedon Horizon' table is shown on the right:

Designation	Disc	Master	Prime	Sub	Top Depth ^	Bottom Depth ^	Thickness			Tex Mod &+
							Low	RV	High	
Ap	C	A			0	18				SICL
Bt1	C	B		1	18	56				SIC
Bt2	C	B		2	56	76				SIC
Bck	C	BC			76	112				SICL
2Bt3	C	2 B		3	112	205				SIC

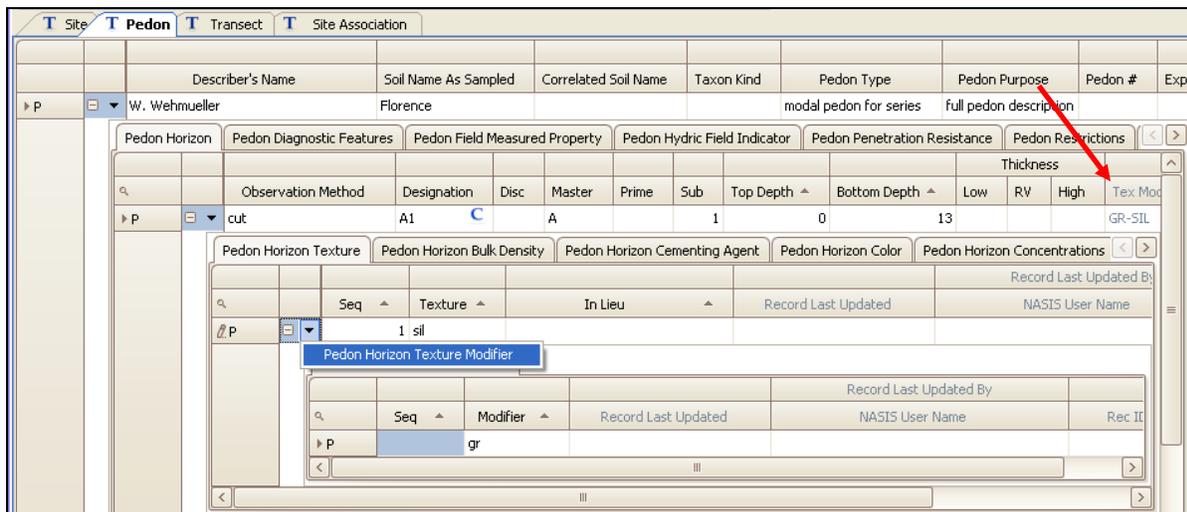
5. The Pedon Horizon table identifies the described horizons. Scroll through the table to review the many fields available for population. Use the "View Information" option to identify population needs for specific columns.
6. Horizons that have two distinct parts, such as E/B or E & Bt, are recorded twice. The characteristics of the first part are populated in one record. Then in a second row, using the same horization, depths, and thicknesses, the characteristics of the second part are populated. This is the only location and the only time this population rule is used. This population rule is NOT used in the Component Horizon table.
7. Click through the remaining Pedon child tables and scroll through each table to become familiar with the columns. In NASIS 6, new columns have been placed in the Pedon Horizon table. Use the "View Information" menu option or toolbar button to examine the information on each table or column.
8. Return to the Pedon Horizon table. Use the plus sign (+) or choice list button to open the Pedon Horizon child tables. The child tables open to the Pedon Horizon Texture table; however, the choice list can be used to select a specific child table.

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NOTE: Textures or the terms used *in lieu* of texture are populated in the Pedon Horizon Texture table.

9. Click through the remaining Pedon Horizon child tables, scrolling through each table to become familiar with the columns. Use the “View Information” menu option or toolbar button or the right-click menu to examine the information in each table or column.
10. After examining the Pedon Horizon child tables, return to the Pedon Horizon Texture table and click the plus sign (+) or choice list button to open the Pedon Horizon Texture child table. The child tables open to the Pedon Horizon Texture Modifier table.



- The Pedon Horizon Texture Modifier table is displayed. The texture modifier and class column (“Tex Mod & Class”) in the Pedon Horizon table (see red arrow in the image above) is a calculated field based on the texture term in the Pedon Horizon Texture table and the textural modifier in the Pedon Horizon Texture Modifier table.

## Examining the Link Between Pedons and Components

Pedons are linked to a component. The component should be within the data mapunit where the pedon was described. The following steps require the linked component to be in the local database. The pedon is linked to a component through the Component Pedon table.

- Load the component into the selected set.

DMU Description	HEL (obsolete)	HEL Water (obsolete)	HEL Wind (obsolete)	Interpretive Focus	Order of Mapping	Prod Index	CT Septic Potential	IA
061BEwaw	highly erodible	highly erodible	not highly erodible					

Component	Data Mapunit Certification History	Data Mapunit Crop Yield	Data Mapunit Text
061BEwaw			

Comp %	Low	RV	High	Component Name	Local Phase	Taxon Kind	Major Component	SIR phase - obsolete	Slope Gradient	Low	RV	High	Slo
28				Florence		series	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5.0	10.0		15.0	

- Verify that the data mapunit is checked out and open the Component Pedon child table.

User Site ID	Site Rec ID	Observation Date	Observation Date Kind	Site Observation Rec ID	User Pedon ID	Describer's Name	Soil
88K5061139	10284	03/07/1988	actual site observation date	10229	88K5061139	W. Wehmuller	Flor

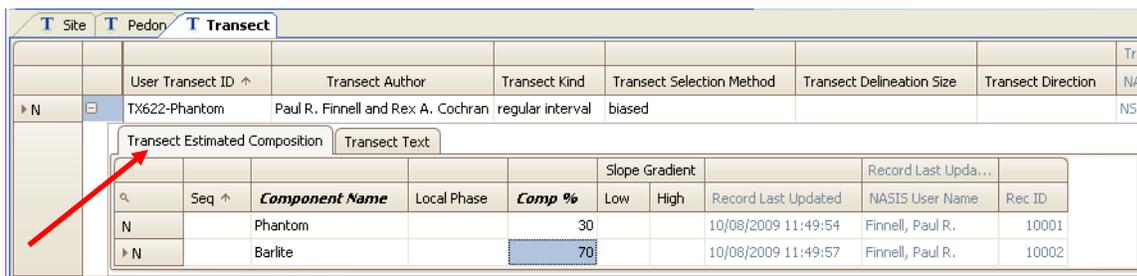
Site NASIS Site Name	User Site ID	Site Rec ID	Observation Date
MLRA05_Office	88K5061139	10284	03/07/1988
MLRA05_Office	88K5061140	10285	03/01/1988
MLRA05_Office	88K5061144	10289	07/13/1988

- Use the choice list to select the appropriate pedon(s) to be linked to the component. This choice list is controlled by the pedons stored in the local database. After selecting the pedons, identify the one pedon that is the “representative” pedon for the taxonomic unit description. All other pedons are documentation supporting the component ranges.

## Examining the Transect Tables

The Transect table is used to capture and manage the transect information (kind, selection method, delineation size, and direction). The Transect Text table allows entry of related notes. Transects are created in the Transect Object table but the individual transect stops are recorded in the Pedon table. Enter the information in the Transect table then populate the Pedon table. Enter the stop number and the interval in the Pedon table.

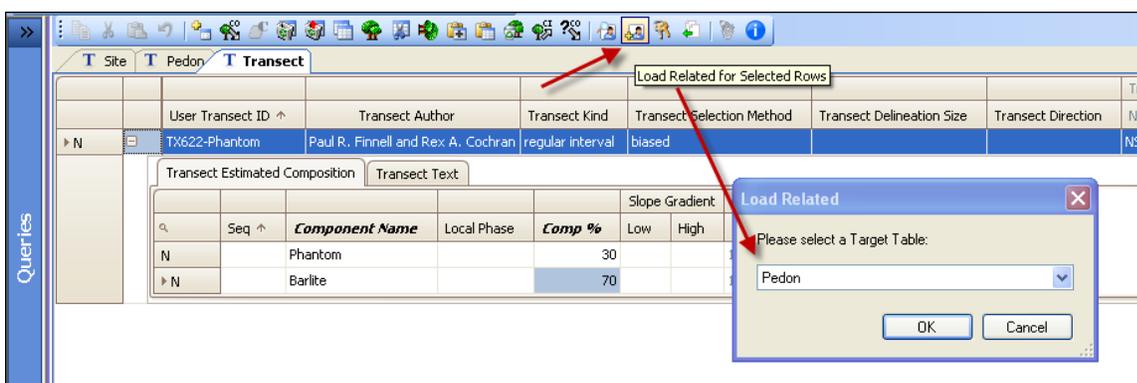
1. Open the Transect table to view this table and its child tables. Notice the child tables named Transect Estimated Composition and Transect Text.



2. Use the “View Information” menu option or toolbar button to examine the information in each table or column.

The “Load Related for Selected Rows” function can be used to load the pedons from the local database into the selected set for those pedons linked to the specific transect. If the pedons are in the selected set, then the “Find Related for Selected Rows” function can be used to find the specific pedons in the Pedon table.

3. Highlight a transect record in the Transect table and choose either function. Choose the Pedon table from the “Load Related” choice list.



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## 4. Return to the Pedon table.

		Transect							
		User Transect ID	Transect Author	Transect Rec ID	Transect Stop Nu...	Transect Interval	User Pedon ID	Soil Name As Sampled	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	1	161.0	S82-TX622-001	Phantom	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	2	161.0	S82-TX622-002	Phantom-like	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	3	161.0	S82-TX622-003	Phantom	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	4	161.0	S82-TX622-004	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	5	161.0	S82-TX622-005	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	6	161.0	S82-TX622-006	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	7	161.0	S82-TX622-007	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	8	161.0	S82-TX622-008	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	9	161.0	S82-TX622-009	Barlite	
P	⊞	TX622-Phantom	Paul R. Finnell and Rex A. Cochran	70259	10	161.0	S82-TX622-010	Barlite	

NOTE: This view of the Pedon table has been modified. The Transect band was moved to the left side of the table. The Transect band includes the three columns from the Transect table identifying the “User Transect ID,” authors, and “Transect RecID.” In addition, the “Transect Stop Number” and the “Transect Interval” found in the Pedon table were moved to columns in association with the soil name.

## Examining the Site Association Tables

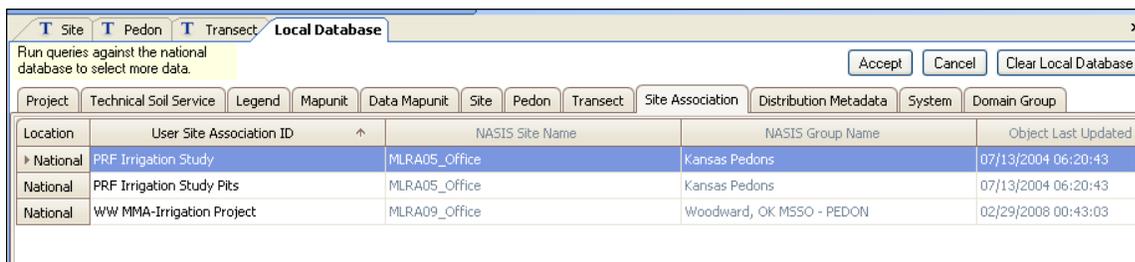
The Site Association table is used to record natural or artificial groupings of sites (e.g., research sites, project sites, RaCA sites, etc.). The purpose of the Site Association table is to efficiently query a set of sites. Types of association may be created as needed by the user. The Site Association Site table records the identifier of a site that is a member of a particular site association. A site association may contain any number of sites, and a site may be a member of more than one site association.

To explain the use of the Site Association Object:

1. In the Queries Explorer, choose the national query “Site Association by Site Association ID” and run it against the national database. Choose the parameters in the following image.



2. The local database setup appears. Change to the Site Association tab.



3. Choose “Accept” to download the results to the local database.
4. Run the query on the local database to load the results into the selected set. Use the parameters in the following image to verify proper results.



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5. From the Table Explorer Panel, open the Site Association table. Then open the child table to view the Site Association Site table.

The screenshot displays the NASIS software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Site', 'Pedon', 'Transect', and 'Site Association'. The 'Site Association' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a table with columns: 'User Site Association ID', 'NASIS Site Name', 'NASIS Group Name', 'Object Last Updated', 'NASIS User Name', and 'Record Last Updated'. A row is selected with the following values: 'PRF Irrigation Study', 'MLRA05\_Office', 'Kansas Pedons', '07/13/2004 06:20:43', and 'Wehmuller, Bill'. Below this table, there are two sub-tables: 'Site Association Site' and 'Site Association Text'. The 'Site Association Site' sub-table is expanded, showing a table with columns: 'Associated Site User Site ID', 'Associated Site Rec ID', 'Record Last Updated', 'NASIS User Name', and 'Rec ID'. The data in this sub-table is as follows:

Associated Site User Site ID	Associated Site Rec ID	Record Last Updated	NASIS User Name	Rec ID
500K5055001-pit	27144			52616
500K5055006-pit	27145			52621
500K5055005	27146			52620
500K5055004	27147			52619
500K5055003	27148			52618
500K5055002	27149			52617
500K5055010	27150			52625
500K5055009	27151			52624
500K5055008	27152			52623
500K5055007	27153			52622
500K5193001-pit	27154			52646
500K5081001-pit	27159			52636
500K5081002	27160			52637

This example presents one method in using the Site Association table to group sites within a similar management project. This particular site association groups those pedons that were collected during the study of the influence of irrigation on soil development. Using a site association manages all the sites for quick access.

## Process Steps for Entering Point Data

1. Open the Site table and populate a row.
2. Open the Site Observation table and populate a row (date must be entered).
3. Open the Pedon table, insert a row, and use the choice list to link it to the site and site observation that was created in steps 1 and 2.
4. Populate the Pedon table.
5. Open the Pedon Horizon table and enter all horizons before leaving the table.
6. Open a Pedon Horizon child table and populate all horizons before moving to the next child table.

If the pedon is part of a transect, populate the Transect table first. This allows each pedon to be linked to the transect as the pedon is entered.

If the point data is part of a site association, create the site association after the sites are complete. Either copy all sites and paste into the Site Association Site table or populate the sites using the choice list found in the Site Association Site table.

“User Site ID” and “User Pedon ID” are populated using the format set forth on page 2 of the “Soil Survey Laboratory Information Manual” (available at [ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/NSSC/Lab\\_Info\\_Manual/ssir45.pdf](ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/NSSC/Lab_Info_Manual/ssir45.pdf)).