A Comparison of Traditional and Emerging Soil Survey Methods on Southern Pinelands

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Soil Survey of Gulf County, Florida
1. A color value, moist, of 3 or less and a color value, dry, of 5 or less (crushed and smoothed) in the Ap horizon or in the upper 15 cm after mixing; and

2. A base saturation (by NH₄OAc) of less than 50 percent in some part within 100 cm of the mineral soil surface.

Humic Endoaquepts

KAlII. Other Endoaquepts that have a color value, moist, of 3 or less and a color value, dry, of 5 or less (crushed and smoothed) either in the Ap horizon or in the upper 15 cm after mixing.

Mollic Endoaquepts

KAlJ. Other Endoaquepts.

Typic Endoaquepts

Definition of Typic Endoaquepts

Typic Endoaquepts are the Endoaquepts that:

1. Do not have, within 150 cm of the mineral soil surface, any sulfuric horizon, a horizon 15 cm or more thick that has all of the characteristics of a sulfuric horizon, except that it has a pH between 3.5 and 4.0, or sulfidic materials;

2. Do not have a lithic contact within 50 cm of the mineral soil surface.

(2) [(Al plus \( \frac{1}{2} \) Fe, percent extracted by ammonium oxalate) times 60] plus the volcanic glass (percent) is equal to 30 or more;

5. Either have less than 0.2 percent organic carbon (Holocene age) at a depth of 125 cm below the mineral soil surface and a regular decrease in organic-carbon content (Holocene age) between a depth of 25 cm and either a depth of 125 cm below the mineral soil surface or a dense, lithic, or paralithic contact, whichever is shallower, or have a slope of 25 percent or more;

6. Have fragic soil properties:

a. In less than 30 percent of the volume of all layers 15 cm or more thick that have an upper boundary within 100 cm of the mineral soil surface; and

b. In less than 60 percent of the volume of all layers 15 cm or more thick;

7. Do not have, in one or more horizons between the A or Ap horizon and a depth of 75 cm below the mineral soil surface, one of the following colors:

a. Hue of 7.5YR or redder in 50 percent or more of the matrix; and

(1) If peds are present, either chroma of 2 or more on 50 percent or more of ped exteriors or no redox
Forest Land Surveys Based on Soil Code
Soil and the Growth of Forests

T.S. Coile, 1952
A - Alfisols and Ultisols with Bt Horizons <20” deep
B - Arenic and Grossarenic Alfisols and Ultisols
C - Spodosols with Argillic Horizons
D - Spodosols without Argillic Horizons
E - Soils that are sandy throughout
F - Soils formed in deep loess
G - Organic Soils
Code Elements:
- Depth to Horizons
- Texture
- Drainage Class
- Geology
- Landscape Position
- Productivity
- Modifiers
A23ad6/DHx
deep loss ← typic Eudermic
Grossarenic

STEEP

Pascaguala Clay

GENTLE
Forest Land Surveys Based on Soil Series
31 – Rutlege Fine Sand
• Low Investment
• Only Data Needed for Silvicultural Interpretations
Labins-DOQQ MsID - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://www.labins.org/DOQQ/1999sd.htm

Download 1999 DOQQs

The Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Survey and Mapping is providing the resources for the surveying community to gain access to the 1999 Digital Ortho Quarter-Quads (DOQQ) via download.

- File Specifications:
  - Projection: UTM
  - Datum: NAD83
  - Units: Meters
  - Image Format: MsID

- MsID is a proprietary file format that compresses large images to a fraction of their original file size without quality loss. ESRI's ArcView supports MsID format. For more information on MsID, visit the LizardTech website.

- It is possible that a folder may be empty (see information below concerning directory structure). We expect to have 530 or the 1,257 here by the middle of Summer 2001. (Note that a vast amount of the South Florida images will not be ready for 14 - 16 months.)

- If you don't see the quads you want, please check our DOQQ Library Status to see if we have received the files in our office. (Note the column titled "1999 Library Status".) We may not receive all quarter quads in the same shipment. We are receiving information regularly.

Link to 1999 DOQQ FTP Site
GSSI SIR2000
Ground Penetrating Radar
Code Based Systems

vs

Soil Series Based Systems
Focus on Landscapes
For
Final Output
More Emphasis on Geology, Parent Material, and Geo Training
Heads-Up Digitizing
GIS in **ALL** Soil Survey Offices
Emerging Technologies
Ask the Client