

OJT Training Module Cover Sheet

Title: 022 How to estimate and describe rock fragments on the soil surface (surface stoniness).

Type: Skill Knowledge

Performance Objective: Trainee will be able to:

- Determine the areal percentage of surface rock fragment cover.

Target Proficiency:

- Awareness Understanding Perform w/ Supervision
 Apply Independently Proficiency, can teach others

Trainer Preparation:

- Trainer should be familiar with the assigned reading/review material in the lesson plan that follows.

Special Requirements:

Initiate an external learning request with a SF-182 in Aglearn for this activity. Instructions and a template are located on the training webpages for OJT modules.

Prerequisite Modules:

None

Notes:

None

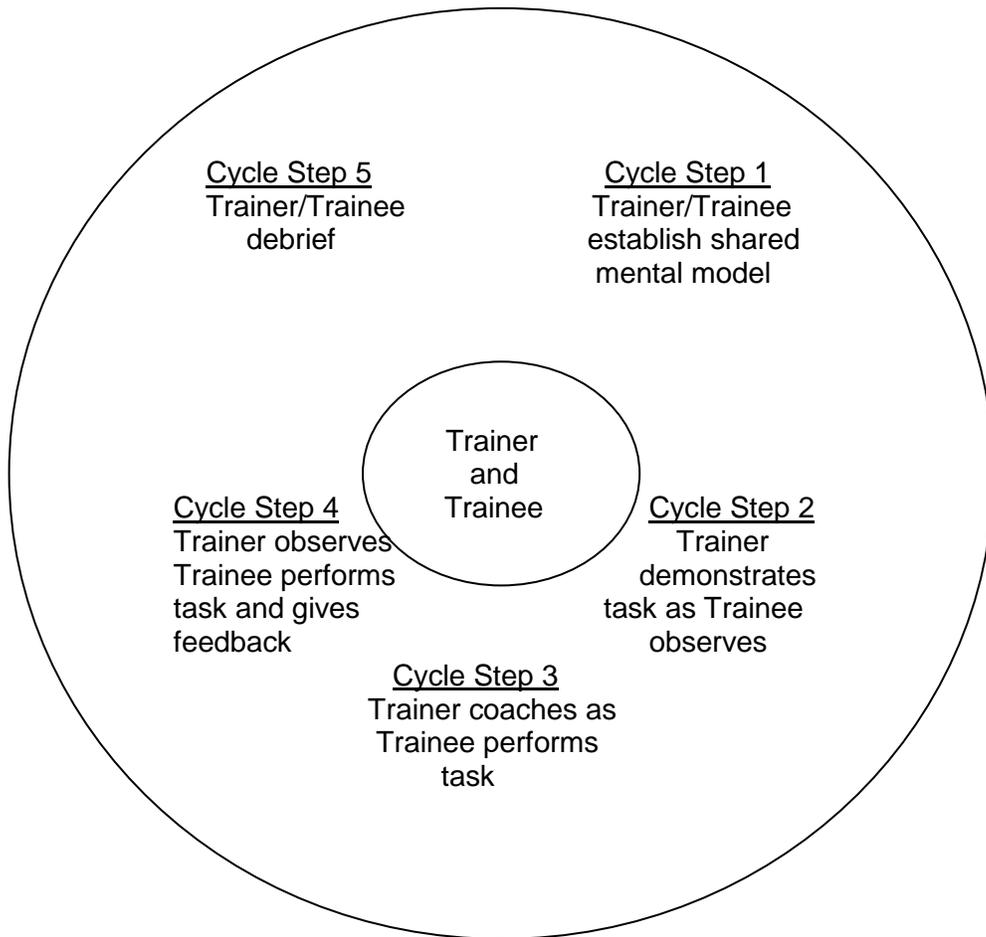
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The Five-Step OJT Cycle for Procedural Training (Skill)



OJT Module Lesson

Title: 022 How to estimate and describe rock fragments on the soil surface (surface stoniness).

WHAT	WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW, SAFETY, QUALITY
<p>Cycle step 1</p>	<p>Trainer and trainee review objective of the training and agree about what the trainee will be expected to learn and how the trainee should be able to use this knowledge.</p> <p>Trainee should access via the internet and review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Survey Manual, chapter 2, naming map units, section on rock fragments • Soil Survey Manual, chapter 3, section on rock fragments at the surface, including Table 3-12. • NSSH section 618 - Surface Fragments (scroll down to find it) <p>Trainer should note that in most instances rock fragments of concern are of stone size or larger. However, relate to trainee what is necessary in your survey area.</p>
<p>Cycle step 2</p>	<p>In a field setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainer demonstrates the line-intercept method for estimating surface rock fragment cover, with trainee. Any rock which intercepts the transect line for a length of more than 2 mm is recorded in terms of absolute length of transect occupied; transect lines are 3 to 10 m, depending on the size of fragments; the larger fragments require longer lines. • Conduct several replicate transects (e.g., conducted at each point on a component composition transect). Orient the line-transects to cover the greatest observed variation in fragment cover. • Trainer calculates the areal percentage of rock fragments with trainee (areal % of rock cover is $100 * (\sum r / L)$; r = length of rock intercepted in m, L = length of transect in m). • Trainer demonstrates the visual method of estimating surface rock fragment cover. • Trainer discusses other method(s) used locally in the survey area, advantages/disadvantages. • Trainer discusses and shows what is

	required for populating surface fragment table in NASIS.
Cycle step 3	Coach as the trainee attempts the line-intercept method and visual method in a new determination of rock fragment areal coverage.
Cycle step 4	Trainer observes trainee independently determining rock fragment surface cover by the line-intercept method and visual method and provides feedback.
Cycle step 5	Trainer addresses any questions and concerns expressed by the trainee. Trainer reviews key points the trainee should have gleaned from the training.
Refresh	Within 2 weeks, trainer and trainee conduct follow-up field exercises to reinforce the training and identify areas where additional training may be required.

OJT Module Lesson Measurement of Learning

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WHAT	WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW, SAFETY, QUALITY
Trainee's learning is measured.	Have the trainee complete estimates on sites selected by the trainer. Trainer completes own estimates and compares results.
Apply knowledge gained to field work.	The trainee successfully and independently completes estimates of rock fragments on the soil surface.

SF-182

Trainee and/or supervisor access Aglearn to verify completion of the module via its SF-182.