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Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Data Base

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Introduction

Soil geographic data bases

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly Soil Conservation Service (SCS), leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining, and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States.

Natural Resources Conservation Service has established three soil geographic data bases representing kinds of soil maps. The maps are produced from different intensities and scales of mapping. Each data base has a common link to an attribute data file for each map unit component.

The three soil geographic data bases are the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data base, the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) data base, and the National Soil Geographic (NATSGO) data base. Components of map units in each data base are generally phases of soil series that enable the most precise interpretation. Interpretations are displayed differently for each geographic data base to be consistent with differing levels of detail.

The attribute data base contains physical and chemical soil properties for approximately 18,000 soil series recognized in the United States.

Data for each major layer of soil include:

- particle size distribution
- bulk density
- available water capacity
- soil reaction
- salinity
- organic matter

Data on each soil include:

- flooding
- water table depth
- depth to bedrock
- soil subsidence

Use and management data include:

- sanitary facilities
- building site development
- recreational development
- water management
- rangeland potential
- construction material
- crops
- woodland suitability
- wildlife habitat suitability

The SSURGO data base provides the most detailed level of information and was designed primarily for farm and ranch, landowner/user, township, county, or parish natural resource planning and management. Using the soil attributes, this data base serves as an excellent source for determining erodible areas and developing erosion control practices; reviewing site development proposals and land use potential; making land use assessments and chemical fate assessments; and identifying potential wetlands and sand and gravel aquifer areas.

Using NCSS mapping standards, soil maps in the SSURGO data base are made using field methods. Surveyors observe soils along delineation boundaries and determine map unit composition by field traverses and transects. Aerial photographs are interpreted and used as the field map base. Maps are made at scales ranging from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Typically scales are 1:15,840, 1:20,000, or 1:24,000. The maps, along with comprehensive descriptions, produce an attribute and spatial data base for NCSS publications.

Line segments (vectors) are digitized according to specifications and standards established by the Natural Resources Conservation Service for duplicating the original soil survey map. The mapping bases are normally orthophotoquads, and digitizing is performed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, by contractors, or by cooperating Federal, state, and local government agencies. Data for SSURGO are collected and archived in 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle units and distributed as a complete coverage for a soil survey area usually consisting of 10 or more quadrangle units. The adjoining 7.5-minute units are matched within the survey areas.

The STATSGO data base was designed primarily for regional, multistate, river basin, state, and multicounty resource planning, management, and monitoring. STATSGO data are not detailed enough to make interpretations at a county level.

Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. Where more detailed soil survey maps are not available, data on geology, topography, vegetation, and climate are assembled with Land Remote Sensing Satellite (LANDSAT) images. Soils of like areas are studied, and the probable classification and extent of the soils are determined.

Map unit composition for a STATSGO map is determined by transecting or sampling areas on the more detailed maps and expanding the data statistically to characterize the whole map unit.

Using the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 1:250,000-scale, 1- by 2-degree quadrangle series as a map base, the soil data are digitized by line segment (vector) method to comply with national guidelines and standards.

Data for the STATSGO data base are collected in 1- by 2-degree topographic quadrangle units and merged and distributed as statewide coverages. Features are edge matched between states. The map unit composition and the proportionate extent of the map unit components also match between states.

The NATSGO data base is used primarily for national and regional resource appraisal, and planning. The boundaries of the major land resource areas (MLRA) and regions were used to form the NATSGO data base (2). The MLRA boundaries were developed primarily from state general soil maps.

Map unit composition for NATSGO was determined by sampling done as part of the 1982 National Resources Inventory (5). Sample data were expanded for the MLRA's, with sample design being statistically significant to state parts of the MLRA's.

The NATSGO map was compiled on a Natural Resources Conservation Service adapted version of the 1970 Bureau of Census automated state and county map data base. It was digitized from the USGS 1:5,000,000-scale U.S. base map.

This document describes the SSURGO data base. Another document describing the STATSGO data base is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Using soil maps

A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The scale of the map and the complexity of the soil patterns determine what can be shown on the soil map. In designing soil surveys, the projected uses of the survey and the complexity of the soil patterns largely determine the scale of the soil map (4).

When using soil maps, remember that scale, accuracy, and detail are not synonymous. Scale is the relationship between corresponding distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground. Accuracy is the degree or precision with which map information is obtained, measured, and recorded, and detail is the amount of information shown.

Map scale, accuracy, and detail are interrelated. A large-scale map is not necessarily more accurate than a small-scale map; however, a large-scale map generally shows more detail than a small-scale map. Soil maps are made by using field investigation methods. The accuracy of the maps is determined by many factors, including the complexity of the soils, design of the soil map units, intensity of field observations and data collection, and skills of the mapper.

A soil map at 1:250,000 scale should not be used to locate soils for intensive land uses, such as determining suitability for house lots. It is useful for understanding the soil resources and for planning broad use in a state or region. A soil map at 1:20,000 scale is useful in understanding and planning the soil resources of fields, farms, and communities, but it is not useful for planning small (less than 1 acre) research plots. In many places the pattern of soils is complex, and in some places soils grade imperceptibly to others. Because of this, soil delineations, even on large-scale maps, are not homogeneous or pure; thus, onsite investigations are needed to determine, for example, the suitability of a plot for a septic tank installation when using a soil map at scale of 1:20,000.

The common practice of enlarging soil maps does not result in more detailed or accurate maps. Soil survey maps enlarged to 1:12,000 scale from 1:20,000 scale are no more accurate or detailed than the original 1:20,000 map.

Many times the information on soil maps is transferred to other base maps at different scales, which diminishes the new map's accuracy, especially if the base map is not planimetrically correct.

Soil interpretive maps for specific uses are commonly made from the soil maps. These kinds of maps are single purpose and have the same credibility and limitations as the soil maps from which they are made.

Recognizing the different kinds of soil maps, knowing their merits and limitations, and understanding the relationship of map scale, accuracy, and detail are all important.

SSURGO data specifications

This section describes some of the requirements for digital soil data to be archived in the SSURGO data base. Detailed specifications are available in Part 647 Soil Geographic Data Development of the National Soil Survey Handbook (3).

(1) Characteristics of soil surveys

The following soil survey characteristics are required:

- Survey is defined in a memorandum of understanding.
- Survey is mapped at a scale ranging from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Scale for new surveys is 1:12,000 or 1:24,000, unless another scale is approved by the Director, Soil Survey Division, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- Final soil classification and correlation document is approved and signed.
- Survey is defined as an order 2 or 3 survey.

(2) Base maps

Digital spatial data are digitized from maps that meet National Map Accuracy Standards or the proposed United States National Cartographic Standards for Spatial Accuracy. Base maps that meet these standards are the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles or the 1:12,000 or 1:24,000 orthophotoquads. Either base map series is on 0.005- to 0.007-inch (5- to 7-mil) stable-base mylar.

(3) Spatial data format

Spatial data are in the following format:

- Vector structure
- 7.5-minute quadrangle
- Universal Transverse Mercator reference system and projection
- Map units in meters
- No x- or y-coordinate shifts (offsets)

(4) Coordinate system

Coordinates are derived from the North American Datum of 1983 reference system that is based upon the Geodetic Reference System of 1980.

(5) Storage format

Spatial data storage format is Digital Line Graph optional format. The attribute table data are archived in ASCII table or INFORMIX table format.

(6) Digitizing standards and specifications

Spatial data meet NRCS standards and specifications for digitizing outlined in Section 647.0508 Digitizing specifications in Part 647 Soil Geographic Data Development of the National Soil Survey Handbook.

(7) State edit

A complete and detailed technical edit of the digitized data has been completed by the state and approved by the state soil scientist before being reviewed by the National Cartography and GIS Center.

(8) Digital data review

A digital data review has been completed by the National Cartography and GIS Center.

(9) Edge matching

Edge matching has been addressed in the editing process. Edge matching is defined to mean that all features crossing adjacent map sheets will have the same edge locations, attribute descriptions, and feature classes. Edge locations will not deviate from centerline to centerline by more than 0.01 inch (0.254 mm).

(10) Certification

The state soil scientist has certified that the data have passed a 100 percent state edit and that the digital data are an accurate representation of the published or revised soil survey. The state conservationist has certified that the data meet the SSURGO standard and are ready for archiving and distribution.

(11) Archiving

Digital data (spatial, attribute, and metadata) are archived at the National Cartography and GIS Center or are accessible from another facility.

Using SSURGO data

Spatial data

The SSURGO data base consists of digital georeferenced spatial data, attribute data, and metadata.

Georeferenced spatial data are spatial objects; polygons, lines, points, and nodes whose coordinates represent real locations on the Earth's surface in one of several coordinate systems. The data consist of:

- Soil survey area boundaries
- Water boundaries
- Soil boundaries
- Conventional and special soil features

Attribute data

The Map Unit Interpretations Record provides the attributes for the SSURGO data base. The data contain both estimated and measured data on the physical and chemical soil properties and soil interpretations for engineering, water management, recreation, agronomic, woodland, range, and wildlife uses of the soil.

Soil survey area Map Unit Interpretations Record data consist of the following relational tables:

- **codes** (data base codes) — stores information on all codes used in the data base
- **comp** (map unit component) — stores soil component information
- **compyld** (component crop yield) — stores crop yield information for soil components
- **forest** (forest understory) — stores information for plant cover as forest understory for soil components
- **helclass** (highly erodible lands class) — stores the highly erodible land classification for wind and water assigned to the soil map units
- **hydcomp** (hydric component information) — stores data related to the hydric classification, criteria, and landform
- **inclusn** (map unit inclusion) — stores the name of soils included in the soil map units
- **interp** (interpretation) — stores soil interpretation ratings (both limitation ratings and suitability ratings) for soil components
- **layer** (soil layer) — stores characteristics of soil layers for soil components
- **mapunit** (map unit) — stores information that applies to all components of a soil map unit
- **mucoacre** (map unit county acres) — stores the number of acres for the map unit within a county
- **muyld** (map unit yield) — stores crop yield information for the soil map unit
- **plantcom** (plant composition) — stores plant symbols and percent of plant composition associated with soil components
- **plantnm** (plant name) — stores the common and scientific names for plants listed in the data base
- **rangenm** (range name) — stores the range site names
- **rsprod** (range site production) — stores range site productivity information for soil components
- **ssacoac** (soil survey area county acreage) — stores the acreage for the county within the boundary of the soil survey area
- **ssarea** (soil survey area) — stores information that will apply to an entire soil survey

area

- **taxclass** (taxonomic classification) — stores the taxonomic classification for soil components
- **windbrk** (windbreak) — stores information on recommended windbreak plants for soil components
- **wlhabit** (wildlife habitat) — stores wildlife habitat information for soil components
- **woodland** (woodland) — stores information on common indicator trees for soil components
- **woodmgt** (woodland management) — stores woodland management information for soil components
- **yldunits** (yield units) — stores crop names and the units used to measure yield

The attributes that are included in the SSURGO data base are in appendix A. Codes used to populate the data base are in appendix B. The column types, lengths, precision values, and low and high value ranges for the attributes or table elements are in appendix C.

Metadata

Metadata, or data about data, describe the content, quality, condition, history, and other characteristics of data. The SSURGO metadata apply to the entire soil survey area with deviations for individual quadrangles noted. Some examples of metadata are:

- Data set identification
- Data quality
- Spatial reference
- Status information
- Lineage (processing steps)
- Entity and attribute information
- Distribution information
- Data use information
- Metadata reference information

Data base schema

The attributes for the spatial data are provided in relational tables that can be used in geographic information systems to address and solve complex resource and environmental concerns. The relational tables form the Map Unit Interpretations Record data base that consists of soil survey area tables, lookup tables, map unit tables, component tables, and a layer table. These tables are linked to the data dictionary tables for definition of their codes and elements. The schema for the SSURGO data base tables is shown in figure 1.

Figure 1. SSURGO attribute relational data base schema

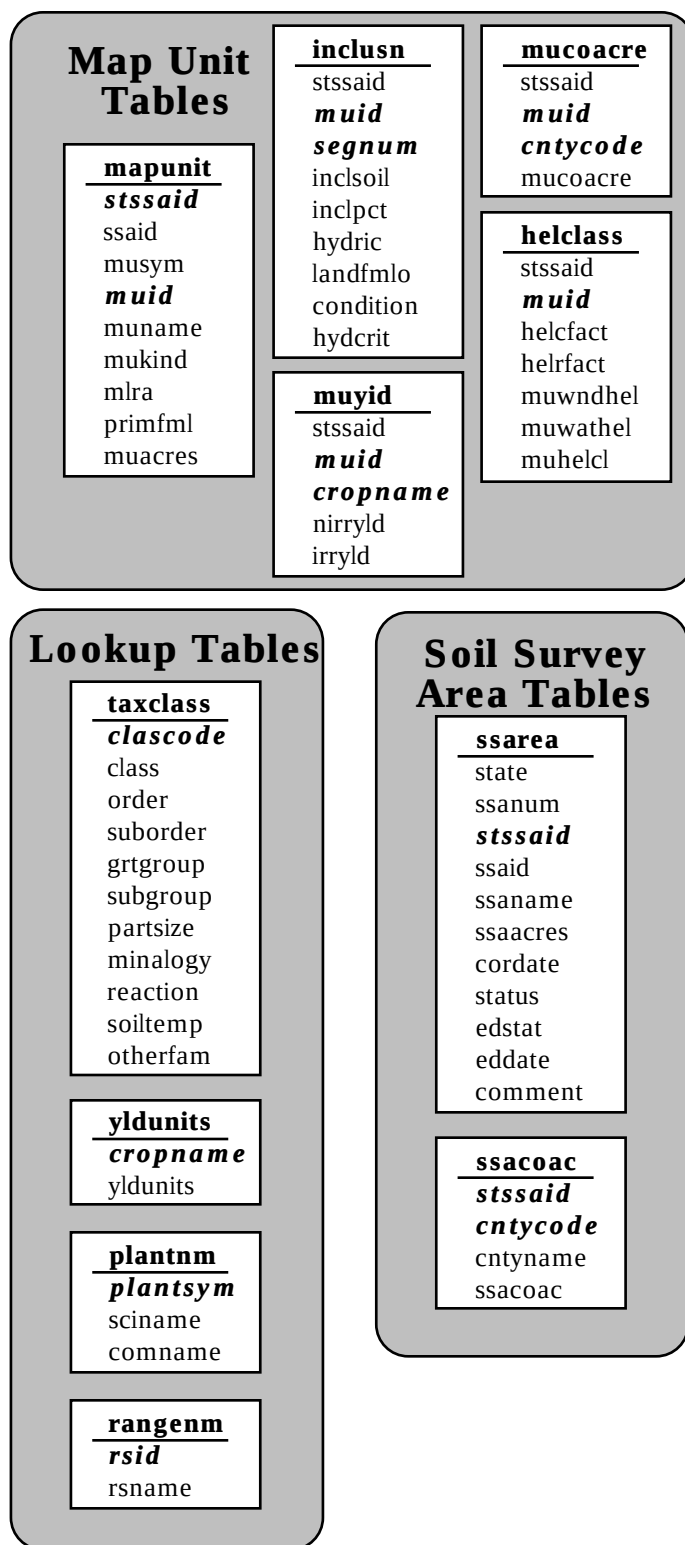
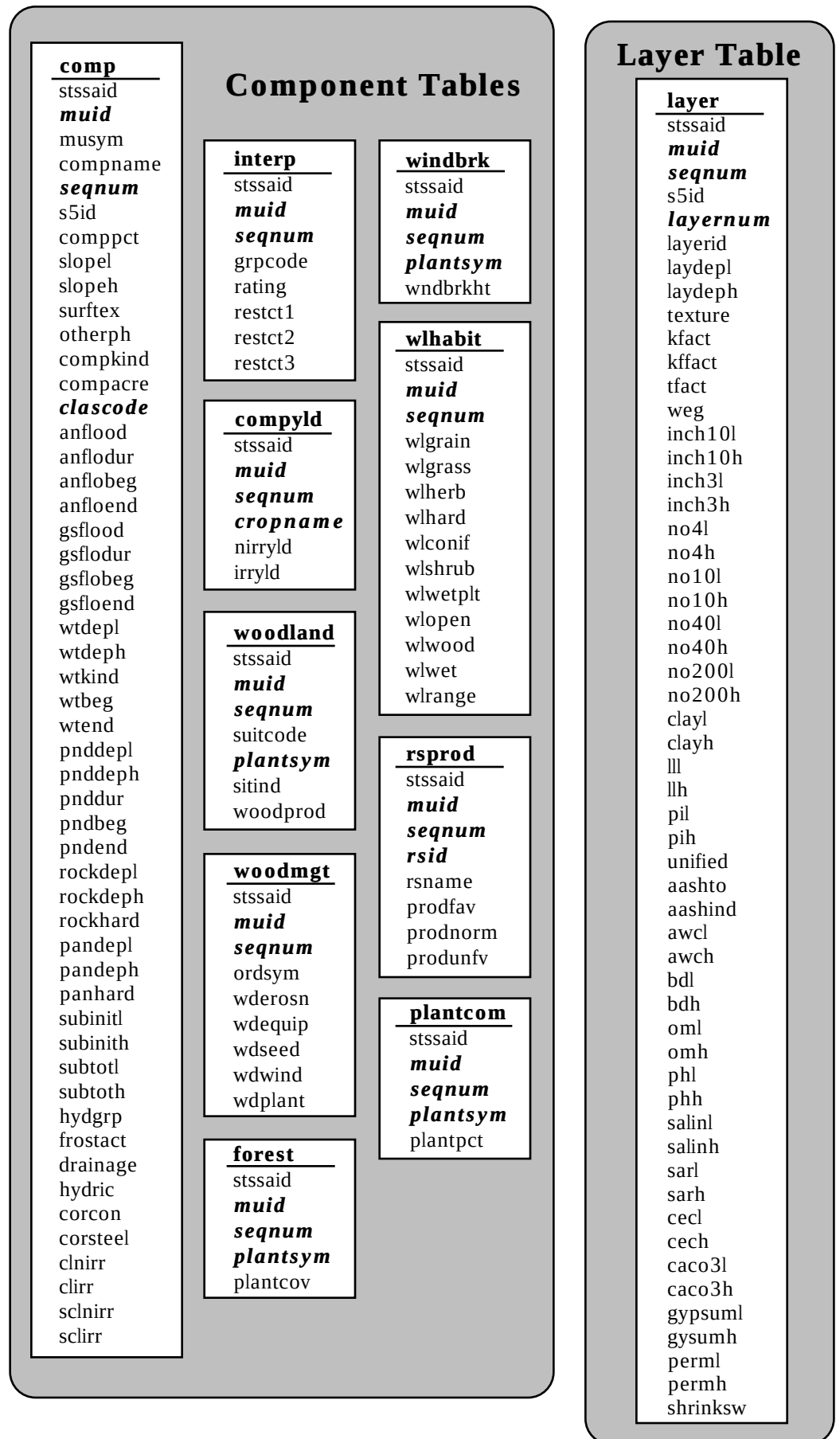


Figure 1. SSURGO attribute relational data base schema—Continued



Map features

The fundamental graphic feature in SSURGO is the map unit. Each map unit is designated as a separate polygon. The unique designation of a soil map unit is the map unit identifier, muid, which links the graphic feature to attribute data in the Map Unit Interpretations Record (fig. 1). Some features are too small to be delineated at the scale of mapping. These graphic features are represented as points and lines called conventional and special features that are uniquely identified, but have no attributes other than a concise definition.

Each map unit represents an area dominated by one to three kinds of soil. However, there are no graphic delineations for the locations of the components within a map unit. The extent of a component is represented as a percent of the delineation, map unit, in the component table.

Map legends

In a SSURGO soil map, each map unit is usually represented by a single soil component, typically a soil series phase (1). Some SSURGO map units have up to three named components. However, an interpretive map is commonly made by classifying each map unit according to the set of soil properties for a single dominant component. The map legend classes are the class or value for a property, multiple properties, or interpretation. For example, an interpretive map generated for septic tank absorption fields would have a map legend consisting of the interpretive class ratings of slight, moderate, and severe.

Table relationships

SSURGO map units have up to three named components, and each component has up to six layers (soil horizons). The relationship among map units, components, and soil properties is in figure 2. Because of these one-to-many relationships, analysis must begin at the lowest level in the schema and work back to the highest level.

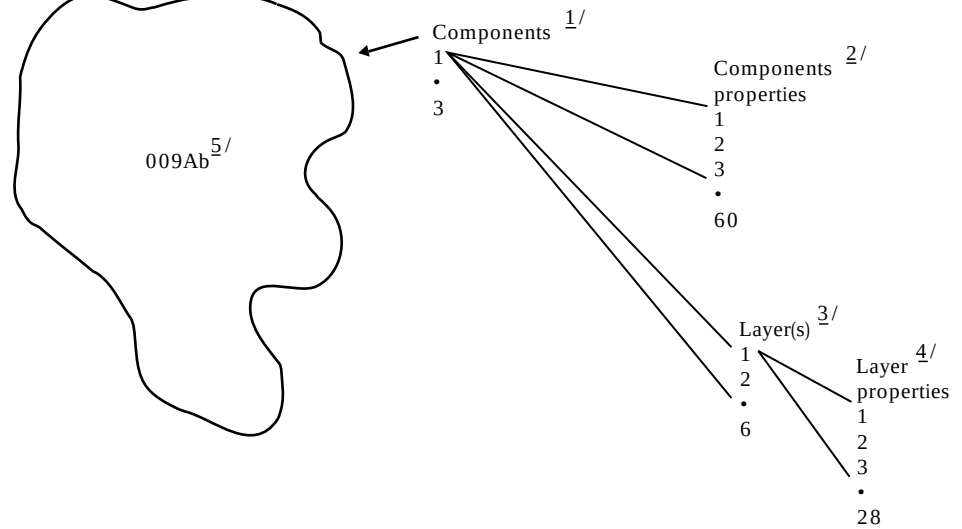
The order of tables from the bottom to the top of the schema is layer, comp (component), and mapunit (fig. 3). The linkage of records among tables usually requires a composite join that consists of the muid (map unit identifier) and the seqnum (sequential number). The mapunit table is related to the spatial data by muid.

The seqnum is an Arabic number that uniquely identifies each component. This relationship exists between the layer table and the comp table and among the comp table and the other tables that are extensions of the comp table. The comp table is related to the mapunit table by muid.

Data relationships

A one-to-many relationship exists between data records in the comp and layer tables since there are typically several layers in the layer table for a component. This relationship must be reduced to one-to-one. Methods include selecting for the presence or absence of a property, selecting a specific layer, or aggregating the data by calculating a weighted average or the sum of the weighted average. For organic matter, the surface layer can be selected and the low and high values can be averaged. A weighted average can be calculated for clay. The low and high values can be averaged and multiplied by the layer thickness and then divided by the total thickness. The sum of the weighted average can be calculated for available water capacity. Again, the low and high values can be averaged, multiplied by the layer thickness, and then summed.

Figure 2. SSURGO map unit



¹ SSURGO map units consist of one to three components.

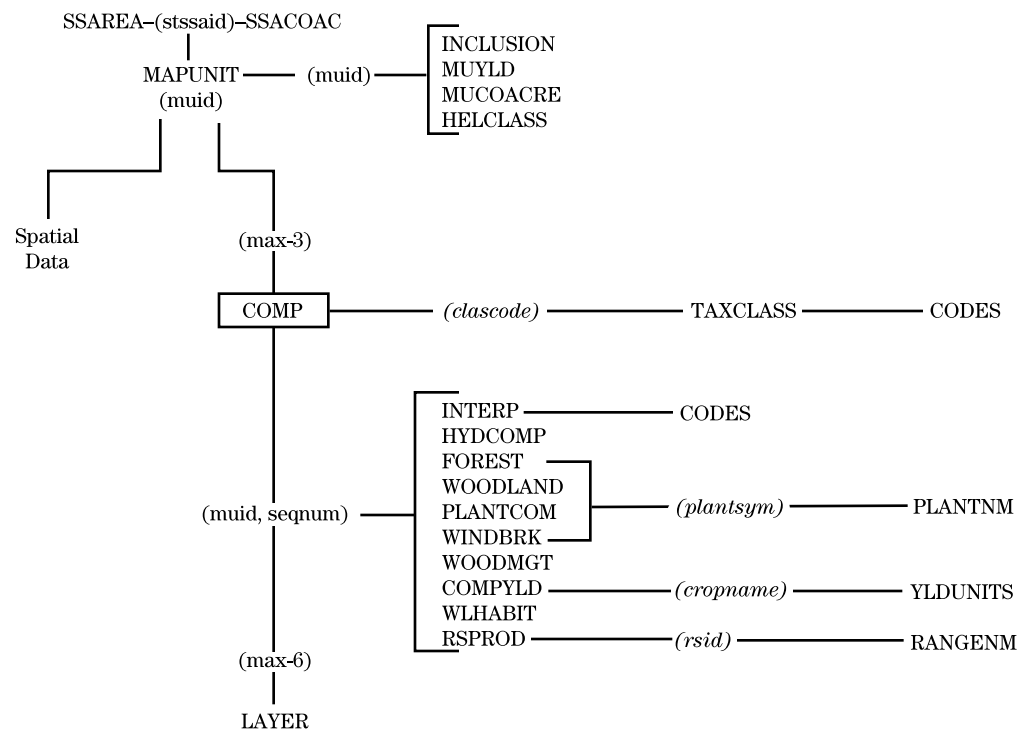
² For each component, there are 60 properties and interpretations in 84 different data elements (component tables), for example, flooding.

³ For each component, one to six soil layers are possible.

⁴ For each layer, 28 soil properties are possible; for example, percent clay.

⁵ A symbol created by the concatenation of the soil survey area symbol (ssaid) and the map unit symbol (musym). It uniquely identifies a map unit within a soil survey area.

Figure 3. SSURGO table relationships



Using SSURGO data with appropriate other data

The SSURGO data base serves as one of the principal data layers for use in geographic information systems. It is also the main component in the National Digital Soils data base, which is part of the National Geographic Data System.

The SSURGO data base is not designed for use as a primary regulatory tool in permitting or citing decisions, but may be used as a reference source. The data base is public information and may be interpreted by organizations, agencies, units of government, or others based on needs; however, they are responsible for the appropriate application.

Photographic or digital enlargement of SSURGO maps to scales greater than the scales at which they were originally mapped can lead to misinterpretation of the data. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale. The depicted soil boundaries, interpretations, and analyses derived from them do not eliminate the need on onsite sampling, testing, and detailed study of specific sites for intensive uses. Thus, these data and their interpretations are intended for planning purposes only.

When SSURGO data are used with other data layers of higher or lower resolution or smaller or larger scale, users are responsible for the appropriate application. The quality of the interpretations derived from the integration of the layers in a geographical information system is only as good as the most limiting layer.

SSURGO data can be used with other data layers, such as streams, roads, geology, land use, administrative boundaries, vegetation, elevation, and slope, in a geographic information system for solving complex problems using spatial analysis.

Visual orientation can be provided by using additional data files. For SSURGO interpretive maps and many other natural resource purposes, a shaded relief background can provide visual reference of the topography that is easily understood. An example is the shaded relief background image from USGS Digital Elevation Model data, which is formatted in 1:24,000-scale, 1- by 1-degree quadrangles. Other data types, such as USGS Digital Line Graph for transportation or hydrography, can help orient a reader to a map. If transportation or hydrography data need to be incorporated into an analysis, it may be desirable to create a buffer zone around the linear feature and then use an overlay operation to intersect the resulting corridor area with the interpreted soil map.

Complex models can be constructed using the soil attribute data in conjunction with other data sources. The model output can be displayed in map form using a geographic information system. Examples include soil erosion, soil leaching potential, and land use suitability models. Calculations are typically made on each component phase. For example, in an erosion model, the slope and erodibility (k-factor) are extracted for each soil phase. The results of the calculation for each component can then be displayed in map form using the percentage composition techniques discussed earlier.

Some of the appropriate other data are:

- digital elevation models
- geographic names
- planimetric
- land use and land cover
- satellite imagery
- orthophotography

Digital elevation models (DEM) are records of terrain elevations at regularly spaced horizontal intervals. The USGS 7.5-minute DEM data generally correspond to the USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps. DEM data can be used to generate graphics displaying slope, aspect, and terrain profiles. SSURGO soil delineations can be draped over the DEM data to study the placement of soil boundaries to landform features in the landscape and to create 3-dimensional landscape models.

National Geographic Names Data Base provides primary information for all known places, features, and areas in the United States that are identified by proper names. The National Geographic Names Data Base is one of three data bases in the USGS Geographic Names Information System. The other two are the USGS Topographic Map Names Data Base and the Reference Data Base. The USGS Topographic Map Names Data Base is the official inventory of all topographic maps planned or published by the USGS. The data base includes current and historical map names, geographic coordinates of a reference corner for each map, map scale, and state codes. The Reference Data Base catalogs every type of feature encountered in compiling the National Geographic Names Data Base. These data bases can be used with SSURGO data as a source of reference annotation and text when plotting thematic maps.

USGS Digital line graphs (DLG) are planimetric data and are the digital representation of the cartographic line information usually portrayed on a map. The digital line graph consists of five data categories:

- U.S. Public Land Survey System
- Boundaries
- Transportation
- Hydrography
- Hypsography

DLG data can be combined with SSURGO data to produce thematic maps for natural resource planning. The data can be used to plot maps that show selected combinations of categories of data, such as national forest lands or rivers. The 7.5-minute digital line graph provides a planimetric correct base for compiling and digitizing SSURGO data.

Land use and land cover (LULC) digital data provide information on urban or built-up land, agricultural land, rangeland, forest land, water, wetlands, barren land, tundra, and perennial snow or ice. Associated maps display information on five data categories:

- Political units
- Hydrologic units
- Census county subdivisions
- Federal land ownership
- State land ownership

The LULC and associated map data can be used with SSURGO data to locate areas with similar or different characteristics, to plot maps, and for area analysis. For example, the data could be used to determine the acres of cropland and pastureland in a SSURGO map unit.

Satellite imagery, such as SPOT and LANDSAT, can be stratified with SSURGO data for analysis. SPOT imagery in quadrangle format also provides a satisfactory mapping base.

Orthophotography is a photo-map prepared from an aerial photograph in which the displacement of images caused by camera tilt and terrain relief are removed. Orthophotography in a quadrangle or quarter-quadrangle format provides a planimetric correct base for mapping, compiling, and digitizing SSURGO data. Scanned orthophotography produces a geographically correct digital image with the same accuracy as conventional orthophotos. The digital orthophoto data can be overlaid with SSURGO data and manipulated, displayed, and plotted.

SSURGO map development

Data aggregation

Layer data aggregation and map development are illustrated in the following example. The comp table shares a one-to-many relationship with the layer table. This relationship is reduced to one-to-one relationship by calculating the sums of the weighted averages for the available water capacity. The attributes required for this example are in the mapunit, comp, and layer tables. Analysis begins at the layer table that is at the lowest level in the schema. The results of the data aggregation are moved to the comp table. The dominant component is selected from the comp table to reduce any one-to-many relationships that exist between the mapunit and comp tables. The following steps are for map development for available water capacity.

(1) Calculate weighted averages

The data elements needed to generate a map for available water capacity are shown in example 1. Only the records for the first (dominant) components were selected. The available water capacity is calculated for the entire profile as total inches of water. The laydepl and the laydeph are the low and high values of the range for the layer depth reported in inches. The awcl and awch are the low and high values of the range for the available water capacity reported in inches of water per inch of soil. The column, wtavg in example 1, was added to selected layer table attributes to hold the weighted averages of the available water capacity calculated as follows:

$$wtavg = (laydeph - laydepl) \times \frac{(awcl \times awch)}{2}$$

The wtavg is the total inches of available water in each soil layer (horizon). The laydepl and laydeph are the beginning and ending depths in inches of the soil layer measured from the soil surface. The awcl and awch are the low and high values for the range in the available water capacity reported in inches of water per inch of soil.

Example 1. *Layer table attributes and weighted averages*

muid	laydepl	laydeph	awcl	awch	wtavg
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
027AbB	0	8	0.16	0.20	1.44
027AbB	8	21	0.10	0.14	1.56
027AbB	21	60	0.04	0.08	2.34
027AbC	0	8	0.16	0.20	1.44
027AbC	8	21	0.10	0.14	1.56
027AbC	21	60	0.04	0.08	2.34
027AcB	0	8	0.14	0.18	1.28
027AcB	8	21	0.10	0.14	1.56
027AcB	21	60	0.04	0.08	2.34
.					
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.					
(printout	continues)				
.					
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Example 1. *Layer table attributes and weighted averages—Continued*

027Ty	14	18	0.16	0.20	0.72
027Ty	18	59	0.04	0.12	3.28
027Ty	59	70	0.04	0.12	0.88
027UmB	0	8	0.10	0.16	1.504
027UmB	8	40	0.10	0.14	3.84
027UmB	40	54	0.06	0.12	1.26
027UmB	54	58			0
027UmC	0	8	0.10	0.16	1.04
027UmC	8	40	0.10	0.14	3.84
027UmC	40	54	0.06	0.12	1.26
027UmC	54	58			0
027UmD	0	8	0.10	0.16	1.04
027UmD	8	40	0.10	0.14	3.84
027UmD	40	54	0.06	0.12	1.26
027UmD	54	58			0
027UnB	0	8	0.10	0.18	1.12
027UnB	8	40	0.10	0.14	3.84
027UnB	40	54	0.06	0.12	1.26
027UnB	54	58			0
027UnD	0	8	0.10	0.18	1.12
027UnD	8	40	0.10	0.14	3.84
027UnD	40	54	0.06	0.12	1.26
027UnD	54	58			0
027VaC	0	21	0.08	0.12	2.1
027VaC	21	68	0.06	0.10	3.76
027VaC	68	76	0.04	0.10	0.56
027WeC	0	7	0.08	0.14	0.77
027WeC	7	18	0.04	0.08	0.66
027WeC	18	22			0
027WeD	0	7	0.08	0.14	0.77
027WeD	7	18	0.04	0.08	0.66
027WeD	18	22			0
027WhA	0	9	0.16	0.20	1.62
027WhA	9	46	0.12	0.16	5.18
027WhA	46	69	0.08	0.12	2.3
027WhA	69	73			0
027WhB	0	9	0.16	0.20	1.62
027WhB	9	46	0.12	0.16	5.18
027WhB	46	69	0.08	0.12	2.3
027WhB	69	73			0
027WhC	0	9	0.16	0.20	1.62
027WhC	9	46	0.12	0.16	5.18
027WhC	46	69	0.08	0.12	2.3
027WhC	69	73			0
027WyA	0	7	0.06	0.14	0.7
027WyA	7	25	0.06	0.09	1.35
027WyA	25	60	0.02	0.04	1.05

(2) Calculate the sums of weighted averages

The weighted averages of the available water for the soil layers are summed for the dominant map unit components in the comp table in example 2. The comp and layer tables are related by muid and seqnum. The summation of the weighted averages (sum_wtavg) is the total inches of water available in the soil profile and is computed as follows:

$$\text{sum_wtavg} = \sum \text{wtavg}$$

The summation is also an aggregation of the data that reduces the one-to-many relationships between the layer and comp table to one-to-one relationships.

Example 2. *Comp table attributes and sums of weighted averages*

muid	sum_wtavg
-----	-----
027AbB	5.34
027AbC	5.34
027AcB	5.18
.	
.	
.	
(printout	continues)
.	
.	
.	
027Ty	7.68
027UmB	6.14
027UmC	6.14
027UmD	6.14
027UnB	6.22
027UnD	6.22
027VaC	6.42
027WeC	1.43
027WeD	1.43
027WhA	9.10
027WhB	9.10
027WhC	9.10
027WyA	3.10

(3) Define legend classes

The legend class codes for the available water capacity map are shown in example 3. The column AWC (available water capacity) is the total inches of water in the soil profile. The codes are used to group the data records into legend classes for display and statistics. The legend class “Water” is not present in the data shown. Map units that do

not have available water capacity values are placed in the legend class “Not Rated.”

Example 3. *Legend classes*

Legend class label	AWC (in)	Legend class code
Very low	< 0 - 3	1
Low	3.1 - 6	2
Moderate	6.1 - 9	3
High	9.1 - 12	4
Very high	>12	5
Water		6
Not rated		7

(4) Assign legend class codes

The results in example 2 are moved to the mapunit table and a column is added to hold the legend class codes from example 3. The records in example 4 are coded with legend class codes based on the available water capacity classes defined in example 3.

Example 4. *Mapunit table attributes and legend class codes*

muid	sum_wtavg	legend
-----	-----	-----
027AbB	5.34	2
027AbC	5.34	2
027AcB	5.18	2
.		
.		
.		
(printout	continues)	
.		
.		
.		
027Ty	7.68	3
027UmB	6.14	3
027UmC	6.14	3
027UmD	6.14	3
027UnB	6.22	3
027UnD	6.22	3
027VaC	6.42	3
027WeC	1.43	1
027WeD	1.43	1
027WhA	9.10	4
027WhB	9.10	4
027WhC	9.10	4

027WyA	3.10	2
--------	------	---

(5) Assign legend class labels

The label column is added to the mapunit table and is populated with the legend class labels that are based on the sums of the weighted averages of the available water capacity and legend class codes. The legend class codes are linked to the spatial (map) data by muid and to a color lookup table for polygon shading on the map.

Example 5. *Mapunit table attributes and legend classes and labels*

muid	sum_wtavg	legend	label
-----	-----	-----	-----
027AbB	5.34	2	Low
027AbC	5.34	2	Low
027AcB	5.18	2	Low
.			
.			
(printout	continues)		
.			
.			
027Ty	7.68	3	Moderate
027UmB	6.14	3	Moderate
027UmC	6.14	3	Moderate
027UmD	6.14	3	Moderate
027UnB	6.22	3	Moderate
027UnD	6.22	3	Moderate
027VaC	6.42	3	Moderate
027WeC	1.43	1	Very Low
027WeD	1.43	1	Very Low
027WhA	9.10	4	High
027WhB	9.10	4	High
027WhC	9.10	4	High
027WyA	3.10	2	Low

Conclusion

This is a brief description of how one attribute in the layer table is handled. Even though the logic is similar, the process becomes more complicated when several attributes from different tables are being evaluated. An example would be pesticide leaching potential that involves organic matter and surface layer thickness from the layer table and

Data collection

How soil surveys are made

hydrologic groups from the comp table.

A soil survey provides information about the soils. The information includes a description of the soils and their location and a discussion of the suitability, limitations, and management of the soils for specified uses. Soil scientists observe the steepness, length, and shape of slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants growing on the soils; and the kinds of bedrock. They dig many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil is associated with a particular kind of landscape or a segment of the landscape. By observing the soils in a survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landscape, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how the soils were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, soil scientists must determine the boundary between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists record the characteristics of the soil profiles that they study. They note soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soil. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assign the soils to taxonomic classes (units) (1). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. The system of taxonomic classification used in the United States is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classify and name the soils in the survey area, they compare the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they can confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples generally are collected for laboratory analyses and engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are

assembled from farm records and field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties, but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot assure that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date. After soil scientists locate and identify the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they draw the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identify each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Map unit composition

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one major kind of soil or an area dominated by several kinds of soil. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soil or soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural objects. In common with other natural objects, they have a characteristic variability in their properties. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of soils of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soil or soils for which it is named and some soils that belong to other taxonomic classes. These latter soils are called inclusions or included soils.

Most inclusions have properties and behavioral patterns similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting (similar) inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the map unit descriptions in published soil surveys and may or may not be listed in the SSURGO attribute data. Other inclusions, however, have properties and behavior divergent enough to affect use or require different management. These are contrasting (dissimilar) inclusions. They generally occupy small areas and cannot be shown separately on the soil maps because of the scale used in mapping. The inclusions of contrasting soils are mentioned in the map unit descriptions in published soil surveys and may or may not be listed in the SSURGO attribute data. A few inclusions may not have been observed and consequently are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the soil pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all of the kinds of soil on the landscape.

The presence of inclusions in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the soil data. The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes of soils, but rather to separate the landscape into segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such landscape segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but onsite

Data structure

Projection and coordinate information

investigation is needed to plan for intensive uses in small areas.

SSURGO data are distributed in a Universal Transverse Mercator projection with meter coordinate values. The data are in the appropriate UTM zones. The reference system for the SSURGO data is the North American Datum of 1983. This system is based upon the Geodetic Reference System of 1980, which is geocentric and uses an ellipsoid approximating the entire Earth. The projection, zone, unit, and datum information are in the header of the Digital Line Graph, which is the spatial data distribution format.

Spatial data distribution format

The spatial component of the SSURGO data base is archived and distributed in a modified Digital Line Graph optional format (DLG-3) (6). The SSURGO data set consists of area features (soil delineations) and special features (point and line features) which are archived and distributed as separate Digital Line Graph files. Point features are represented as degenerate lines. The Digital Line Graph contains header records and data records consisting of node identification records, area identification records, and line identification records. The Digital Line Graphs have encoded attributes (major/minor code pairs) for each SSURGO feature. Example 6 shows an example of a modified

Digital Line Graph optional format for area features.

Example 6. Example of Digital Line Graph file for area features

```

USDA-NRCS  DLG DATA - CHARACTER FORMAT - 5-3-94 VERSION
BROOKER, FL                                1993      24000
USDA/NRCS SSURGO DATA; NAD83
      3      1      17      2 2.400000000000D+01      4      0      4      1
0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00
0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00
0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00
0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00
0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00      0.000000000000000D+00
1.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00
SW      29.875000      -82.375000      367212.08 3305728.21
NW      30.000000      -82.375000      367378.02 3319581.11
NE      30.000000      -82.250000      379435.57 3319442.98
SE      29.875000      -82.250000      379284.73 3305590.43
SOILS      0      51      51 01      26      26 010      75      75      1
N      1      367378.02      3319581.00      0      2      00      0
      -3      1
N      2      379435.55      3319443.00      0      2      00      0
      74      -1
N      3      368057.68      3306292.77      0      3      00      0
      -5      2      4
.
.
.
(printout      continues)
.
.
.
A      1      366211.97      3304589.92      0      23 1 00      0
      -1      -3      -35      -39      -41      -43      -45      -47      -49      -51      -53
      -57      -59 -61      -63 -65      -67      -69      -71 -73      -75      -74
      0      0
A      2373337.83      3313488.78      0      12      10      0      0
      1      7475 -72 -29      -11      -25 -12      -16      -4      -53
      999      1
A      3367487.64      3306052.01      0      8 1 00      0
      2 8 -10      -24 -38      39      35 5
      999      3
A      4 368310.77      3306288.77      0      4      10      0      0
      -2 4 -6 -7
      999      2
.
.
.
(printout      continues)
.

```

.

.

Example 6. *Example of Digital Line Graph file for area features—Continued*

L	1	1	2	0	1		0	0
	367378.02		3319581.00	379435.55	3319443.00			
L	2	3	4	3	2		200	0
	368057.68		3306292.77	368078.59	3306283.77		368091.40	3306283.77
	368101.74		3306283.02	368112.68	3306281.77		368124.27	3306281.52
	368136.46		3306281.27	368146.81	3306281.27		368161.46	3306281.77
	368173.65		3306281.52	368182.84	3306282.02		368191.93	3306280.77
	368202.31		3306281.27	368215.12	3306281.02		368224.74	3306276.77
	368233.90		3306272.27	368242.99	3306265.52		368250.24	3306258.27
	368262.90		3306244.02	368266.99	3306233.02			
L	3	5	1	0	1	2	0	0
	367217.48		3306190.26	367378.02	3319581.00			

.

(printout continues)

L	7	55	1	379284.55	3305590.25	2371229.37	3305682.05
---	---	----	---	-----------	------------	------------	------------

Digital Line Graph companion attribute file

Map unit symbols and special features' labels are not carried within the modified Digital Line Graph file; however, they are made available in a companion attribute file. The companion attribute file links the minor codes in the Digital Line Graph file to the feature labels. Similar map unit symbols or special features' labels will have the same minor code. Example 7 shows the format and contents of an area feature companion attribute file. The columns are tab delimited and are from left to right sequential record number, major code, minor code, and attribute label.

Example 7. *Attribute file*

1	0	0	UNIV
2	999	1	87
3	999	3	81
4	999	2	82
5	999	5	80
6	999	4	28
7	999	8	19
8	999	7	50
9	999	7	50
10	999	11	8
11	999	12	21
12	999	9	37
13	999	6	14
14	999	2	82
15	999	10	71
16	999	11	8
17	999	7	50
18	999	13	3
19	999	15	20
20	999	11	8
21	999	14	51
22	999	3	81
23	999	4	28
24	999	4	28
25	999	7	50
26	999	2	82

Attribute (tabular) data distribution format

The attribute (tabular) data are distributed as simple ASCII text files. The first two lines of a table are called the header lines. The first line contains the names of each column, and the second line contains at least one dash underneath each column name. Tabs separate the column names and the dashes. A new line character is at the end of each of these lines. Each subsequent line (row) is also delimited by a new line character and forms a record in the table. A row consists of tab-separated fields (columns). Each row has the same number of columns as the table header. If a column is empty, two consecutive tabs indicate that the column is present.

Data voids

Attribute data for some data elements may be incomplete or missing for certain data elements. For example, data were not available for forest and range productivity for some SSURGO map units on U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service lands in some Western States.

Map hard copy production

Maps that use NRCS SSURGO data must show the source and date. The maps should also contain the following notation:

This Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data base was produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies for the Soil Survey of _____ County, _____. The soils were mapped at a scale of _____ with a _____ acre minimum size delineation. Enlargement of these maps to scales greater than that at which they were originally mapped can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soil that could have been shown at a larger scale. The depicted soil boundaries and interpretations derived from them do not eliminate the need of onsite sampling, testing, and detailed study of specific sites for intensive uses. Thus, this map and its interpretations are intended for planning purposes only. Digital data files are periodically updated. Files are dated, and users are responsible for obtaining the latest version of the data.

User support

The user should be knowledgeable of soil data. If you need assistance, contact an NRCS soil scientist for help. The following is a list of addresses and telephone numbers of NRCS state soil scientists:

665 Opelika Rd. P.O. Box 311 Auburn, AL 36830 (205) 887-4540	Federal Bldg., Box 13 355 East Hancock Ave. Athens, GA 30601 (404) 546-2278	771 Corporate Drive Lexington, KY 40503 (606) 224-7358
949 East 36th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99508-4302 (907) 271-2424	Pacific Basin Office Suite 602, CGIC Bldg. 414 W. Soledad Ave. Agana, GU 96910 (700) 550-7490	3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 71302 (318) 473-7787
Suite 800 3003 No. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85012-2945 (602) 280-8808	300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 4316 P.O. Box 50004 Honolulu, HI 96850 (808) 541-2605	5 Godfrey Drive Orono, ME 04473 (207) 866-7245
Federal Office Bldg. Room 5404 700 West Capitol Ave. Little Rock, AR 72201 (501) 324-5410	3244 Elder Street Room 124 Boise, ID 83705 (208) 334-1348	Busch's Frontage Road Annapolis, MD 21401 (410) 757-2872
2121-C Second Street Davis, CA 95616 (916) 757-8270	1902 Fox Drive Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 398-5286	451 West Street Amherst, MA 01002 (413) 253-4370
655 Parfet Street, Rm. E200C Lakewood, CO 80215-5517 (303) 236-2910	6013 Lakeside Blvd. Indianapolis, IN 46278 (317) 290-3203	Room 101 1405 S. Harrison Road East Lansing, MI 48823-5202 (517) 337-6701, Ext. 1205
16 Professional Park Rd. Storrs, CT 06268-1299 (203) 487-4047	693 Federal Bldg. 210 Walnut Street Des Moines, IA 50309 (515) 284-4353	375 Jackson Street, Rm 600 St. Paul, MN 55101-1854 (612) 290-3679
1203 College Park Drive Dover, DE 19901-7377 (302) 678-4179	760 South Broadway Salina, KS 67401 (913) 823-4558	Federal Bldg, Suite 1321 100 West Capitol Street Jackson, MS 39269 (601) 965-5193
Federal Bldg., Room 248 401 S.E. 1st Ave. Gainesville, FL 32601 (904) 377-1092		601 Business Loop 80 West Columbia, MO 65203 (314) 876-0907

Federal Bldg., Room 443
10 East Babcock Street
Bozeman, MT 59715-4704
(406) 587-6818

Federal Building, Room 152
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, NE 68508-3866
(402) 437-5322

5301 Longley Lane
Reno, NV 89511
(702) 784-5875

Federal Building
Durham, NH 03824
(603) 868-7581

1370 Hamilton Street
Somerset, NJ 08873
(908) 246-4110, Ext. 170

Room 3301
517 Gold Avenue, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 766-3277

Suite 354
441 So. Salina Street
Syracuse, NY 13202-2450
(315) 477-6504

Suite 205
4405 Bland Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27609
(919) 790-2905

200 E. Rosser Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458
(701) 250-4435

200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 469-6914

USDA Agricultural
Center Bldg.
Stillwater, OK 74074
(405) 624-4448

Federal Bldg, Room 1640
1220 S.W. Third Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 326-2794

One Credit Union Place
Suite 340
Harrisburg, PA 17710-2993
(717) 782-3889

150 Carlos A. Chardon Avenue
Hato Rey, PR 00918-7013
(809) 766-5206

60 Quaker Lane
West Warwick, RI 02886
(401) 828-1300

1835 Assembly Street Room 950
Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg.
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 253-3896

Federal Building
200 4th Street S.W.
Huron, SD 57350-2475
(603) 353-1810

675 Estes Kefauver, FB-USCH
801 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 736-5476

W. R. Poage Federal Bldg.
101 S. Main Street
Temple, TX 76501-7682
(817) 774-1261

Wallace F. Bennett
Federal Bldg., Room 4402
125 So. State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524-5064

69 Union Street
Winooski, VT 05404
(802) 951-6795

Federal Building, Rm. 9201
400 North 8th Street
Richmond, VA 23240-9999
(804) 771-2463

Rock Pointe Tower II, Suite 450
W. 316 Boone Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201-2348
(509) 353-2339

75 High Street, Room 301
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 291-4484

6515 Watts Road, Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719-2726
(608) 264-5589

Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 3124
100 East B Street
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-5208

Distribution

Source

The Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data base is archived and distributed from the NRCS National Cartography and GIS Center in Fort Worth, Texas. Information and data requests may be directed to the following address:

National Cartography and GIS Center
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
501 Felix Street, Building 23
Fort Worth, TX 76115-3495

or

P.O. Box 6567
Fort Worth, TX 76115-0567

Format

Phone: (800) 672-5559
FAX: (817) 334-5469

Order requests are to be directed to:

Phone: (800) 672-5559
FAX: (817) 334-5559

The SSURGO spatial data are available in USGS Digital Line Graph (DLG-3) optional format. Map unit symbols, such as *Abc*, are not normally carried within the DLG-3 optional formatted data; however, these map symbols are made available as a separate and unique ASCII file.

The SSURGO attribute data are stored in a relational data base format that is a nonfixed-length, tab-delimited ASCII file. The Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Cartography and GIS Center (NCG) operates a Geographic Resource Analysis Support System (GRASS) Geographic Information System (GIS) and an ARC/INFO GIS. NRCS-GRASS and other formats may be made available by mutual agreement.

The SSURGO spatial and attribute data are distributed as a data set, stored by USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle units, and distributed for a full soil survey area.

Media

The distribution media for spatial and attribute data are normally 8 mm tape or 1/4-inch cartridge tape. However, data may be available on CD-ROM or other media. Please call the National Cartography and GIS Center for pricing and data format information.

Ordering information

Before ordering SSURGO data, users need to identify the soil survey area of interest and may wish to consult a USGS index to the 7.5-minute base map series to ensure coverage. Additional information and costs may be obtained from the National Cartography and GIS Center.

The SSURGO data are periodically updated, data files are dated, and users are responsible for obtaining the latest version.

References

- (1) U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil Taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conserv. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 436.
- (2) U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1981. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States. U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 296.
- (3) U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. National Soil Survey Handbook, Title 430-VI. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Conserv. Serv.
- (4) U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 18.
- (5) U.S. Department of Agriculture and Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory. 1987. Basic Statistics 1982 National Resources Inventory. Stat. Bul. No. 756.
- (6) U.S. Geological Survey. 1986. Digital line graphs from 1:24,000-scale maps. Data Users Guide 1. Reston, VA.

Appendixes

[Appendix A: Definition of soil data elements](#)

[Appendix B: Definition of soil data codes](#)

[Appendix C: Value table](#)

Appendix A: Definition of soil data elements

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
aashind	layer	AASHTO Group Index	AASHTO (American Assoc. of State Highway and Transportation Officials) group index. A modification to AASHTO group classification of a soil.
aashto	layer	AASHTO Group Classification	AASHTO (American Assoc. of State Highway and Transportation Officials) group classification. A code for AASHTO group classification for a soil.
anflobeg	comp	Annual Flooding Month Begin	Month in which annual flooding (flooding likely to occur during the year) begins in a normal year.
anflodur	comp	Flood Duration Class	The duration of annual flooding in a normal year.
anfloend	comp	Annual Flooding Month End	Month in which annual flooding (flooding likely to occur during the year) ends in a normal year.
anflood	comp	Annual Flooding Frequency	Descriptive term used to describe the frequency of annual flooding (flooding likely to occur during the year) that is likely to occur. Frequent (FREQ) – > 50% chance of flooding; Occasional (OCCAS) – 5 to 50% chance of flooding; Rare (RARE) – 0 to 5% chance of flooding.
awch	layer	Available Water Capacity	Maximum value for the range of available water capacity for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as inches/inch.
awcl	layer	Available Water Capacity	Minimum value for the range of available water capacity for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as inches/inch.
bdh	layer	Bulk Density	Maximum value for the range in moist bulk density of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as grams per cubic centimeter.
bdl	layer	Bulk Density	Minimum value for the range in moist bulk density of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as grams per cubic centimeter.
caco3h	layer	Carbonate as CaCO ₃	Maximum value for the range of calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃) in the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percent.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
caco3l	layer	Carbonate as CaCO ₃	Minimum value for the range of calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃) in the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percent.
cech	layer	Cation Exchange Capacity	Maximum value for the range in cation exchange capacity for the soil layer or horizon.
cecl	layer	Cation Exchange Capacity	Minimum value for the range in cation exchange capacity for the soil layer or horizon.
clascode	comp taxclass	Taxonomic Classification code	Code for the taxonomic classification for the soil. Definition of codes are in the taxclass table.
class clayh	taxclass layer	Taxonomic Classification Clay	The taxonomic classification (name) of the soil. Maximum value for the range in clay content of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percentage of the material less than 2 mm in size.
clayl	layer	Clay	Minimum value for the range in clay content of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percentage of the material less than 2 mm in size.
clirr	comp	Irrigated Capability Class	A rating of the soil for irrigated agricultural use. The number indicates progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for use.
clnirr	comp	Nonirrigated Capability Class	A rating of the soil for nonirrigated agricultural use. The number indicates progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for use.
cntycode	mucoacre ssacoac	County (FIPS) Code	FIPS code identifying an individual county within a soil survey area.
cntyname	ssacoac	County Name	The name of a county within a soil survey area.
code	codes	Data base code	A listing of codes used in the specified data base.
codedesc	codes	Code Description or Meaning	Narrative description or explanation of codes used in the data base.
codename	codes	Code Name	The long name (unabbreviated) for the code.
col	element tbltlt valrange	Column Name	Column name used in data base.
comment	ssarea	Survey Area Comments	Remarks used to clarify or document information for a soil survey area. A list of sources, and other information for the survey area.
comname	plantnm	Plant Common Name	The common name for the plant most widely used by the state.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
compacre	comp	Component Acres	The acreage of the component of a soil map unit. Component acres are normalized to 100 percent to exclude inclusions. The sum of all the component acres for a map unit will equal 100 percent.
compkind	comp	Kind of Component	Code identifying the kind of component of the map unit. Example: Series (S); Family (F); Variant (V); Taxadjunct (T); Taxon above family (G); Miscellaneous area (M).
compname	comp	Component Name	The name of the component (series, taxonomic unit or miscellaneous area) of the map unit.
comppct	comp	Component Percent	The percentage of the component of the map unit.
corcon	comp	Corrosion - Concrete	An interpretation rating of the susceptibility of concrete to corrosion when in contact with the soil.
cordate	ssarea	Correlation Date	The date of final correlation of the soil survey.
corsteel	comp	Corrosion - Uncoated Steel	An interpretation rating of the susceptibility of uncoated steel to corrosion when in contact with the soil.
cropname	compyld muyld yldunits	Crop Name	The common name for the crop for which a yield is given.
domid	codes element	Domain ID	A code identifying the domain for the data element. Domain contains the broad definition and codes used for all data elements within its domain.
drainage	comp	Soil Drainage Class	Code identifying the natural drainage condition of the soil and refers to the frequency and duration of periods when the soil is free of saturation. Example: Well Drained (W); Excessive (E); Moderately Well (MW); Poorly (P); Somewhat Excessively (SE); Somewhat Poorly (SP).
eddate	ssarea	Date SSA Data Edited	The date as month/day/year the data for the soil survey area was certified by the state soil scientist as edited and available for public use.
edstat	ssarea	SSA Editing Status	Code identifying the status of editing or certification level for the soil survey.
eldesc	element	Element Description	The characteristics or properties that define or describe an element.
ellable	element	Element Label - long name	The long name assigned to an element.
frostact	comp	Potential Frost Action	An interpretation rating of the susceptibility of the soil to frost heaving.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
grpcode	interp	Interpretative Group Code	Code identifying the interpretative group or category for the interpretation specified. Examples of interpretative groups are septic tank absorption fields and shallow excavations.
grtgroup	taxclass	Great Group	Code for the taxonomic GREAT GROUP category.
gsflobeg	comp	Growing Season Flooding Begins	Month in which growing season (season for common field crops in the area) flooding begins in a normal year.
gsflodur	comp	Growing Season Duration	The duration of flooding during the growing season (season for common field crops in the area).
gsfloend	comp	Growing Season Flooding Ends	Month in which growing season (season for common field crops in the area) flooding ends in a normal year.
gsflood	comp	Growing Season Flooding Frequency	Descriptive term describing the frequency of flooding during the growing season (season for the common field crops in the area). Frequent (FREQ); Occasional (OCCAS); Rare (RARE).
gypsumh	layer	Gypsum	Maximum value for the range in sulfates reported as gypsum (CaSO_4) in the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percent.
gypsuml	layer	Gypsum	Minimum value for the range in sulfates reported as gypsum (CaSO_4) in the soil layer or horizon, expressed as a percent.
hydgrp	comp	Hydrologic Group	The hydrologic group for the soil. Example: A, A/D.
hydric	comp includn	Hydric Soil Rating	The symbol (Y/N) identifying hydric soils.
inch10h	layer	Weight Percent Greater than 10 inches	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the rock fragments greater than 10 inches in the soil layer or horizon.
inch10l	layer	Weight Percent Greater than 10 inches	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the rock fragments greater than 10 inches in the soil layer or horizon.
inch3h	layer	Weight Percent 3 to 10 inches	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the rock fragments 3 to 10 inches in the soil layer or horizon.
inch3l	layer	Weight Percent 3 to 10 inches	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the rock fragments 3 to 10 inches in the soil layer or horizon.
inclpct	includn	Included Soil Percent	The percentage of the map unit occupied by the specified included soil.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
inclsoil	inclusn	Included Soil	Name of soil or miscellaneous land type included in the map unit.
irryld	compyld muyld	Irrigated Crop Yield	The expected yield of the specific crop with irrigation. Defined as the yield expected in an average year under a high level of management.
kfact	layer	Soil Erodibility Factor, includes rock fragments	An erodibility factor which is adjusted for the effect of rock fragments.
kffact	layer	Soil Erodibility Factor, rock fragments free	An erodibility factor which quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water. This factor is used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation to calculate soil loss by water.
laydeph	layer	Layer Depth	The depth to the lower boundary of the soil layer or horizon, expressed in inches.
laydepl	layer	Layer Depth	Depth to the upper boundary of the soil layer or horizon, expressed in inches.
layerid	layer	Layer Identification Number	A convention to identify the original layers on the SOI-5 record. Example: layerid 11 for the first surface of a multisurface record, 12 for the second surface layer, 2 thru 9 for subsurface layers.
layernum	layer	Layer Number	The sequence number identifying layers in the soil profile. A layer number of 1 would indicate the layer is the surface layer.
len	valrange	Column Length	The maximum length of a column.
llh	layer	Liquid Limit	The maximum value for the range in liquid limit of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as percent moisture by weight.
lll	layer	Liquid Limit	The minimum value for the range in liquid limit of the soil layer or horizon, expressed as percent moisture by weight.
minalogy	taxclass	Mineralogy	Code for the MINERALOGY class of the Family category of taxonomic classification.
mlra	mapunit	Major Land Resource Area	The code used to identify the dominant Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) within which the soil map unit is mapped.
muacres	mapunit	Mapunit Acres	The acreage of the soil map unit in the soil survey area.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
muid	comp compyld forest hydcomp helclass inclusn interp layer mapunit mucoacre muyld plantcom rsprod windbrk wlhabit woodland woodmgt	Mapunit Identification Symbol	A symbol created by concatenation of the soil survey area symbol (ssaid) and mapunit symbol (musym). It uniquely identifies a mapunit within a state. For example, ssaid 061 and musym 1 is stored as muid 061001. The muid is used as a key for linking information in the MUIR tables.
mukind	mapunit	Mapunit Kind	Code identifying the kind of map unit: Consociation (C); Association (A); Undifferentiated Group (U); Complex (X).
muname	mapunit	Mapunit Name	Correlated name of the map unit (recommended name or field name for surveys in progress).
musym	mapunit comp	Mapunit Symbol	The symbol used to identify the soil map unit on the soil map.
muwathel	helclass mapunit.	Mapunit HEL Class (water)	The highly erodible lands rating for the soil map unit. The rating is based an evaluation of the water erosion hazard of the components of the map unit. If all components are of a single class that class applies, if not then a 2 (Potential Highly Erodible) is assigned.
muwndhel	helclass	Mapunit HEL Class (wind)	The highly erodible lands rating for the soil map unit. The rating is based an evaluation of the wind erosion hazard of the components of the map unit. If all components are of a single class that class applies, if not then a 2 (Potential Highly Erodible) is assigned.
nirryld	compyld muyld	Nonirrigated Crop Yield	The expected yield of the specific crop without supplemental irrigation. Defined as the yield expected in an average year under a high level of management.
no10h	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 10	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 10 sieve.
no10l	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 10	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 10 sieve.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
no200h	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 200	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 200 sieve.
no200l	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 200	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 200 sieve.
no40h	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 40	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 40 sieve.
no40l	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 40	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 40 sieve.
no4h	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 4	The maximum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 4 sieve.
no4l	layer	Percent Passing Sieve Number 4	The minimum value for the range in percent by weight of the soil material in a layer or horizon which is less than 3 inches and passes a No. 4 sieve.
omh	layer	Organic Matter	The maximum value for the range in organic matter content of the soil layer or horizon, expressed in percent by weight.
oml	layer	Organic Matter	The minimum value for the range in organic matter content of the soil layer or horizon, expressed in percent by weight.
order	taxclass	Order	Code for the taxonomic ORDER category of the record.
ordsym	woodmgt	Ordination Symbol	The ordination symbol is the class and subclass part of the woodland suitability group. The first element in ordination symbol is the productivity class. This is a number that denotes potential productivity in cubic meters of wood per hectare per year for an indicator tree (1 m ³ /ha is equal to 14.3 ft ³ /ac). The second part of the ordination is the subclass, a capital letter symbol which indicates certain soil or physiographic characteristics that contribute to important hazards or limitations in management. Example: W - Excessive wetness. Subclasses are listed in ranked order.
otherfam	taxclass	Other Family	This field consists of OTHER FAMILY codes for soil depth class, slope class, consistence class, classes of coatings and classes of cracks of the Family category of taxonomic classification.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
otherph	comp	Class-Determining Phase Criteria	Class-determining phase criteria, other than slope and texture, recorded on the SOI-6 and used to select appropriate interpretation and rating from the SOI-5 Record.
pandeph	comp	Depth to Cemented Pan	Maximum value for the range in depth to the upper boundary of a cemented pan, expressed in inches.
pandep1	comp	Depth to Cemented Pan	Minimum value for the range in depth to the upper boundary of a cemented pan, expressed in inches.
panhard	comp	Cemented Pan Thickness	The degree of induration and thickness of the cemented pan. A pan is rated as "THICK" if it is more than 3 inches thick and continually indurated or more than 18 inches thick and discontinuous or fractured. Pans not meeting these criteria are rated THIN.
partsize	taxclass	Particle Size	Code for the PARTICLE-SIZE class of the Family category of taxonomic classification.
permh	layer	Permeability Rate	The maximum value for the range in permeability rate for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as inches/hour.
perml	layer	Permeability Rate	The minimum value for the range in permeability rate for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as inches/hour.
phh	layer	Soil Reaction (pH)	The maximum value for the range in soil reaction (pH) for the soil layer or horizon.
phl	layer	Soil Reaction (pH)	The minimum value for the range in soil reaction (pH) for the soil layer or horizon.
pih	layer	Plasticity Index	The maximum value for the range in plasticity index for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as percent of moisture by weight.
pil	layer	Plasticity Index	The minimum value for the range in plasticity index for the soil layer or horizon, expressed as percent of moisture by weight.
plantcov	forest	Plant Ground Cover	The percentage of the ground covered by the plant (forest understory).
plantpct	plantcom	Plant Production Percentage	The percentage of total site production attributed to the specified plant, expressed as percent of air dry plant material weight.
plantsym	forest plantcom plantnm windbrk woodland	Plant Symbol	Symbol used to identify a specific plant.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
pndbeg	comp	Ponding Begin	Month in which soil surface ponding begins in a normal year.
pnddeph	comp	Ponding Depth	The maximum value for the range in depth of surface water ponding on the soil.
pnddepl	comp	Ponding Depth	The minimum value for the range in depth of surface water ponding on the soil.
pnddur	comp	Ponding Duration	The duration of surface water ponding.
pndend	comp	Ponding End	Month in which surface water ponding ends in a normal year.
prec	valrange	Precision Value	The number of digits to the right of a decimal.
primfml	mapunit	Prime Farmland Classification	The prime farmland classification of the map unit. State codes have been developed for some states.
prodfav	rsprod	Range Production Favorable	The estimated annual potential production of range forage for the soil in a year with favorable or above average growing conditions. Round to nearest 100 pounds.
prodnorm	rsprod	Range Production Normal	The estimated annual potential production of range forage for the soil in a year with normal or average growing conditions. Round to nearest 100 pounds.
produnfv	rsprod	Range Production Unfavorable	The estimated annual potential production of range forage for the soil in a year with unfavorable or below average growing conditions. Round to nearest 100 pounds.
rangeh	valrange	High Range	The maximum value for the range in values of an element.
rangel	valrange	Low Range	The minimum value for the range in values of an element.
rating	interp	Soil Interpretative Rating	Rating of soil for specified use. Suitability ratings are good, fair, and poor. Limitation ratings are slight, moderate, and severe.
reaction	taxclass	Reaction	Code for the REACTION class of the Family category of taxonomic classification.
restct1	interp	Rating Limitation Restrictions	Restrictive feature code, 1st.
restct2	interp	Rating Limitation Restrictions	Restrictive feature code, 2nd.
restct3	interp	Rating Limitation Restrictions	Restrictive feature code, 3rd.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
rockdepth	comp	Depth to Bedrock	The maximum value for the range in depth to bedrock, expressed in inches.
rockdepl	comp	Depth to Bedrock	The minimum value for the range in depth to bedrock, expressed in inches.
rockhard	comp	bedrock hardness	The degree of hardness of the underlying rock. Rated as: HARD - Excavation requires blasting or special equipment or SOFT - Excavation can be made with trenching machines, backhoes, or small rippers.
rsid	rsprod rangenm	Range Site Identification	Code used to identify the NRCS range site.
rsname	rsprod rangenm	Range Site Name	Name for the NRCS range site.
s5id	comp layer	Soil Interpretations Record Number	The Soil Interpretations Record (SOI-5) identification number assigned to the particular SOI-5. Example: CO0034.
salinh	layer	Salinity	The maximum value for the range in soil salinity of the soil layer or horizon measured as electrical conductivity of the soil in a saturated paste. Values are expressed in mmhos/cm.
salinl	layer	Salinity	The minimum value for the range in soil salinity of the soil layer or horizon measured as electrical conductivity of the soil in a saturated paste. Values are expressed in mmhos/cm.
sarh	layer	Sodium Absorption Ratio	The maximum value for the range in Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) for the soil layer or horizon.
sarl	layer	Sodium Absorption Ratio	The minimum value for the range in Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) for the soil layer or horizon.
sciname	plantnm	Scientific Plant Name	The scientific name of a plant.
sclirr	comp	Irrigated Capability Subclass	Irrigated Capability Subclass. Concatenation of capability class and subclass codes: Example: class 2 and subclass e are combined and entered as 2E.
sclnirr	comp	Nonirrigated Capability Subclass	Nonirrigated Capability Subclass. Concatenation of capability class and subclass codes. Example: class 2 and subclass e are combined and entered as 2E.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
seqnum	comp	Sequence Number compyld	A number identifying the sequence of components in a map unit. The first component of a multitaxa map forest unit has a seqnum of 1, the second component 2, and interp so on.
	layer plantcom rsprod windbrk wlhabit woodland woodmgt		
shrinksw	layer	Shrink-Swell Potential	An interpretation rating of the soil layer or horizons behavior of changing volume (shrinking and swelling) upon wetting and drying.
sitind	woodland	Site Index	The height in feet of the larger trees at some given age, normally 100 years in the western United States, and 50 years in the east. The pinyon-juniper forest type is an exception, where the site index is determined by basal area.
slopeh	comp	Soil Slope	The maximum value for the range of slope of a soil component within a map unit.
slopel	comp	Slope of Soil	The minimum value for the range of slope of a soil component within a map unit.
soiltemp	taxclass	Soil Temperature	Code for the SOIL TEMPERATURE class of the Family category of taxonomic classification.
ssaacres	ssarea	Soil Survey Area Acres	The acreage of the soil survey area.
ssacoac	ssacoac	SSA County Acres	The acres of a county within a soil survey area.
ssaid	mapunit ssarea	Soil Survey Symbol	Three character numeric code which identifies the soil survey area. For survey areas covering a single county the ssaid is the county FIPS code. For multicounty survey areas the ssaid is identified in the Soil Survey Schedule. Example: 617,...012.
ssaname	ssarea	Soil Survey Area Name	The name given to the survey.
ssanum	ssarea	State/SSA Identification Number	A five character identification number for the soil survey area. Created by combining the numeric state code and the soil survey area symbol (ssaid). Example: 08617.
state	ssarea	State Code (Alpha)	FIPS alpha code for the state. Example: CO,...AR.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
stssaid	comp compyld forest hydcomp helclass inclusn interp layer mapunit mucoacre muyld plantcom rsprod ssacoac ssarea windbrk wlhabit woodland woodmgt	State Soil Survey Area ID	A concatenation of FIPS alpha code for a state and the soil survey area symbol (ssaid). Example: CO017.
subgroup	taxclass	Subgroup	Code for the taxonomic SUBGROUP category of the record.
subinith	comp	Initial Subsidence	Maximum value for the range in initial subsidence that can be expected when drained, expressed in inches (organic soils only).
subinitl	comp	Initial Subsidence	Minimum value for the range in initial subsidence that can be expected when drained, expressed in inches (organic soils only).
suborder	taxclass	Suborder	Code for the taxonomic SUBORDER category of the record.
subtoth	comp	Total Subsidence	Maximum value for the range in total subsidence that can be expected when drained, expressed in inches (organic soils only).
subtotl	comp	Total Subsidence	Minimum value for the range in total subsidence that can be expected when drained, expressed in inches (organic soils only).
suitcode	woodland	Woodland Tree Suitability	Code indicating if the tree is common to the site; Existing (E), or a tree which could be planted as a tree crop; Potential (P). Trees which are both existing and have a potential for planting are giving a dual code (EP).
surftex	comp	Surface Soil Texture	Code for the USDA texture for the surface layer or horizon. Example: Loam (L); Sandy loam (SL). Also includes terms used to modify texture and terms used in lieu of texture.
table	table element tbltlt valrange	Table Name	Data dictionary - Identifies the short name used to identify the table in the data base.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
texture	layer	Soil Texture Class	Code for the USDA texture for the specified layer or horizon of the soil. Example: Sandy Loam (SL); Loam (L). Also includes terms used to modify texture and terms used in lieu of texture.
tfact	layer	T Factor	Soil loss tolerance factor. The maximum rate of soil erosion that will permit a high level of crop production.
unified	layer	Unified Soil Classification	The Unified soil classification. An engineering classification of soils.
wdequip	woodmgt	Woodland Equipment	Woodland limitation rating for the use of equipment, year round or seasonal.
wderosn	woodmgt	Woodland Erosion	Woodland limitation rating identifying the probability that damage may occur as a result of site preparation and following cutting operations where soil is exposed.
wdplant	woodmgt	Woodland Plant Competition	Woodland limitation rating for the likelihood of the invasion or growth of undesirable species when openings are made in the canopy.
wdseed	woodmgt	Woodland Seeding Mortality	Woodland limitation rating identifying the probability of death of naturally occurring or planted tree seedlings as influenced by kinds of soil or topographic conditions.
wdwind	woodmgt	Woodland Windthrow Hazard	Woodland limitation rating identifying the windthrow hazard. Windthrow is the likelihood of trees being uprooted by wind as a result of insufficient depth of the soil to give adequate root anchorage.
weg	layer	Wind Erodibility Group	The wind erodibility group (weg) assigned to the soil layer or horizon.
wei	layer	Wind erodibility index	The wind erodibility index assigned to the soil layer or horizon.
wlconif	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (coniferous trees)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element coniferous trees.
wlgrain	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (grain)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element grain.
wlgrass	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (grass)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element grass.
wlhard	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (hardwood trees)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element hardwood trees.
wlherb	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (herbaceous plants)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element herbaceous plants.

Element	Tables	Long name	Description
wlopen	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Potential (openland)	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat requirements for openland wildlife.
wlrange	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Potential (rangeland)	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat requirements for rangeland wildlife.
wlshlwat	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (shallow water)	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat element shallow water.
wlshrub	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (shrubs)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element shrubs.
wlwet	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Potential (wetland)	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat requirements for wetland wildlife.
wlwetplt	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Element (wetland plants)	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element wetland plants.
wlwood	wlhabit	Wildlife Habitat Potential (woodland)	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat requirements for woodland wildlife.
wndbrkht	windbrk	Windbreak Tree Height	Windbreak tree height in feet at age in 20 years.
woodprod	woodland	Production Class	Production class information for a specific tree measured in cubic meters per hectare per year (1 m ³ /ha = 14.3 ft ³ /ac).
wtbeg	comp	Water Table Begins	Month in which seasonal water table occurs at the depth specified in a normal year.
wtdep	comp	Water Table Depth	Maximum value for the range in depth to the seasonally high water table during the months specified.
wtdepl	comp	Water Table Depth	Minimum value for the range in depth to the seasonally high water table during the months specified.
wtend	comp	Water Table Ends	Month in which seasonal water table subsides below the depth specified in a normal year.
wtkind	comp	Water Table Kind	The type of water table: Apparent (APPAR); Artesian (ARTES); Perched (PERCH).
ylunits	ylunits	Yield Units	The units used to record the yield for the specified crop.

Appendix B: Definition of soil data codes

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
aashto	A-1	Group Classification A-1	Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.
aashto	A-1-A	Group Classification A-1-A	
aashto	A-1-B	Group Classification A-1-B	
aashto	A-2	Group Classification A-2	Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.
aashto	A-2-4	Group Classification A-2-4	
aashto	A-2-5	Group Classification A-2-5	
aashto	A-2-6	Group Classification A-2-6	
aashto	A-2-7	Group Classification A-2-7	
aashto	A-3	Group Classification A-3	Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.
aashto	A-4	Group Classification A-4	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Silty Soils.
aashto	A-5	Group Classification A-5	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Silty Soils.
aashto	A-6	Group Classification A-6	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.
aashto	A-7	Group Classification A-7	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.
aashto	A-7-5	Group Classification A-7-5	
aashto	A-7-6	Group Classification A-7-6	
aashto	A-8	Group Classification A-8	
cl	1	Capability Class - I	Soils in Class I have few limitations that restrict their use.
cl	2	Capability Class - II	Soils in Class II have some limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
cl	3	Capability Class - III	Soils in Class III have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
cl	4	Capability Class - IV	Soils in Class IV have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.
cl	5	CapabilityClass - V	Soils in Class V have little or no erosion hazard but have other limitations impractical remove that limit their use.
cl	6	CapabilityClass - VI	Soils in Class VI have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, etc.
cl	7	CapabilityClass - VII	Soils in Class VII have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use to grazing, etc.
cl	8	CapabilityClass - VIII	Soils (and landforms) in Class VIII have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and restrict their use.
compkind	F	Family	
compkind	G	Taxon above family	
compkind	M	Miscellaneous area	
compkind	S	Series	
compkind	T	Taxadjunct	
compkind	V	Variant	
condition	F	Farmable	Soil component is farmable under natural conditions.
condition	W	Wooded	Soil component is wooded under natural conditions.
condition	X	Neither	Soil component is neither farmable nor wooded under natural conditions.
drainage	E	Excessively	Soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.
drainage	MW	Moderately well	Soils have a layer of low hydraulic conductivity, wet state high in the profile. Depth to water table is 3 to 6 feet.
drainage	P	Poorly	Soils may have a saturated zone, a layer of low hydraulic conductivity, or seepage. Depth to water table is less than 1 foot.
drainage	SE	Somewhat excessively	Soils have high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.
drainage	SP	Somewhat poorly	Soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, wet state high in profile, etc. Depth to water table is 1 to 3 feet.
drainage	VP	Very poorly	Soils are wet to the surface most of the time. Depth to water table is less than 1 foot, or is ponded.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
drainage	W	Well	Soils have intermediate water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.
edstat	0		Component and map unit data has been created for the soil survey area, but it is incomplete or preliminary.
edstat	1		Data records have been completed for each component and mapunit in the soil survey area, but tailoring to local conditions has not been done.
edstat	2		Specified data elements have been reviewed and tailored where needed. The specific data elements that have been reviewed for the soil survey area are listed in the data element named "comments".
edstat	3		The information for all data elements have been reviewed and tailored to local conditions for the soil survey area.
fips	AK	02	
fips	AL	01	
fips	AR	05	
fips	AZ	04	
fips	CA	06	
fips	CO	08	
fips	CT	09	
fips	DE	10	
fips	FL	12	
fips	GA	13	
fips	HI	15	
fips	IA	19	
fips	ID	16	
fips	IL	17	
fips	IN	18	
fips	KS	20	
fips	KY	21	
fips	LA	22	
fips	MA	25	
fips	MD	24	
fips	ME	23	
fips	MI	26	
fips	MN	27	
fips	MNTC	63	
fips	MO	29	
fips	MS	28	
fips	MT	30	
fips	NC	37	
fips	ND	38	
fips	NE	31	
fips	NENTC	61	
fips	NH	33	
fips	NJ	34	
fips	NM	35	
fips	NV	32	
fips	NY	36	
fips	OH	39	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
fips	OK	40	
fips	OR	41	
fips	PA	42	
fips	PR	72	
fips	RI	44	
fips	SC	45	
fips	SD	46	
fips	SNTC	62	
fips	TN	47	
fips	TX	48	
fips	UT	49	
fips	VA	51	
fips	VT	50	
fips	WA	53	
fips	WI	55	
fips	WNTC	64	
fips	WV	54	
fips	WY	56	
flodur	BRIEF	Brief	Flood Duration Class - Brief — Average duration of inundation per flood is 2 to 7 days.
flodur	LONG	Long	Flood Duration Class - Long — Average duration of inundation per flood is 7 days to 1 month.
flodur	VERY BRIEF	Very brief	Flood Duration Class - Very brief — Average duration of inundation per flood is less than 2 days.
flodur	VERY LONG	Very long	Flood Duration Class - Very long — Average duration of inundation per flood is more than 1 month.
flfreq	COMM	Common Frequency	Class - Common — Is OCCAS/FREQ
flfreq	FREQ	Frequent Frequency	Class - Frequent — Flooding is likely to occur often, more than 50 percent chance of flooding in any year (at least 50 times in 100 years).
flfreq	NONE	None Frequency	Class - None — Flooding is not likely to occur.
flfreq	OCCAS	Occasional Frequency	Class - Occasional — Flooding is expected infrequently, 5 to 50 percent chance of flooding in any year (5 to 50 times in 100 years).
flfreq	RARE	Rare Frequency	Class - Rare — Flooding unlikely but possible, 0 to 5 percent chance of flooding in any year (0 to 5 times in 100 years).
flood	FREQ	Frequent Frequency	Class - Frequent (Hydric Only) — Flooding is likely to occur often, more than 50 percent chance of flooding in any year (at least 50 times in 100 years).
flood	NONE	None Frequency	Class - None (Hydric Only) — Flooding is not likely to occur.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
flood	OCCAS	Occasional	Flooding is expected infrequently, 5 to 50 percent chance of flooding in any year (5 to 50 times in 100 years).
flood	RARE	Rare	Frequency Class - Rare (Hydric Only) — Flooding unlikely but possible, 0 to 5 percent chance of flooding in any year (0 to 5 times in 100 years).
frostact	HIGH	High	
frostact	LOW	Low	
frostact	MODERATE	Moderate	
grpcode	—	Null value indicator	
grpcode	1	Septic tank absorption fields	
grpcode	10	Local roads and streets	
grpcode	11	Lawns, landscaping, and golf fairways	
grpcode	12	Roadfill	
grpcode	13	Sand	
grpcode	14	Gravel	
grpcode	15	Topsoil	
grpcode	16	Pond reservoir area	
grpcode	17	Embankments, dikes, and levees	
grpcode	18	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
grpcode	19	Drainage	
grpcode	2	Sewage lagoons	
grpcode	20	Irrigation	
grpcode	21	Terraces and diversions	
grpcode	22	Grassed waterways	
grpcode	23	Camp areas	
grpcode	24	Picnic areas	
grpcode	25	Playgrounds	
grpcode	26	Paths and trails	
grpcode	3	Trench sanitary landfill	
grpcode	4	Area sanitary landfill	
grpcode	5	Daily cover for landfill	
grpcode	6	Shallow excavations	
grpcode	7	Dwellings without basements	
grpcode	8	Dwellings with basements	
grpcode	9	Small commercial buildings	
grtgroup	AAQAL	Albaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQDU	Duraqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQEN	Endoqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQEP	Epiaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQFR	Fragiaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQGL	Glossaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQKA	Kandiaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQNA	Natraqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQOC	Ochraqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQPN	Plinthaqualfs	
grtgroup	AAQTR	Tropaqualfs	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	AAQUM	Umbrqualfs	
grtgroup	ABOCR	Cryoboralfs	
grtgroup	ABOEU	Eutroboralfs	
grtgroup	ABOFR	Fragiboralfs	
grtgroup	ABOGL	Glossoboralfs	
grtgroup	ABONA	Natriboralfs	
grtgroup	ABOPA	Paleboralfs	
grtgroup	AUDAG	Agrudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDFE	Ferrudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDFR	Fragiudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDFS	Fraglossudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDGL	Glossudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDHA	Hapludalfs	
grtgroup	AUDKA	Kandiudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDKH	Kanhapludalfs	
grtgroup	AUDNA	Natrudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDPA	Paleudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDRH	Rhodudalfs	
grtgroup	AUDTR	Tropudalfs	
grtgroup	AUSDU	Durustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSHA	Haplustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSKA	Kandiustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSKH	Kanhaplustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSNA	Natrustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSPA	Paleustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSPN	Plinthustalfs	
grtgroup	AUSRH	Rhodustalfs	
grtgroup	AXEDU	Durixeralfs	
grtgroup	AXEFR	Fragixeralfs	
grtgroup	AXEHA	Haploxeralfs	
grtgroup	AXENA	Natrixeralfs	
grtgroup	AXEPA	Palexeralfs	
grtgroup	AXEPN	Plinthoxeralfs	
grtgroup	AXERH	Rhodoxeralfs	
grtgroup	CAQCR	Cryaquands	
grtgroup	CAQDU	Duraquands	
grtgroup	CAQEN	Endoaquands	
grtgroup	CAQEP	Epiaquands	
grtgroup	CAQHA	Haplaquands	
grtgroup	CAQME	Melanaquands	
grtgroup	CAQPK	Placaquands	
grtgroup	CAQVI	Vitraquands	
grtgroup	CCRFU	Fulvicryands	
grtgroup	CCRGE	Gelicryands	
grtgroup	CCRHA	Haplocryands	
grtgroup	CCRHY	Hydrocryands	
grtgroup	CCRME	Melanocryands	
grtgroup	CCRVI	Vitricryands	
grtgroup	CTOVI	Vitritorrands	
grtgroup	CUDDU	Durudands	
grtgroup	CUDFU	Fulvudands	
grtgroup	CUDHA	Hapludands	
grtgroup	CUDHY	Hydrudands	
grtgroup	CUDME	Melanudands	
grtgroup	CUDPK	Placudands	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	CUSDU	Durustands	
grtgroup	CUSHA	Haplustands	
grtgroup	CVIUD	Udivitrands	
grtgroup	CVIUS	Ustivitrands	
grtgroup	CXEHA	Haploxerands	
grtgroup	CXEME	Melanoxerands	
grtgroup	CXEVI	Vitrixerands	
grtgroup	DARDU	Durargids	
grtgroup	DARHA	Haplargids	
grtgroup	DARND	Nadurargids	
grtgroup	DARNT	Natrargids	
grtgroup	DARPA	Paleargids	
grtgroup	DORCL	Calciorthids	
grtgroup	DORCM	Camborthids	
grtgroup	DORDU	Durorthids	
grtgroup	DORGY	Gypsiorthids	
grtgroup	DORPA	Paleorthids	
grtgroup	DORSA	Salorthids	
grtgroup	EAQCR	Cryaquents	
grtgroup	EAQEN	Endoaquents	
grtgroup	EAQEP	Epiaquents	
grtgroup	EAQFL	Fluvaquents	
grtgroup	EAQHA	Haplaquents	
grtgroup	EAQHY	Hydraquents	
grtgroup	EAQPS	Psammaquents	
grtgroup	EAQSU	Sulfaquents	
grtgroup	EAQTR	Tropaquents	
grtgroup	EARTO	Torriarents	
grtgroup	EARUD	Udarents	
grtgroup	EARUS	Ustarents	
grtgroup	EARXE	Xerarents	
grtgroup	EFLCR	Cryofluvents	
grtgroup	EFLTO	Torrifluvents	
grtgroup	EFLTR	Tropofluvents	
grtgroup	EFLUD	Udifluvents	
grtgroup	EFLUS	Ustifluvents	
grtgroup	EFLXE	Xerofluvents	
grtgroup	EORCR	Cryorthents	
grtgroup	EORTO	Torriorthents	
grtgroup	EORTR	Troporthents	
grtgroup	EORUD	Udorthents	
grtgroup	EORUS	Ustorthents	
grtgroup	EORXE	Xerorthents	
grtgroup	EPSCR	Cryopsamments	
grtgroup	EPSQU	Quartzipsamments	
grtgroup	EPSTO	Torripsamments	
grtgroup	EPSTR	Tropopsamments	
grtgroup	EPSUD	Udipsamments	
grtgroup	EPSUS	Ustipsamments	
grtgroup	EPSXE	Xeropsamments	
grtgroup	HFIBO	Borofibrists	
grtgroup	HFICR	Cryofibrists	
grtgroup	HFILU	Luvifibrists	
grtgroup	HFIME	Medifibrists	
grtgroup	HFISP	Sphagnofibrists	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	HFITR	Tropofibrists	
grtgroup	HFOBO	Borofolists	
grtgroup	HFOCR	Cryofolists	
grtgroup	HFOME	Medifolists	
grtgroup	HFOTR	Tropofolists	
grtgroup	HHEBO	Borohemists	
grtgroup	HHECR	Cryohemists	
grtgroup	HHELU	Luvihemists	
grtgroup	HHEME	Medihemists	
grtgroup	HHESI	Sulfihemists	
grtgroup	HHESO	Sulfohemists	
grtgroup	HHETR	Tropohemists	
grtgroup	HSABO	Borosaprists	
grtgroup	HSACR	Cryosaprists	
grtgroup	HSAME	Medisaprists	
grtgroup	HSASI	Sulfisaprists	
grtgroup	HSASO	Sulfosaprists	
grtgroup	HSATR	Troposaprists	
grtgroup	IANCR	Cryandepts	
grtgroup	IANDU	Durandepts	
grtgroup	IANDY	Dystrandepts	
grtgroup	IANEU	Eutrandepts	
grtgroup	IANHY	Hydrandepts	
grtgroup	IANPK	Placandepts	
grtgroup	IANVI	Vitrandepts	
grtgroup	IAQAN	Andaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQCR	Cryaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQEN	Endoquepts	
grtgroup	IAQEP	Epiaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQFR	Fragiaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQHL	Halaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQHP	Haplaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQHU	Humaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQPK	Placaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQPN	Plinthaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQSU	Sulfaquepts	
grtgroup	IAQTR	Tropaquepts	
grtgroup	IOCCR	Cryochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCDU	Durochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCDY	Dystrochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCEU	Eutrochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCFR	Fragiochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCSU	Sulfochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCUS	Ustochrepts	
grtgroup	IOCXE	Xerochrepts	
grtgroup	IPLPL	Plaggepts	
grtgroup	ITRDY	Dystropepts	
grtgroup	ITREU	Eutropepts	
grtgroup	ITRHU	Humitropepts	
grtgroup	ITRSO	Sombritropepts	
grtgroup	ITRUS	Ustropepts	
grtgroup	IUMCR	Cryumbrepts	
grtgroup	IUMFR	Fragiumbrepts	
grtgroup	IUMHA	Haplumbrepts	
grtgroup	IUMXE	Xerumbrepts	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	MALAR	Argialbolls	
grtgroup	MALNA	Natralbolls	
grtgroup	MAQAR	Argiaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQCA	Calciaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQCR	Cryaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQDU	Duraquolls	
grtgroup	MAQEN	Endoaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQEP	Epiaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQHA	Haplaquolls	
grtgroup	MAQNA	Natraquolls	
grtgroup	MBOAR	Argiborolls	
grtgroup	MBOCA	Calciborolls	
grtgroup	MBOCR	Cryoborolls	
grtgroup	MBOHA	Haploborolls	
grtgroup	MBONA	Natriborolls	
grtgroup	MBOPA	Paleborolls	
grtgroup	MBOVE	Vermiborolls	
grtgroup	MRERE	Rendolls	
grtgroup	MUDAR	Argiudolls	
grtgroup	MUDCA	Calciudolls	
grtgroup	MUDHA	Hapludolls	
grtgroup	MUDPA	Paleudolls	
grtgroup	MUDVE	Vermudolls	
grtgroup	MUSAR	Argiustolls	
grtgroup	MUSCA	Calciustolls	
grtgroup	MUSDU	Durustolls	
grtgroup	MUSHA	Haplustolls	
grtgroup	MUSNA	Natrustolls	
grtgroup	MUSPA	Paleustolls	
grtgroup	MUSVE	Vermustolls	
grtgroup	MXEAR	Argixerolls	
grtgroup	MXECA	Calcixerolls	
grtgroup	MXEDU	Durixerolls	
grtgroup	MXEHA	Haploxerolls	
grtgroup	MXENA	Natrixerolls	
grtgroup	MXEPA	Palexerolls	
grtgroup	OAQAC	Acraquox	
grtgroup	OAQEU	Eutraquox	
grtgroup	OAQGI	Gibbsiaquox	
grtgroup	OAQHA	Haplaquox	
grtgroup	OAQOC	Ochraquox	
grtgroup	OAQPN	Plinthaquox	
grtgroup	OAQUM	Umbraquox	
grtgroup	OHUAC	Acrohumox	
grtgroup	OHUGI	Gibbsihumox	
grtgroup	OHUHA	Haplohumox	
grtgroup	OHUSO	Sombrihumox	
grtgroup	OORAC	Acroorthox	
grtgroup	OOREU	Eutroorthox	
grtgroup	OORGI	Gibbsiorthox	
grtgroup	OORHA	Haplorthox	
grtgroup	OORSO	Sombriorthox	
grtgroup	OORUM	Umbriorthox	
grtgroup	OPRAC	Acroperox	
grtgroup	OPREU	Eutroperox	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	OPRHA	Haploperox	
grtgroup	OPRKA	Kandiperox	
grtgroup	OPRSO	Sombriperox	
grtgroup	OTOAC	Acrotorrox	
grtgroup	OTOEU	Eutrotorrox	
grtgroup	OTOHA	Haplotorrox	
grtgroup	OTOTO	Torrox	
grtgroup	ODAC	Acrudox	
grtgroup	OUDEU	Eutrudox	
grtgroup	ODHA	Hapludox	
grtgroup	ODKA	Kandiudox	
grtgroup	ODSO	Sombriudox	
grtgroup	OUSAC	Acrustox	
grtgroup	OUSEU	Eustrustox	
grtgroup	OUSHA	Haplustox	
grtgroup	OUSKA	Kandiustox	
grtgroup	OUSSO	Sombriustox	
grtgroup	SAQA2	Alaquods	
grtgroup	SAQCR	Cryaquods	
grtgroup	SAQDU	Duraquods	
grtgroup	SAQEN	Endoaquods	
grtgroup	SAQEP	Epiaquods	
grtgroup	SAQFR	Fragiaquods	
grtgroup	SAQHA	Haplaquods	
grtgroup	SAQPK	Placaquods	
grtgroup	SAQSI	Sideraquods	
grtgroup	SAQTR	Tropaquods	
grtgroup	SCRDU	Duricryods	
grtgroup	SCRHA	Haplocryods	
grtgroup	SCRHU	Humicryods	
grtgroup	SCRPK	Placocryods	
grtgroup	SFEFE	Fer rods	
grtgroup	SHUCR	Cryohumods	
grtgroup	SHUDU	Durihumods	
grtgroup	SHUFR	Fragihumods	
grtgroup	SHUHA	Haplohumods	
grtgroup	SHUPK	Placohumods	
grtgroup	SHUTR	Tropohumods	
grtgroup	SORA2	Alorthods	
grtgroup	SORCR	Cryorthods	
grtgroup	SORDU	Durorthods	
grtgroup	SORFR	Fragiorthods	
grtgroup	SORHA	Haplorthods	
grtgroup	SORPK	Placorthods	
grtgroup	SORTR	Troporthods	
grtgroup	UAQAL	Albaquults	
grtgroup	UAQEN	Endoaquults	
grtgroup	UAQEP	Epiaquults	
grtgroup	UAQFR	Fragiaquults	
grtgroup	UAQKA	Kandiaquults	
grtgroup	UAQKH	Kanhaplaquults	
grtgroup	UAQOC	Ochraquults	
grtgroup	UAQPA	Paleaquults	
grtgroup	UAQPN	Plinthaquults	
grtgroup	UAQTR	Tropaquults	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
grtgroup	UAQUM	Umbracquults	
grtgroup	UHUHA	Haplohumults	
grtgroup	UHUKA	Kandihumults	
grtgroup	UHUKH	Kanhaplohumults	
grtgroup	UHUPA	Palehumults	
grtgroup	UHUPN	Plinthohumults	
grtgroup	UHUSO	Sombrihumults	
grtgroup	UHUTR	Tropohumults	
grtgroup	UUDFR	Fragiudults	
grtgroup	UUDHA	Hapludults	
grtgroup	UUDKA	Kandiudults	
grtgroup	UUDKH	Kanhapludults	
grtgroup	UUDPA	Paleudults	
grtgroup	UUDPN	Plinthudults	
grtgroup	UUDRH	Rhodudults	
grtgroup	UUDTR	Tropudults	
grtgroup	UUSHA	Haplustults	
grtgroup	UUSKA	Kandiustults	
grtgroup	UUSKH	Kanhaplustults	
grtgroup	UUSPA	Paleustults	
grtgroup	UUSPN	Plinthustults	
grtgroup	UUSRH	Rhodustults	
grtgroup	UXEHA	Haploxerults	
grtgroup	UXEPA	Palexerults	
grtgroup	VAQCA	Calciaquerts	
grtgroup	VAQDU	Duraquerts	
grtgroup	VAQDY	Dystraquerts	
grtgroup	VAQEN	Endoaquerts	
grtgroup	VAQEP	Epiaquerts	
grtgroup	VAQNA	Natraquerts	
grtgroup	VAQSA	Salaquerts	
grtgroup	VCRHA	Haplocryerts	
grtgroup	VCRHU	Humicryerts	
grtgroup	VTOCA	Calcitorrerts	
grtgroup	VTOGY	Gypsitorrerts	
grtgroup	VTOHA	Haplotorrerts	
grtgroup	VTOSA	Salitorrerts	
grtgroup	VTOTO	Torrerts	
grtgroup	VUDCH	Chromuderts	
grtgroup	VUDDY	Dystruderts	
grtgroup	VUDHA	Hapluderts	
grtgroup	VUDPE	Pelluderts	
grtgroup	VUSCA	Calciusterts	
grtgroup	VUSCH	Chromusterts	
grtgroup	VUSDY	Dystrusterts	
grtgroup	VUSGY	Gypsiusterts	
grtgroup	VUSHA	Haplusterts	
grtgroup	VUSPE	Pellusterts	
grtgroup	VUSSA	Salusterts	
grtgroup	VXECA	Calcixererts	
grtgroup	VXECH	Chromoxererts	
grtgroup	VXEDU	Durixererts	
grtgroup	VXEHA	Haploxererts	
grtgroup	VXEPE	Pelloxererts	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
helcl	1	Highly Erodible Land	Soil meets the requirements for Highly Erodible Lands.
helcl	2	Potentially Highly Erodible	Range of soil characteristics for the soil as mapped fall are within and outside of the requirements for Highly Erodible Land.
helcl	3	Not Highly Erodible	Soil does not meet the requirements for Highly Erodible Lands.
hydcrit	1	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	All Histosols, except Folists.
hydcrit	2A	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils in Aquic suborder, Aquic subgroup, Albolls suborder, Salorthids great group, Pell great group of Vertisols, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are somewhat poorly drained and have a frequently occurring water table less than 0.5 feet from the surface for a significant period (usually 14 consecutive days or more) during the growing season.
hydcrit	2B1	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils in Aquic suborder, Aquic subgroup, Albolls suborder, Salorthids great group, Pell great group of Vertisols, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have a frequently occurring water table less than 0.5 feet from the surface for a significant period (usually 14 consecutive days or more) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within 20 inches.
hydcrit	2B2	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils in Aquic suborder, Aquic subgroup, Albolls suborder, Salorthids great group, Pell great group of Vertisols, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have a frequently occurring water table less than 1.0 feet from the surface for a significant period (usually 14 consecutive days or more) during the growing season if permeability is equal or greater than 6.0 inches/hr in all layers within 20 inches.
hydcrit	2B3	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils in Aquic suborder, Aquic subgroup, Albolls suborder, Salorthids great group, Pell great group of Vertisols, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have a frequently occurring water table less than 1.5 feet from the surface for a significant period (usually 14 consecutive days or more) during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 inches/hr in any layer within 20 inches.
hydcrit	3	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils that are frequently ponded for long duration during the growing season.
hydcrit	4	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification	Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
hydrcritcomb	1	Histosols	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	1,3	Histosols, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	1,3,4	Histosols, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	1,4	Histosols, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2A	Mineral, SP	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2A,3	Mineral, SP, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2A,3,4	Mineral, SP, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2A,4	Mineral, SP, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1	Mineral, P or VP, Texture	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,2B2	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Perm>=6.0	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,2B2,3	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Perm>=6.0, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,2B2,3,4	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Perm>=6.0, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,2B2,4	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Perm>=6.0in/hr, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,3	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,3,4	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B1,4	Mineral, P or VP, Texture, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B2	Mineral, P or VP, Perm>6.0	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B2,3	Mineral, P or VP, Perm>=6.0, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B2,3,4	Mineral, P or VP, Perm>=6.0, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B2,4	Mineral, P or VP, Perm>=6.0, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B3	Mineral, P or VP, Perm<6.0	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B3,3	Mineral, P or VP, Perm<6.0, Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
hydrcritcomb	2B3,3,4	Mineral, P or VP, Perm<6.0, Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	2B3,4	Mineral, P or VP, Perm<6.0, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	3	Ponding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	3,4	Ponding, Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydrcritcomb	4	Flooding	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Combinations
hydgrp	A	Hydrology	Class - A High infiltration rates. Soils are deep, well drained to excessively drained sands and gravels.
hydgrp	A/D	Hydrology	Class - A/D Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and are classified.
hydgrp	B	Hydrology	Class - B Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils that have moderately coarse textures.
hydgrp	B/D	Hydrology	Class - B/D Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and are classified.
ydgrp	C	Hydrology	Class - C Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils that have moderately fine or fine textures.
hydgrp	C/D	Hydrology	Class - C/D Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and classified.
hydgrp	D	Hydrology	Class - D Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.
hydric	N	No	Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.
hydric	U	Unranked	Soil has not been ranked with hydric criteria.
hydric	Y	Yes	Soil meets the requirements for a hydric soil.
kfact	.02		
kfact	.05		
kfact	.1		
kfact	.10		
kfact	.15		
kfact	.17		
kfact	.2		
kfact	.20		
kfact	.24		
kfact	.28		
kfact	.32		
kfact	.37		
kfact	.43		

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
kfact	.49		
kfact	.55		
kfact	.64		
kfact	0.02		
kfact	0.05		
kfact	0.10		
kfact	0.15		
kfact	0.17		
kfact	0.20		
kfact	0.24		
kfact	0.28		
kfact	0.32		
kfact	0.37		
kfact	0.43		
kfact	0.49		
kfact	0.55		
kfact	0.64		
landfmlo	AA	Alas	
landfmlo	AF	Alluvial Fan	
landfmlo	AL	Avalanche Chute	
landfmlo	AN	Anticline	
landfmlo	AP	Alluvial Flat	
landfmlo	AR	Arete	
landfmlo	AS	Ash Flow	
landfmlo	AT	Atoll	
landfmlo	AY	Arroyo	
landfmlo	AZ	Backshore	
landfmlo	BB	Barrier Beach	
landfmlo	BC	Basin Floor	
landfmlo	BD	Basin-Floor Remnant	
landfmlo	BE	Beach	
landfmlo	BF	Barrier Flat	
landfmlo	BG	Beach Ridge	
landfmlo	BI	Barrier Island	
landfmlo	BJ	Bajada	
landfmlo	BL	Ballena	
landfmlo	BM	Berm	
landfmlo	BN	Bluff	
landfmlo	BO	Bog	
landfmlo	BP	Beach Plain	
landfmlo	BQ	Barchan Dune	
landfmlo	BR	Bar	
landfmlo	BS	Backswamp	
landfmlo	BT	Beach Terrace	
landfmlo	BU	Butte	
landfmlo	BV	Ballon	
landfmlo	BW	Block Field	
landfmlo	BX	Block Stream	
landfmlo	BY	Blowout	
landfmlo	BZ	Braided Stream	
landfmlo	CA	Canyon	
landfmlo	CB	Carolina Bay	
landfmlo	CC	Channel	
landfmlo	CD	Caldera	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
landfmlo	CE	Coulee	
landfmlo	CF	Crevasse Filling	
landfmlo	CG	Chenier	
landfmlo	CH	Chenier Plain	
landfmlo	CI	Cinder Cone	
landfmlo	CJ	Cliff	
landfmlo	CK	Collapsed Ice-floored Lakebed	
landfmlo	CL	Col	
landfmlo	CN	Collapsed Ice-walled Lakebed	
landfmlo	CO	Cove	
landfmlo	CP	Coastal Plain	
landfmlo	CQ	Cirque	
landfmlo	CR	Crater (volcanic)	
landfmlo	CS	Collapsed Lake Plain	
landfmlo	CT	Collapsed Outwash Plain	
landfmlo	CU	Cuesta	
landfmlo	CV	Cutoff	
landfmlo	DA	Debris Avalanche	
landfmlo	DB	Deflation Basin	
landfmlo	DC	Delta Plain	
landfmlo	DD	Diapir	
landfmlo	DE	Delta	
landfmlo	DF	Debris Flow	
landfmlo	DK	Dike	
landfmlo	DL	Dipslope	
landfmlo	DM	Disintegration Moraine	
landfmlo	DN	Divide	
landfmlo	DO	Dome	
landfmlo	DP	Depression	
landfmlo	DQ	Drainageway	
landfmlo	DR	Drumlin	
landfmlo	DU	Dune	
landfmlo	DW	Draw	
landfmlo	EF	Earth Flow	
landfmlo	EK	Esker	
landfmlo	EM	End Moraine	
landfmlo	ER	Erosion Remnant	
landfmlo	ES	Escarpment	
landfmlo	FA	Fan Apron	
landfmlo	FB	Fall	
landfmlo	FC	Fan	
landfmlo	FD	Foredune	
landfmlo	FF	Fanhead Trench	
landfmlo	FG	Fan Piedmont	
landfmlo	FH	Fan Remnant	
landfmlo	FI	Fan Skirt	
landfmlo	FK	Fault-line Scarp	
landfmlo	FL	Flat	
landfmlo	FM	Flood-plain Splay	
landfmlo	FN	Fen	
landfmlo	FO	Flood-plain Step	
landfmlo	FP	Flood Plain	
landfmlo	FS	Faceted Spur	
landfmlo	FU	Flute	
landfmlo	FV	Fosse	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
landfmlo	FW	Free Face	
landfmlo	FY	Flood-plain Playa	
landfmlo	GA	Gap	
landfmlo	GC	Giant Ripple	
landfmlo	GD	Glacial Drainage Channel	
landfmlo	GL	Glacial Lake (relict)	
landfmlo	GM	Ground Moraine	
landfmlo	GO	Gorge	
landfmlo	GR	Graben	
landfmlo	GT	Gulch	
landfmlo	GV	Gut (valley)	
landfmlo	HB	Highmoor Bog	
landfmlo	HE	Headland	
landfmlo	HI	Hill	
landfmlo	HO	Hogback	
landfmlo	HR	Horn	
landfmlo	HT	Horst	
landfmlo	HV	Hanging Valley	
landfmlo	HW	Headwall	
landfmlo	IB	Intermontane Basin	
landfmlo	ID	Interdune	
landfmlo	IF	Inset Fan	
landfmlo	IN	Inselberg	
landfmlo	IV	Interlluve	
landfmlo	KA	Kame	
landfmlo	KE	Kettle	
landfmlo	KL	Knoll	
landfmlo	KM	Kame Terrace	
landfmlo	KN	Knob	
landfmlo	KT	Kame Terrace	
landfmlo	LA	Lahar	
landfmlo	LB	Lakebed	
landfmlo	LE	Ledge	
landfmlo	LF	Lakeshore	
landfmlo	LK	Landslide	
landfmlo	LL	Lava Plateau	
landfmlo	LM	Lateral Moraine	
landfmlo	LN	Lava Plain	
landfmlo	LP	Lake Plain	
landfmlo	LR	Longshore Bar (relict)	
landfmlo	LT	Lake Terrace	
landfmlo	LU	Louderback	
landfmlo	LV	Levee (stream)	
landfmlo	LX	Lowmoor Bog	
landfmlo	MA	Marsh	
landfmlo	MB	Meander	
landfmlo	MC	Meandering Channel	
landfmlo	MD	Monadnock	
landfmlo	ME	Mesa	
landfmlo	MF	Mud Flat	
landfmlo	MG	Meander Scroll	
landfmlo	MH	Medial Moraine	
landfmlo	MJ	Monocline	
landfmlo	MM	Mountain Slope	
landfmlo	MN	Mountain	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
landfmlo	MT	Marine Terrace	
landfmlo	MU	Moraine	
landfmlo	MV	Mountain Valley	
landfmlo	MW	Mudflow	
landfmlo	MX	Muskeg	
landfmlo	NL	Natural Levee	
landfmlo	NO	Notch	
landfmlo	NU	Nunatak	
landfmlo	OF	Outwash Fan	
landfmlo	OL	Oxbow Lake (ephemeral)	
landfmlo	OP	Outwash Plain	
landfmlo	OT	Outwash Terrace	
landfmlo	OX	Oxbow	
landfmlo	PA	Paha	
landfmlo	PB	Parabolic Dune	
landfmlo	PD	Parna Dune	
landfmlo	PE	Pediment	
landfmlo	PF	Partial Ballena	
landfmlo	PG	Patterned Ground	
landfmlo	PH	Pothole	
landfmlo	PI	Pingo	
landfmlo	PJ	Peat Plateau	
landfmlo	PK	Peak	
landfmlo	PL	Playa	
landfmlo	PM	Pitted Outwash Plain	
landfmlo	PN	Plain	
landfmlo	PO	Pocosin	
landfmlo	PP	Plug Dome	
landfmlo	PQ	Pluvial Lake (relict)	
landfmlo	PR	Point Bar	
landfmlo	PT	Plateau	
landfmlo	PU	Pressure Ridge (volcanic)	
landfmlo	RA	Raised Beach	
landfmlo	RB	Raised Bog	
landfmlo	RF	Reef	
landfmlo	RG	Ribbed Fen	
landfmlo	RI	Ridge	
landfmlo	RJ	Rim	
landfmlo	RM	Recessional Moraine	
landfmlo	RN	Roche Moutonnee	
landfmlo	RO	Rock Glacier	
landfmlo	RP	Rotational Landslide	
landfmlo	RV	Ravine	
landfmlo	RW	Sand Flow	
landfmlo	RX	Sand Sheet	
landfmlo	RY	Scarp	
landfmlo	RZ	Sea Cliff	
landfmlo	SA	Saddle	
landfmlo	SB	Structural Bench	
landfmlo	SD	Seif Dune	
landfmlo	SE	Shoal (relict)	
landfmlo	SF	Shoreline	
landfmlo	SG	Shrub-coppice Dune	
landfmlo	SH	Sinkhole	
landfmlo	SJ	Slide	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
landfmlo	SK	Slump	
landfmlo	SL	Slough	
landfmlo	SM	Salt Marsh	
landfmlo	SN	Slump Block	
landfmlo	SP	Spit	
landfmlo	SQ	Spur	
landfmlo	SR	Stack	
landfmlo	SS	Strand Plain	
landfmlo	ST	Steptoe	
landfmlo	SU	Strath Terrace	
landfmlo	SV	Stratovolcano	
landfmlo	SW	Swamp	
landfmlo	SX	Stream Terrace	
landfmlo	SY	String Bog	
landfmlo	SZ	Syncline	
landfmlo	TA	Terminal Moraine	
landfmlo	TD	Transverse Dune	
landfmlo	TE	Terrace	
landfmlo	TF	Tidal Flat	
landfmlo	TK	Thermokarst Depression	
landfmlo	TO	Tombolo	
landfmlo	TP	Till Plain	
landfmlo	TQ	Tor	
landfmlo	TR	Trough	
landfmlo	TS	Translational Slide	
landfmlo	TV	Tunnel Valley	
landfmlo	W	U-shaped Valley	
landfmlo	VA	Valley	
landfmlo	VC	Volcanic Cone	
landfmlo	VD	Volcanic Dome	
landfmlo	VF	Valley Flat	
landfmlo	VL	Valley Floor	
landfmlo	VO	Volcano	
landfmlo	VS	Valley Side	
landfmlo	VT	Valley Train	
landfmlo	W	V-shaped Valley	
landfmlo	WA	Wash	
landfmlo	WF	Washover Fan	
landfmlo	WG	Wind Gap	
landfmlo	WP	Wave-cut Platform	
landfmlo	WT	Wave-built Terrace	
minalogy	01	unclassified	
minalogy	02	not used	
minalogy	03	allitic	
minalogy	04	calcareous	
minalogy	05	carbonatic	
minalogy	07	clastic	
minalogy	08	coprogenous	
minalogy	09	chloritic	
minalogy	10	diatomaceous	
minalogy	12	ferrihumic	
minalogy	14	ferritic	
minalogy	16	ferruginous	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
minalogy	18	gibbsitic	
minalogy	20	glauconitic	
minalogy	22	gypsic	
minalogy	24	halloysitic	
minalogy	26	illitic	
minalogy	27	illitic (calcareous)	
minalogy	28	kaolinitic	
minalogy	30	marly	
minalogy	32	micaceous	
minalogy	33	micaceous (calcareous)	
minalogy	34	mixed	
minalogy	35	mixed (calcareous)	
minalogy	37	montmorillonitic	
minalogy	38	montmorillonitic (calcareous)	
minalogy	40	oxidic	
minalogy	42	sepiolitic	
minalogy	44	serpentinitic	
minalogy	46	siliceous	
minalogy	47	siliceous (calcareous)	
minalogy	48	sesquic	
minalogy	50	vermiculitic	
minalogy	51	vermiculitic (calcareous)	
mlra	1	Northern Pacific Coast Range, foothills, and Valleys	
mlra	10	Upper Snake River Lava Plains and Hills	
mlra	100	Erie Fruit and Truck Area	
mlra	101	Ontario Plain and Finger Lakes Region	
mlra	102A	Rolling Till Prairie	
mlra	102B	Loess Upland and Till Plains	
mlra	103	Central Iowa and Minnesota Till Prairies	
mlra	104	Eastern Iowa and Minnesota Till Prairies	
mlra	105	Northern Mississippi Valley Loess Hills	
mlra	106	Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills	
mlra	107	Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills	
mlra	108	Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	108A	Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift, Eastern Part (proposed)	
mlra	108B	Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift, East Central Part (proposed)	
mlra	108C	Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift, West Central Part (proposed)	
mlra	108D	Illinois and Iowa Deep Loess and Drift, Western Part (proposed)	
mlra	109	Iowa and Missouri Heavy Till Plain	
mlra	10A	Big and Little Wood River Footslopes and Plains (proposed)	
mlra	11	Snake River Plains	
mlra	110	Northern Illinois and Indiana Heavy Till Plain	
mlra	111	Indiana and Ohio Till Plain	
mlra	112	Cherokee Prairies	
mlra	113	Central Claypan Areas	
mlra	114	Southern Illinois and Indiana Thin Loess and Till Plain	
mlra	115	Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes	
mlra	115A	Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Eastern Part (proposed)	
mlra	115B	Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Southern Part (proposed)	
mlra	115C	Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Northern Part (proposed)	
mlra	116A	Ozark Highland	
mlra	116B	Ozark Border	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	117	Boston Mountains	
mlra	118	Arkansas Valley and Ridges	
mlra	118A	Arkansas Valley and Ridges, Eastern Part (proposed)	
mlra	118B	Arkansas Valley and Ridges, Western Part (proposed)	
mlra	119	Ouachita Mountains	
mlra	11A	Central Snake River Plains (proposed)	
mlra	11B	Upper Snake River Plains (proposed)	
mlra	12	Lost River Valleys and Mountains	
mlra	120	Kentucky and Indiana Sandstone and Shale Hills and Valleys	
mlra	121	Kentucky Bluegrass	
mlra	122	Highland Rim and Pennyroyal	
mlra	123	Nashville Basin	
mlra	124	Western Allegheny Plateau	
mlra	125	Cumberland Plateau and Mountains	
mlra	126	Central Allegheny Plateau	
mlra	127	Eastern Allegheny Plateau and Mountains	
mlra	128	Southern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys	
mlra	129	Sand Mountain	
mlra	13	Eastern Idaho Plateaus	
mlra	130	Blue Ridge	
mlra	131	Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium	
mlra	133A	Southern Coastal Plain	
mlra	133B	Western Coastal Plain	
mlra	134	Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	135	Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas Blackland Prairies	
mlra	136	Southern Piedmont	
mlra	137	Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills	
mlra	138	North-Central Florida Ridge	
mlra	139	Eastern Ohio Till Plain	
mlra	14	Central California Coastal Valleys	
mlra	140	Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and Catskill Mountains	
mlra	141	Tughill Plateau	
mlra	142	St. Lawrence-Champlain Plain	
mlra	143	Northeastern Mountains	
mlra	144A	New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part	
mlra	144B	New England and Eastern New York Upland, Northern Part	
mlra	145	Connecticut Valley	
mlra	146	Aroostock Area	
mlra	147	Northern Appalachain Ridges and Valleys	
mlra	148	Northern Piedmont	
mlra	149A	Northern Coastal Plain	
mlra	149B	Long Island-Cape Cod Coastal Lowland	
mlra	15	Central California Coast Range	
mlra	150A	Gulf Coast Prairies	
mlra	150B	Gulf Coast Saline Prairies	
mlra	151	Gulf Coast Marsh	
mlra	152A	Eastern Gulf Coast Flatwoods	
mlra	152B	Western Gulf Coast Flatwoods	
mlra	153A	Atlantic Coast Flatwoods	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	153B	Tidewater Area	
mlra	153C	Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain	
mlra	154	South-Central Florida Ridge	
mlra	155	Southern Florida Flatwoods	
mlra	156A	Florida Everglades and Associated Areas	
mlra	156B	Southern Florida Lowlands	
mlra	157	Arid and Semiarid Low Mountain Slopes	
mlra	158	Semiarid and Subhumid Low Mountain Slopes	
mlra	159	Humid and Very Humid Low and Intermediate Mountain Slopes	
mlra	16	California Delta	
mlra	160	Subhumid and Humid Intermediate and High Mountain Slopes	
mlra	161	Lava Flows and Rock Outcrops	
mlra	162	Very Humid Areas on East and West Maui Mountains, Kohala Mountains, and Mount Waialeale	
mlra	163	Alluvial Fans and Coastal Plains	
mlra	164	Rough Mountainous Lands	
mlra	165	Subhumid Intermediate Mountain Slopes	
mlra	166	Very Stony Land and Rock Land	
mlra	167	Humid Low and Intermediate Mountain Slopes	
mlra	168	Southeastern Alaska	
mlra	169	South-Central Alaska Mountains	
mlra	17	Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys	
mlra	170	Cook Inlet-Susitna Lowland	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	171	Alaska Peninsula and Southwestern Islands	
mlra	172	Cooper River Plateau	
mlra	173	Alaska Range	
mlra	174	Interior Alaska Lowlands	
mlra	175	Kuskokwim Highlands	
mlra	176	Interior Alaska Highlands	
mlra	177	Norton Sound Highlands	
mlra	178	Western Alaska Coastal Plains and Deltas	
mlra	179	Bering Sea Islands	
mlra	18	Sierra Nevada Foothills	
mlra	180	Brooks Range	
mlra	181	Arctic Foothills	
mlra	182	Arctic Coastal Plains	
mlra	19	Southern California Coastal Plain	
mlra	190	Ponape (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	191	Kosrae (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	192	Marshall Islands (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	193	Truk (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	194	Yap (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	195	Palau (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	196	Tutuila, Aunu'u (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	197	Tau (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	198	Ofu, Olosega (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	199	Northern Guam (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	2	Willamette and Puget Sound Valleys	
mlra	20	Southern California Mountains	
mlra	200	Southern Guam (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	201	Saipan (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	202	Aguijan, Tinian (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	203	Rota (proposed)	Pacific Basin Area
mlra	21	Klamath and Shasta Valleys and Basins	
mlra	22	Sierra Nevada Range	
mlra	23	Malheur High Plateau	
mlra	24	Humboldt Area	
mlra	25	Owyhee High Plateau	
mlra	26	Carson Basin and Mountains	
mlra	27	Fallon-Lovelock Area	
mlra	270	Humid Mountains and Valleys (proposed)	
mlra	271	Semiarid Mountains and Valleys (proposed)	
mlra	272	Humid Coastal Plains (proposed)	
mlra	273	Semiarid Coastal Plains (proposed)	
mlra	28A	Great Salt Lake Area	
mlra	28B	Central Nevada Basin And Range	
mlra	29	Southern Nevada Basin and Range	
mlra	3	Olympic and Cascade Mountains	
mlra	30	Sonoran Basin and Range	
mlra	31	Imperial Valley	
mlra	32	Northern Intermountain Desertic Basins	
mlra	33	Semiarid Rocky Mountains	
mlra	34	Central Desertic Basins, Mountains, and Plateaus	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	35	Colorado and Green River Plateaus	
mlra	36	New Mexico and Arizona Plateaus and Mesas	
mlra	36A	Western Mesas, Plateaus and Basins (proposed)	
mlra	36B	Western Plateaus and Plains (proposed)	
mlra	37	San Juan River Valley Mesas and Plateaus	
mlra	39	Arizona and New Mexico Mountains	
mlra	4	California Coastal Redwood Belt	
mlra	40	Central Arizona Basin and Range	
mlra	41	Southeastern Arizona Basin and Range	
mlra	42	Southern Desertic Basins, Plains, and Mountains	
mlra	42A	Southern Desert Rio Grande Central Basin (proposed)	
mlra	42B	Southern Desert Basin and Range (proposed)	
mlra	42C	Southern Desert Pecos Basin (proposed)	
mlra	43	Northern Rocky Mountains	
mlra	44	Northern Rocky Mountain Valleys	
mlra	46	Northern Rocky Mountain Foothills	
mlra	47	Wasatch and Uinta Mountains	
mlra	48A	Southern Rocky Mountains	
mlra	48B	Southern Rocky Mountain Parks	
mlra	49	Southern Rocky Mountain Foothills	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	5	Siskiyou-Trinity Area	
mlra	51	High Intermountain Valleys	
mlra	52	Brown Glaciated Plain	
mlra	53A	Northern Dark Brown Glaciated Plains	
mlra	53B	Central Dark Brown Glaciated Plains	
mlra	53C	Southern Dark Brown Glaciated Plains	
mlra	54	Rolling Soft Shale Plain	
mlra	55A	Northern Black Glaciated Plains	
mlra	55B	Central Black Glaciated Plains	
mlra	55C	Southern Black Glaciated Plains	
mlra	56	Red River Valley of the North	
mlra	57	Northern Minnesota Gray Drift	
mlra	58A	Northern Rolling High Plains, Northern Part	
mlra	58B	Northern Rolling High Plains, Southern Part	
mlra	58C	Northern Rolling High Plains, Northeastern Part	
mlra	58D	Northern Rolling High Plains, Eastern Part	
mlra	6	Cascade Mountains, Eastern Slope	
mlra	60A	Pierre Shale Plains and Badlands	
mlra	60B	Pierre Shale Plains, Northern Part	
mlra	61	Black Hills Foot Slopes	
mlra	62	Black Hills	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	63A	Northern Rolling Pierre Shale Plains	
mlra	63B	Southern Rolling Pierre Shale Plains	
mlra	64	Mixed Sandy and Silty Tableland	
mlra	65	Nebraska Sand Hills	
mlra	66	Dakota-Nebraska Eroded Tableland	
mlra	67	Central High Plains	
mlra	69	Upper Arkansas Valley Rolling Plains	
mlra	7	Columbia Basin	
mlra	70	Pecos-Canadian Plains and Valleys	
mlra	70A	Canadian Plains and Valleys (proposed)	
mlra	70B	Upper Pecos Valley (proposed)	
mlra	70C	Central New Mexico Highlands (proposed)	
mlra	70D	Southern Desert Foothills (proposed)	
mlra	70E	Upper Pecos Canadian Breaks and Terraces (proposed)	
mlra	71	Central Nebraska Loess Hills	
mlra	72	Central High Tableland	
mlra	73	Rolling Plains and Breaks	
mlra	74	Central Kansas Sandstone Hills	
mlra	75	Central Loess Plains	
mlra	76	Bluestem Hills	
mlra	77	Southern High Plains	
mlra	77A	Southern High Plains, Northern Part (proposed)	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	77B	Southern High Plains, Northwestern Part (proposed)	
mlra	77C	Southern High Plains, Southern Part (proposed)	
mlra	77D	Southern High Plains, Southwestern Part (proposed)	
mlra	77E	Southern High Plains, Breaks (proposed)	
mlra	78	Central Rolling Red Plains	
mlra	78A	Central Rolling Red Plains, Northern Part (proposed)	
mlra	78B	Central Rolling Red Plains, Western Part (proposed)	
mlra	78C	Central Rolling Red Plains, Eastern Part (proposed)	
mlra	78D	Rolling Limestone Prairie (proposed)	
mlra	79	Great Bend Sand Plains	
mlra	8	Columbia Plateau	
mlra	80A	Central Rolling Red Prairies	
mlra	80B	Texas North-Central Prairies	
mlra	81	Edwards Plateau	
mlra	81A	Edwards Plateau, Western Part (proposed)	
mlra	81B	Edwards Plateau, Central Part (proposed)	
mlra	81C	Edwards Plateau, Eastern Part (proposed)	
mlra	81D	Southern Edwards Plateau (proposed)	
mlra	82	Texas Central Basin	
mlra	82A	Texas Central Basin (proposed)	
mlra	82B	Wichita Mountains (proposed)	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	83A	Northern Rio Grande Plain	
mlra	83B	Western Rio Grande Plain	
mlra	83C	Central Rio Grande Plain	
mlra	83D	Lower Rio Grande Plain	
mlra	84A	Cross Timbers	
mlra	84B	West Cross Timbers	
mlra	84C	East Cross Timbers	
mlra	85	Grand Prairie	
mlra	85A	Grand Prairie (proposed)	
mlra	85B	Arbuckle Mountains (proposed)	
mlra	86	Texas Blackland Prairie	
mlra	86A	Texas Blackland Prairie, Northern Part (proposed)	
mlra	86B	Texas Blackland Prairie, Southern Part (proposed)	
mlra	87	Texas Claypan Area	
mlra	87A	Texas Claypan Area, Southern Part (proposed)	
mlra	87B	Texas Claypan Area, Northern Part (proposed)	
mlra	88	Northern Minnesota Glacial Lake Basins	
mlra	9	Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies	
mlra	90	Central Wisconsin and Minnesota Thin Loess and Till	
mlra	91	Wisconsin and Minnesota Sandy Outwash	
mlra	92	Superior Lake Plain	
mlra	93	Superior Stony and Rocky Loamy Plains and Hills	
mlra	94A	Northern Michigan and Wisconsin Sandy Drift	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
mlra	94B	Michigan Eastern Upper Penninsula Sandy Drift	
mlra	95A	Northeastern Wisconsin Drift Plain	
mlra	95B	Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Drift Plain	
mlra	96	Western Michigan and Northeastern Wisconsin Fruit Belt	
mlra	97	Southwestern Michigan Fruit and Truck Belt	
mlra	98	Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Drift Plain	
mlra	99	Erie-Huron Lake Plain	
month	APR	Apr	April
month	AUG	Aug	August
month	DEC	Dec	December
month	FEB	Feb	February
month	JAN	Jan	January
month	JUL	Jul	July
month	JUN	Jun	June
month	MAR	Mar	March
month	MAY	May	May
month	NOV	Nov	November
month	OCT	Oct	October
month	SEP	Sep	September
mukind	A	Association	Two or more soils with a repeating pattern.
mukind	C	Consociation	Seventy-five percent (75%) of map unit within range of taxon.
mukind	U	Undifferentiated Group	Two or more soils that are not continuously coterminous.
mukind	X	Complex	Two or more soils that cannot be mapped seperately caused by map scale limitations.
noperm	CE	coprogenous earth	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	CEM	cemented	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	CIND	cinders	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
noperm	DE	diatomaceous earth	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	FB	fibric material	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	FRAG	fragmental material	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	G	gravel	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	GYP	gypsiferous material	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	HM	hemic material	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	ICE	ice or frozen soil	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	IND	indurated	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	MARL	marl	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	MPT	mucky-peat	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	MUCK	muck	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	PEAT	peat	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	SG	sand and gravel	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	SP	sapric material	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	UNK	unknown	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	UWB	unweathered bedrock	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	VAR	variable	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.
noperm	WB	weathered bedrock	Allowable textural code for which no permeability is given.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
order	A	Alfisols	
order	C	Andisols	
order	D	Aridisols	
order	E	Entisols	
order	H	Histosols	
order	I	Inceptisols	
order	M	Mollisols	
order	O	Oxisols	
order	S	Spodosols	
order	U	Ultisols	
order	V	Vertisols	
ordsym	A	no limitations or slight limitation	
ordsym	C	clayey soils	
ordsym	D	restricted rooting depth	
ordsym	F	fragmental or skeletal soils	
ordsym	N	snow pack	
ordsym	R	relief or slope steepness	
ordsym	S	sandy soils	
ordsym	T	toxic substances	
ordsym	W	excessive wetness	
ordsym	X	stoniness or rockiness	
otherfam	01	unclassified	
otherfam	02	not used	
otherfam	04	coated	
otherfam	05	cracked	
otherfam	06	level	
otherfam	08	micro	
otherfam	12	ortstein	
otherfam	14	shallow	
otherfam	15	shallow & uncoated	
otherfam	16	sloping	
otherfam	17	shallow & coated	
otherfam	19	ortstein & shallow	
otherfam	20	uncoated	
otherph	AFFR	annual frost-free rainfall	
otherph	ALKALI	alkali	
otherph	ALL	all	
otherph	BRIEF	brief	
otherph	CALC SURF	calcareous surface	
otherph	CHANNELED	channeled	
otherph	COASTAL	coastal	
otherph	COLD	cold	
otherph	COMMON	common flooding	
otherph	COOL	cool	
otherph	DEPTH	depth	
otherph	DISSECTED	dissected	
otherph	DRAINED	drained	
otherph	DRY	dry	
otherph	ELEV	elevation	
otherph	ERODED	eroded	
otherph	ETA	evapotranspiration; actual	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
otherph	FFS	frost-free	
otherph	FREQ	frequent flooding	
otherph	GULLIED	gullied	
otherph	HIGH ELEV	high elevation	
otherph	HIGH PE	high potential	
		evapotranspiration	
otherph	HIGH PPT	high precipitation	
otherph	HUMMOCKY	hummocky	
otherph	IRR	irrigated	
otherph	LONG	long	
otherph	LONG FFS	long frost-free season	
otherph	LOW ELEV	low elevation	
otherph	LOW PE	low potential	
		evapotranspiration	
otherph	LOW PPT	low precipitation	
otherph	MAAT	mean annual air temperature	
otherph	MAP	mean annual precipitation	
otherph	MAST	mean annual soil temperature	
otherph	MED PE	medium potential	
		evapotranspiration	
otherph	MED PPT	medium precipitation	
otherph	MOD ALKALI	moderately alkali	
otherph	MOD DEEP	moderately deep	
otherph	MOD SAL-ALK	moderately saline-alkali	
otherph	MOD SALINE	moderately saline	
otherph	MOD TEMP	moderate temperature	
otherph	MOD THICK	moderately thick	
otherph	MOD WELL DR	moderately well drained	
otherph	MOIST	moist	
otherph	NIRR	nonirrigated	
otherph	NONCALC SURF	noncalcareous surface	
otherph	NONE	no flooding	
otherph	NONERODED	noneroded	
otherph	NONSALINE	nonsaline	
otherph	NORTH	north or east aspect	
otherph	OCCAS	occasional flooding	
otherph	OVERWASH	overwash	
otherph	PARTIALLY DR	partially drained	
otherph	PE	precipitation effectivity	
otherph	PONDED	ponded	
otherph	POORLY DR	poorly drained	
otherph	RANGELAND	rangeland	
otherph	RARE	rare flooding	
otherph	ROCKY	rocky	
otherph	SAL-ALK	saline-alkali	
otherph	SALINE	saline	
otherph	SER ER	severely eroded	
otherph	SHALLOW	shallow	
otherph	SHORT FFS	short frost-free season	
otherph	SLI ALKALI	slight alkali	
otherph	SLI SAL-ALK	slightly saline-alkali	
otherph	SLI SALINE	slightly saline	
otherph	SMD	soil moisture deficit	
otherph	SOUTH	south or west aspect	
otherph	STR ALKALI	strongly alkali	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
otherph	STR SAL	strongly saline	
otherph	STR SAL-ALK	strongly saline-alkali	
otherph	SUBIRR	subirrigated	
otherph	SW POORLY DR	somewhat poorly drained	
otherph	THICK	thick solum	
otherph	THICK SURF	thick surface	
otherph	THIN SURF	thin surface	
otherph	UNDRAINED	undrained	
otherph	UNDULATING	undulating	
otherph	V BRIEF	very brief	
otherph	V COLD	very cold	
otherph	V LONG	very long	
otherph	V POORLY DR	very poorly drained	
otherph	V ROCKY	very rocky	
otherph	V SHALLOW	very shallow	
otherph	WARM	warm	
otherph	WELL DR	well drained	
otherph	WET	wet	
otherph	WINTER PPT	winter precipitation	
otherph	WOODLAND	woodland	
panhard	THICK	Thick	Cemented Pan Class - Thick — Pan is more than 3 inches if continuously indurated and more than 18 inches if discontinuous or fractured.
panhard	THIN	Thin	Cemented Pan Class - Thin — Pan is less than 3 inches if continuously indurated and less than 18 inches if discontinuous or fractured.
partsize	001	unclassified	
partsize	002	not used	
partsize	003	cindery	
partsize	004	cindery over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	005	ashy	
partsize	006	cindery over loamy	
partsize	007	ashy over pumiceous or cindery	
partsize	008	ashy over loamy	
partsize	009	ashy-skeletal	
partsize	010	medial	
partsize	011	medial-skeletal	
partsize	012	medial over pumiceous or cindery	
partsize	013	ashy over loamy-skeletal	
partsize	014	medial over clayey	
partsize	015	cindery over medial-skeletal	
partsize	016	medial over fragmental	
partsize	017	cindery over medial	
partsize	018	medial over loamy	
partsize	019	ashy over medial	
partsize	020	medial over loamy-skeletal	
partsize	021	ashy over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	022	medial over sandy or sandy-skeletal	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
partsize	024	medial over thixotropic	
partsize	026	thixotropic	
partsize	027	thixotropic-skeletal	
partsize	028	thixotropic over fragmental	
partsize	030	thixotropic over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	032	thixotropic over loamy-skeletal	
partsize	034	thixotropic over loamy	
partsize	036	fragmental	
partsize	044	sandy-skeletal	
partsize	046	sandy-skeletal over loamy	
partsize	047	sandy-skeletal over clayey	
partsize	050	loamy-skeletal	
partsize	051	loamy-skeletal over fragmental	
partsize	052	loamy-skeletal over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	054	loamy-skeletal over clayey	
partsize	055	loamy-skeletal or clayey-skeletal	
partsize	056	clayey-skeletal	
partsize	058	clayey-skeletal over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	062	sandy	
partsize	063	sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	064	sandy over loamy	
partsize	066	sandy over clayey	
partsize	068	loamy	
partsize	072	loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	080	coarse-loamy	
partsize	082	coarse-loamy over fragmental	
partsize	084	coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	086	coarse-loamy over clayey	
partsize	088	coarse-silty	
partsize	090	coarse-silty over fragmental	
partsize	092	coarse-silty over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	094	coarse-silty over clayey	
partsize	096	fine-loamy	
partsize	097	loamy over pumiceous or cindery	
partsize	098	fine-loamy over fragmental	
partsize	100	fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	102	fine-loamy over clayey	
partsize	104	ashy over clayey	
partsize	106	fine-silty	
partsize	108	fine-silty over fragmental	
partsize	110	fine-silty over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	112	fine-silty over clayey	
partsize	114	clayey	
partsize	116	clayey over fragmental	
partsize	118	clayey over sandy or sandy-skeletal	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
partsize	120	clayey over loamy-skeletal	
partsize	122	clayey over fine-silty	
partsize	124	clayey over loamy	
partsize	126	fine	
partsize	134	very fine	
partsize	136	hydrous	
partsize	138	hydrous-pumiceous	
partsize	140	hydrous-skeletal	
partsize	142	hydrous over clayey	
partsize	144	hydrous over clayey-skeletal	
partsize	146	hydrous over fragmental	
partsize	148	hydrous over loamy	
partsize	150	hydrous over loamy-skeletal	
partsize	152	hydrous over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	153	ashy-pumiceous	
partsize	154	ashy over medial-skeletal	
partsize	155	medial-pumiceous	
partsize	158	medial over ashy	
partsize	160	medial over clayey-skeletal	
partsize	162	medial over hydrous	
partsize	163	pumiceous	
partsize	164	pumiceous or ashy-pumiceous over sandy or sandy-skeletal	
partsize	165	pumiceous or ashy-pumiceous over loamy	
partsize	166	pumiceous or ashy-pumiceous over medial-skeletal	
partsize	167	pumiceous or ashy-pumiceous over medial	
partsize	169	ashy-skeletal over fragmental or cindery	
pnddur	BRIEF	brief	Flood Duration Class - Brief (Hydric Only) — Average duration of inundation per flood is 2 to 7 days.
pnddur	LONG	long	Flood Duration Class - Long (Hydric Only) — Average duration of inundation per flood is 7 days to 1 month.
pnddur	VERY BRIEF	very brief	Flood Duration Class - Very brief (Hydric Only) — Average duration of inundation per flood is less than 2 days.
pnddur	VERY LONG	very long	Flood Duration Class - Very long (Hydric Only) — Average duration of inundation per flood is more than 1 month.
primfml	0	not prime farmland	Not prime farmland.
primfml	1	all areas are prime farmland	All areas are prime farmland.
primfml	2	where drained	Only drained areas are prime farmland.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
primfml	3	where protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Only areas protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime farmland.
primfml	4	where irrigated	Only irrigated areas are prime farmland.
primfml	5	where drained and protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Only drained areas that are either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime farmland.
primfml	6	where irrigated and drained	Only irrigated areas that have been drained are prime farmland.
primfml	7	where irrigated and protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Only irrigated areas that are either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime farmland.
primfml	8	when subsoiled (completely remove root inhibiting soil layer)	When subsoiled (completely remove root inhibiting soil layer) are prime farmland.
primfml	9	irrigated area that the product of I (soil erodibility) and C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Only irrigated area that the product of I (soil erodibility) and C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 are prime farmland.
rating	—	Null value indicator	
rating	1	Fair	
rating	10	Favorable	
rating	11	Limitation	
rating	2	Good	
rating	3	Moderate	
rating	4	Poor	
rating	5	Severe	
rating	6	Slight	
rating	7	Unsuited	
rating	8	Probable	
rating	9	Improbable	
reaction	01	unclassified	
reaction	02	not used	
reaction	04	acid	
reaction	06	allic	
reaction	08	dysic	
reaction	10	euic	
reaction	12	nonacid	
reaction	14	noncalcareous	
restct	—	null value indicator	
restct	1	area reclaim	
restct	10	dusty	
restct	11	erodes easily	
restct	12	excess sodium	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
restct	13	excess humus	
restct	14	excess lime	
restct	15	excess salt	
restct	16	fast intake	
restct	17	favorable	
restct	18	flooding	
restct	19	frost action	
restct	2	cemented pan	
restct	20	hard to pack	
restct	21	large stones	
restct	22	low strength	
restct	23	no water	
restct	24	not needed	
restct	25	seepage	
restct	26	percs slowly	
restct	27	pipng	
restct	28	poor outlets	
restct	3	complex slope	
restct	30	rooting depth	
restct	31	shrink-swell	
restct	32	slope	
restct	33	slow intake	
restct	34	slow refill	
restct	35	small stones	
restct	36	thin layer	
restct	37	too clayey	
restct	38	too sandy	
restct	39	unstable fill	
restct	4	compressible	
restct	40	wetness	
restct	41	excess fines	
restct	42	soil blowing	
restct	43	permafrost	
restct	44	pitting	
restct	45	salty water	
restct	46	subsides	
restct	47	too acid	
restct	48	ponding	
restct	49	excess sulfur	
restct	5	corrosive	
restct	50	poor filter	
restct	51	dense layer	
restct	52	fragile	
restct	53	slippage	
restct	54	variable	
restct	55	excess gypsum	
restct	56	too arid	
restct	6	cutbanks cave	
restct	7	deep to water	
restct	8	depth to rock	
restct	9	droughty	
rockhard	HARD	Hard	Hardness Class - Hard — Excavation requires blasting or special equipment.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
rockhard	SOFT	Soft	Hardness Class - Soft — Excavation can be made with trenching machines, backhoes, or small rippers.
scl	1		
scl	2C		
scl	2E		
scl	2S		
scl	2W		
scl	3C		
scl	3E		
scl	3S		
scl	3W		
scl	4C		
scl	4E		
scl	4S		
scl	4W		
scl	5C		
scl	5E		
scl	5S		
scl	5W		
scl	6C		
scl	6E		
scl	6S		
scl	6W		
scl	7C		
scl	7E		
scl	7S		
scl	7W		
scl	8C		
scl	8E		
scl	8S		
scl	8W		
shrinksw	HIGH	High	
shrinksw	LOW	Low	
shrinksw	MODERATE	Moderate	
shrinksw	VERY HIGH	Very high	
soiltemp	01	Unclassified	
soiltemp	02	Not used	
soiltemp	03	Cryic	
soiltemp	04	Frigid	
soiltemp	06	Hyperthermic	
soiltemp	08	Isofrigid	
soiltemp	10	Isohyperthermic	
soiltemp	12	Isomesic	
soiltemp	14	Isothermic	
soiltemp	16	Mesic	
soiltemp	17	Pergelic	
soiltemp	18	Thermic	
soiltemp	20	Cryic	
soiltemp	22	Pergelic	
state	AK	Alaska	
state	AL	Alabama	
state	AR	Arkansas	
state	AS	American Samoa	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
state	AZ	Arizona	
state	CA	California	
state	CO	Colorado	
state	CT	Connecticut	
state	CZ	Canal Zone	
state	DC	District of Columbia	
state	DE	Delaware	
state	FL	Florida	
state	FM	Federated States of Micronesia	
state	FN	Foreign	
state	GA	Georgia	
state	GU	Guam	
state	HI	Hawaii	
state	IA	Iowa	
state	ID	Idaho	
state	IL	Illinois	
state	IN	Indiana	
state	KS	Kansas	
state	KY	Kentucky	
state	LA	Louisiana	
state	MA	Massachusetts	
state	MD	Maryland	
state	ME	Maine	
state	MH	Marshall Islands	
state	MI	Michigan	
state	MN	Minnesota	
state	MO	Missouri	
state	MP	Northern Mariana Islands	
state	MS	Mississippi	
state	MT	Montana	
state	NC	North Carolina	
state	ND	North Dakota	
state	NE	Nebraska	
state	NH	New Hampshire	
state	NJ	New Jersey	
state	NM	New Mexico	
state	NV	Nevada	
state	NY	New York	
state	OH	Ohio	
state	OK	Oklahoma	
state	OR	Oregon	
state	PA	Pennsylvania	
state	PR	Puerto Rico	
state	PW	Palau	
state	RI	Rhode Island	
state	SC	South Carolina	
state	SD	South Dakota	
state	TN	Tennessee	
state	TX	Texas	
state	UM	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	
state	UT	Utah	
state	VA	Virginia	
state	VI	Virgin Islands	
state	VT	Vermont	
state	WA	Washington	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
state	WI	Wisconsin	
state	WV	West Virginia	
state	WY	Wyoming	
status	D	Out-of-Date	Soil survey does not meet the requirements for a modern soil survey.
status	F	Published	Modern published soil survey.
status	N	Nonproject	Nonproject soil survey.
status	P	Project	Project soil survey.
status	U	Update	Soil survey in process of being updated.
subgroup	AA	typic	
subgroup	AB	abruptic	
subgroup	AB04	abruptic aridic	
subgroup	AB08	abruptic cryic	
subgroup	AB10	abruptic haplic	
subgroup	AB14	abruptic udic	
subgroup	AB16	abruptic xerollic	
subgroup	AC	acric	
subgroup	AC05	acric plinthic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AE	aeric	
subgroup	AE03	aeric arenic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AE05	aeric grossarenic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AE06	aeric humic	
subgroup	AE08	aeric mollic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AE09	aeric tropic	
subgroup	AE10	aeric umbric	
subgroup	AE12	aeric xeric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AL	albaquic	
subgroup	AL02	albaquultic	
subgroup	AL04	albic	
subgroup	AL08	albic glossic	
subgroup	AL09	albollic	
subgroup	AL10	alfic	
subgroup	AL12	alfic arenic	
subgroup	AL13	alfic andeptic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AL14	alfic humic	
subgroup	AL14	ruptic-alfic lithic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AL16	alfic lithic	
subgroup	AL20	alic	
subgroup	AL22	alic aquic	
subgroup	AL24	alic pachic	
subgroup	AL26	alic thaptic	
subgroup	AN	andic	
subgroup	AN01	andeptic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN03	andaquic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN06	andic dystric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	AN08	andic epiaquic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN08	andic ombroaquic	
subgroup	AN11	andeptic glossoboric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN12	andic udic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN22	andic ustic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN24	andaqueptic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AN25	anionic	
subgroup	AN26	anionic aquic	
subgroup	AN28	anthraquic	
subgroup	AN30	anthropic	
subgroup	AQ	aqualfic	
subgroup	AQ01	aquandic	
subgroup	AQ02	aquentic	
subgroup	AQ04	aqueptic	
subgroup	AQ06	aquic	
subgroup	AQ07	aquic anionic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AQ08	aquic arenic	
subgroup	AQ14	aquic duric	
subgroup	AQ16	aquic durorthidic	
subgroup	AQ18	aquic dystic	
subgroup	AQ24	aquic haplic	
subgroup	AQ26	aquic lithic	
subgroup	AQ28	aquic petroferic	
subgroup	AQ31	aquic psammentic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AQ32	aquodic	
subgroup	AQ34	aquollic	
subgroup	AQ36	aquultic	
subgroup	AQ38	aquertic	
subgroup	AR	arenic	
subgroup	AR02	arenic aridic	
subgroup	AR03	arenic orthoxic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AR04	arenic plinthaquic	
subgroup	AR06	arenic plinthic	
subgroup	AR08	arenic rhodic	
subgroup	AR10	arenic ultic	
subgroup	AR14	arenic umbric	
subgroup	AR16	arenic ustalfic	
subgroup	AR18	arenic ustollic	
subgroup	AR22	argiaquic	
subgroup	AR24	argiaquic xeric	
subgroup	AR26	argic	
subgroup	AR27	argixerollic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AR28	argic lithic	
subgroup	AR30	argic pachic	
subgroup	AR32	argic vertic	
subgroup	AR33	argidic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	AR34	aridic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AR36	aridic calcic	
subgroup	AR42	aridic duric	
subgroup	AR50	aridic pachic	
subgroup	AR52	aridic petrocalcic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AR54	argic ustic	
subgroup	AX	acrudoxic	
subgroup	AX02	acrudoxic hydric	
subgroup	AX03	acrudoxic plinthic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AX04	acrudoxic thaptic	
subgroup	AX06	acrudoxic ultic	
subgroup	AX08	acrudoxic vitric	
subgroup	AX10	acraquoxic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	AX12	acrustoxic	
subgroup	BO	boralfic	
subgroup	BO02	boralfic lithic	
subgroup	BO04	boralfic udic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	BO06	borollic	
subgroup	BO08	borollic glossic	
subgroup	BO10	borollic lithic	
subgroup	BO12	borollic vertic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	CA	calcic	
subgroup	CA04	calcic pachic	
subgroup	CA05	calcic udic	
subgroup	CA06	calciorthidic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	CA10	calcixerollic	
subgroup	CA20	cambic	
subgroup	CH	chromic	
subgroup	CH04	chromic udic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	CH06	chromudic	
subgroup	CR	cryic	
subgroup	CR10	cryic lithic	
subgroup	CR14	cryic pachic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	CU	cumulic	
subgroup	CU02	cumulic udic	
subgroup	CU04	cumulic ultic	
subgroup	DU	durargidic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	DU02	duric	
subgroup	DU04	duric histic	
subgroup	DU08	durixerollic	
subgroup	DU10	durixerollic lithic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	DU11	durochreptic	
subgroup	DU12	durorthidic	
subgroup	DU14	durorthidic xeric	
subgroup	DY02	dystric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	DY03	dystric entic	
subgroup	DY04	dystric fluventic	
subgroup	DY06	dystric lithic	
subgroup	DY08	dystropeptic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	DY09	dystric vitric	
subgroup	EN	entic	
subgroup	EN02	entic lithic	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	EN04	entic udic	
subgroup	EN04	ruptic-entic lithic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	EN06	entic ultic	
subgroup	EP	epiaquic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	EP10	epiaquic orthoxic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	EU	eutric	
subgroup	EU02	eutrochreptic	
subgroup	EU04	eutropeptic	
subgroup	EU06	eutric hydric	
subgroup	EU08	eutric pachic	
subgroup	EU10	eutric thaptic	
subgroup	EU12	eutric vitric	
subgroup	FE	ferrudalfic	
subgroup	FI	fibric	
subgroup	FI02	fibric terric	
subgroup	FL02	fluvaquentic	
subgroup	FL06	fluventic	
subgroup	FL12	fluventic umbric	
subgroup	FR10	fragiaquic	
subgroup	FR18	fragic	
subgroup	GL02	glossaquic	
subgroup	GL04	glossic	
subgroup	GL10	glossic udic	
subgroup	GL12	glossic ustollic	
subgroup	GL14	glossoboralfic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	GL16	glossoboric	
subgroup	GR	grossarenic	
subgroup	GR01	grossarenic entic	
subgroup	GR04	grossarenic plinthic	
subgroup	GY	gypsic	
subgroup	HA	haplaquodic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	HA01	haplaquic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	HA02	haplic	
subgroup	HA04	halic	
subgroup	HA07	haploxerollic	
subgroup	HA09	hapludic	
subgroup	HA12	hapludollic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	HA16	haplustollic	
subgroup	HE	hemic	
subgroup	HE02	hemic terric	
subgroup	HI	histic	
subgroup	HI02	histic lithic	
subgroup	HI06	histic pergelic	
subgroup	HU	humic	
subgroup	HU02	humic lithic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	HU05	humic pergelic	
subgroup	HU06	humoxic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	HU10	humaqueptic	
subgroup	HU15	humic rhodic	
subgroup	HU20	humic xanthic	
subgroup	HU22	humic xeric	
subgroup	HY	hydric	
subgroup	HY02	hydric lithic	
subgroup	HY04	hydric pachic	
subgroup	HY06	hydric thaptic	
subgroup	HY10	hydraqueptic	
subgroup	IN	inceptic	
subgroup	KA	kandic	
subgroup	KA02	kandiudalfic	
subgroup	KA04	kandiustalfic	
subgroup	KH	kanhaplic	
subgroup	LE	leptic	
subgroup	LE04	leptic udic	
subgroup	LI	limnic	
subgroup	LI02	lithic	
subgroup	LI04	lithic mollic	
subgroup	LI05	lithic petrocalcic	
subgroup	LI06	lithic ruptic-alfic	
subgroup	LI07	lithic ruptic-argic	
subgroup	LI08	lithic ruptic-entic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	LI08	lithic ruptic-entic xerollic	
subgroup	LI09	lithic ruptic-entic	
subgroup	LI10	lithic udic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	LI11	lithic ruptic-xerorthentic	
subgroup	LI12	lithic ultic	
subgroup	LI13	lithic ruptic-ultic	
subgroup	LI14	lithic umbric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	LI15	lithic ruptic-xerochreptic	
subgroup	LI16	lithic ustic	
subgroup	LI18	lithic ustollic	
subgroup	LI20	lithic vertic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	LI22	lithic xeric	
subgroup	LI24	lithic xerollic	
subgroup	MO	mollic	
subgroup	NA06	natric	
subgroup	OC	ochreptic	
subgroup	OM	ombroaquic	
subgroup	OR	orthidic	
subgroup	OR01	orthic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	OR02	orthoxic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	OX	oxic	
subgroup	OX02	oxyaquic	
subgroup	PA	pachic	
subgroup	PA02	pachic udic	
subgroup	PA04	pachic ultic	
subgroup	PA06	pachic vitric	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	PA08	paleustollic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	PA10	palexerollic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	PA20	paralithic vertic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	PE	pergelic	
subgroup	PE01	pergelic ruptic-histic	
subgroup	PE02	pergelic sideric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	PE04	petrocalcic	
subgroup	PE06	petrocalcic ustalfic	
subgroup	PE08	petrocalcic ustollic	
subgroup	PE14	petrocalcic xerollic	
subgroup	PE16	petroferric	
subgroup	PE20	petrogypsic	
subgroup	PK	placic	
subgroup	PK10	plaggep	
subgroup	PK12	plaggic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	PL	plinthaquic	
subgroup	PL04	plinthic	
subgroup	PL06	plinthudic	
subgroup	PS	psammaquentic	
subgroup	PS02	psammentic	
subgroup	QU	quartzipsammentic	
subgroup	RE	rendollic	
subgroup	RH	rhodic	
subgroup	RU02	ruptic-alfic	
subgroup	RU09	ruptic-lithic	
subgroup	RU11	ruptic-lithic-entic	
subgroup	RU15	ruptic-lithic-xerochreptic	
subgroup	RU17	ruptic-ultic	
subgroup	RU19	ruptic-vertic	
subgroup	SA	salorthidic	
subgroup	SA02	sapric	
subgroup	SA04	sapric terric	
subgroup	SI	sideric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	SO	sombric	
subgroup	SO02	sodic	
subgroup	SO04	sombrihumic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	SP	sphagmic	
subgroup	SP02	sphagmic terric	
subgroup	SP04	spodic	
subgroup	SU	sulfic	
subgroup	SU02	sulfaqueptic	
subgroup	TE	terrific	
subgroup	TH	thaptic	
subgroup	TH04	thapto-histic	
subgroup	TH06	thapto-histic tropic	
subgroup	TO	torrertic	
subgroup	TO02	torrifluventic	
subgroup	TO04	torriorthentic	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
subgroup	TO06	torripsammentic	
subgroup	TO10	torroxic	
subgroup	TR	tropaquodic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	TR02	tropeptic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	TR04	tropic	
subgroup	U15	humic rhodic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	UD	udertic	
subgroup	UD01	udalfic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	UD02	udic	
subgroup	UD03	udollic	
subgroup	UD05	udorthentic	
subgroup	UD07	udandic	
subgroup	UD08	udifluventic	
subgroup	UD10	udoxic	
subgroup	UL	ultic	
subgroup	UL02	ultic vitric	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	UM	umbreptic	
subgroup	UM02	umbric	
subgroup	US	ustalfic	
subgroup	US01	ustandic	
subgroup	US02	ustertic	
subgroup	US04	ustic	
subgroup	US05	ustivitrantic	
subgroup	US06	ustochreptic	
subgroup	US08	ustollic	
subgroup	US12	ustoxic	
subgroup	VE	vermic	
subgroup	VE02	vertic	
subgroup	VI	vitric	
subgroup	VI02	vitrandic	
subgroup	VI04	vitruandic	old code - This code is outdated and should no longer be used.
subgroup	VI06	vitritorrandic	
subgroup	VI08	vitrixerandic	
subgroup	XA	xanthic	
subgroup	XE	xeralfic	
subgroup	XE02	xerertic	
subgroup	XE04	xeric	
subgroup	XE08	xerollic	
subgroup	XE10	xerochreptic	
suborder	AAQ	Aqualfs	
suborder	ABO	Boralfs	
suborder	AUD	Udalfs	
suborder	AUS	Ustalfs	
suborder	AXE	Xeralfs	
suborder	CAQ	Aquands	
suborder	CCR	Cryands	
suborder	CTO	Torrands	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
suborder	CUD	Udands	
suborder	CUS	Ustands	
suborder	CVI	Vitrands	
suborder	CXE	Xerands	
suborder	DAR	Argids	
suborder	DOR	Orthids	
suborder	EAQ	Aquents	
suborder	EAR	Arents	
suborder	EFL	Fluents	
suborder	EOR	Orthents	
suborder	EPS	Psammments	
suborder	HFI	Fibrists	
suborder	HFO	Folists	
suborder	HHE	Hemists	
suborder	HSA	Saprists	
suborder	IAN	Andepts	
suborder	IAQ	Aquepts	
suborder	IOC	Ochrepts	
suborder	IPL	Plaggepts	
suborder	ITR	Tropepts	
suborder	IUM	Umbrepts	
suborder	MAL	Albolls	
suborder	MAQ	Aquolls	
suborder	MBO	Borolls	
suborder	MRE	Rendolls	
suborder	MUD	Udolls	
suborder	MUS	Ustolls	
suborder	MXE	Xerolls	
suborder	OAQ	Aquox	
suborder	OHU	Humox	
suborder	ORR	Orthox	
suborder	OPR	Perox	
suborder	OTO	Torroxx	
suborder	ODD	Udodx	
suborder	OUS	Ustodx	
suborder	SAQ	Aquods	
suborder	SCR	Cryods	
suborder	SFE	Ferrodos	
suborder	SHU	Humods	
suborder	SOR	Orthods	
suborder	UAQ	Aquults	
suborder	UHU	Humults	
suborder	UUD	Udults	
suborder	UUS	Ustults	
suborder	UXE	Xerults	
suborder	VAQ	Aquerts	
suborder	VCR	Cryerts	
suborder	VTO	Torrerts	
suborder	VUD	Uderts	
suborder	VUS	Usterts	
suborder	VXE	Xererts	
suitcode	E	Existing	Plant exists (is common) on the site.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
suitcode	EP	Existing Potential	Plant exists (is common) on the site and has potential for planting on the site as a tree crop.
suitcode	P	Potential	Plant has potential as a species for planting on the site as a tree crop.
texture	APUM	ashy-pumiceous	
texture	ASHY	ashy	
texture	ASK	ashy-skeletal	
texture	BM	bouldery mucky	
texture	BVM	very bouldery mucky	
texture	BXM	extremely bouldery mucky	
texture	BY	bouldery	
texture	BYV	very bouldery	
texture	BYX	extremely bouldery	
texture	C	clay	
texture	CAM	angular cobbly mucky	
texture	CB	cobbly	
texture	CBA	angular cobbly	
texture	CBV	very cobbly	
texture	CBX	extremely cobbly	
texture	CE	coprogenous earth	
texture	CEM	cemented	
texture	CIND	cinders	
texture	CL	clay loam	
texture	CM	cobbly mucky	
texture	CN	channery	
texture	CNDY	cindery	
texture	CNV	very channery	
texture	CNX	extremely channery	
texture	COS	coarse sand	
texture	COSL	coarse sandy loam	
texture	CR	cherty	
texture	CRC	coarse cherty	
texture	CRV	very cherty	
texture	CRX	extremely cherty	
texture	CVM	very cobbly mucky	
texture	CXM	extremely cobbly mucky	
texture	DE	diatomaceous earth	
texture	FB	fibric material	
texture	FL	flaggy	
texture	FLV	very flaggy	
texture	FLX	extremely flaggy	
texture	FRAG	fragmental material	
texture	FS	fine sand	
texture	FSL	fine sandy loam	
texture	G	gravel	
texture	GCM	coarse gravelly mucky	
texture	GFM	fine gravelly mucky	
texture	GM	gravelly mucky	
texture	GR	gravelly	
texture	GRC	coarse gravelly	
texture	GRF	fine gravelly	
texture	GRV	very gravelly	
texture	GRX	extremely gravelly	
texture	GVM	very gravelly mucky	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
texture	GXM	extremely gravelly mucky	
texture	GYP	gypsiferous material	
texture	HM	hemic material	
texture	HPUM	hydrous-pumiceous	
texture	HSK	hydrous-skeletal	
texture	HYDR	hydrous	
texture	ICE	ice or frozen soil	
texture	IND	indurated	
texture	L	loam	
texture	LCOS	loamy coarse sand	
texture	LFS	loamy fine sand	
texture	LS	loamy sand	
texture	LVFS	loamy very fine sand	
texture	MARL	marl	
texture	MEDL	medial	
texture	MK	mucky	
texture	MPT	mucky-peat	
texture	MPUM	medial-pumiceous	
texture	MSK	medial-skeletal	
texture	MUCK	muck	
texture	PEAT	peat	
texture	PT	peaty	
texture	PUM	pumiceous	
texture	RB	rubbly	
texture	S	sand	
texture	SC	sandy clay	
texture	SCL	sandy clay loam	
texture	SG	sand and gravel	
texture	SH	shaly	
texture	SHV	very shaly	
texture	SHX	extremely shaly	
texture	SI	silt	
texture	SIC	silty clay	
texture	SICL	silty clay loam	
texture	SIL	silt loam	
texture	SL	sandy loam	
texture	SM	stony mucky	
texture	SP	sapric material	
texture	SR	stratified	
texture	ST	stony	
texture	STV	very stony	
texture	STX	extremely stony	
texture	SVM	very stony mucky	
texture	SXM	extremely stony mucky	
texture	SY	slaty	
texture	SYV	very slaty	
texture	SYX	extremely slaty	
texture	UNK	unknown	
texture	UWB	unweathered bedrock	
texture	VAR	variable	
texture	VFS	very fine sand	
texture	VFSL	very fine sandy loam	
texture	WB	weathered bedrock	

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
unified	CH	Group Symbol - CH	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Fat Clay.
unified	CL	Group Symbol - CL	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay.
unified	CL-A	Group Symbol - CL-A	Andic suffix for CL.
unified	CL-K	Group Symbol - CL-K	Kaolinitic suffix for CL.
unified	CL-ML	Group Symbol - CL-ML	
unified	CL-O	Group Symbol - CL-O	Oxidic suffix for CL
unified	CL-T	Group Symbol - CL-T	Thixotropic suffix for CL.
unified	GC	Group Symbol - GC	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS ,Gravels, Gravels with fines, Clayey Gravel.
unified	GM	Group Symbol - GM	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Gravels, Gravels with fines, Silty Gravel.
unified	GM-GC	Group Symbol - GM-GC	
unified	GP	Group Symbol - GP	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Gravels, Clean gravels, Poorly Graded Gravel.
unified	GP-GC	Group Symbol - GP-GC	
unified	GP-GM	Group Symbol - GP-GM	
unified	GW	Group Symbol - GW	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Gravels, Clean Gravels, Well-graded gravel.
unified	GW-GC	Group Symbol - GW-GC	
unified	GW-GM	Group Symbol - GW-GM	
unified	MH	Group Symbol - MH	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Elastic silt.
unified	MH-A	Group Symbol - MH-A	Andic suffix for MH.
unified	MH-K	Group Symbol - MH-K	Kaolinitic suffix for MH.
unified	MH-O	Group Symbol - MH-O	Oxidic suffix for MH.
unified	MH-T	Group Symbol - MH-T	Thixotropic suffix for MH.
unified	ML	Group Symbol - ML	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Silt.
unified	ML-A	Group Symbol - ML-A	Andic suffix for ML.
unified	ML-K	Group Symbol - ML-K	Kaolinitic suffix for ML.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
unified	ML-O	Group Symbol - ML-O	Oxidic suffix for ML.
unified	ML-T	Group Symbol - ML-T	Thixotropic suffix for ML.
unified	OH	Group Symbol - OH	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Organic Clay or Organic Silt.
unified	OH-T	Group Symbol - OH-T	Thixotropic suffix for OH.
unified	OL	Group Symbol - OL	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Organic Clay or Organic Silt.
unified	PT	Group Symbol - PT	Highly organic soils, Peat.
unified	SC	Group Symbol - SC	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand.
unified	SC-SM	Group Symbol - SC-SM	
unified	SM	Group Symbol - SM	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.
unified	SM-SC	Group Symbol - SM-SC	
unified	SP	Group Symbol - SP	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand.
unified	SP-SC	Group Symbol - SP-SC	
unified	SP-SM	Group Symbol - SP-SM	
unified	SW	Group Symbol - SW	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Well-graded sand.
unified	SW-SC	Group Symbol - SW-SC	
unified	SW-SM	Group Symbol - SW-SM	
unitkind	FAMILY	family	
unitkind	FAMPHS	family phase	
unitkind	GRTGRP	great group	
unitkind	MISC	miscellaneous	
unitkind	SERIES	series	
unitkind	SUBGRP	subgroup	
unitkind	SUBORD	suborder	
unitkind	VAR	variant	
weg	1	Wind Erodibility Group 1	Surface texture - VFS,FS,S,COS. Percent aggregates - 1, Wind erodibility index 310 t/a/y.
weg	2	Wind Erodibility Group 2	Surface texture - LVFS,LFS,LCOS,Sapric material. Percent aggregates - 10, Wind erodibility index - 134 t/a/y.

Element	Code	Code Name	Code Description
weg	3	Wind Erodibility Group 3	Surface texture - VFSL,FSL,SL,COSL. Percent aggregates - 25, Wind erodibility index - 86 t/a/y.
weg	4	Wind Erodibility Group 4	Surface texture - C,SIC, noncalcareous CL,SICL(>35% CLAY). Percent aggregates - 25, Wind erodibility index 86 t/a/y.
weg	4L	Wind Erodibility Group 4L	Surface texture - calcareous L/SIL/CL,SICL. Percent aggregates - 25, Wind Erodibility index - 86 t/a/y.
weg	5	Wind Erodibility Group 5	Surface textue - noncalcareous L/SIL(<20% CLAY), SCL, SC. Percent aggregates - 40, Wind erodibility index 56 t/a/y.
weg	6	Wind Erodibility Group 6	Surface texture - noncalcareous L/SIL(>20% CLAY), CL(<35% CLAY). Percent aggregates - 45, Wind erodibility index - 48 t/a/y.
weg CLAY).	7	Wind Erodibility Group 7	Surface texture - SI, noncalcareous SICL(<35% Percent aggregates 50, Wind erodibility index - 38 t/a/y.
weg	8	Wind Erodibility Group 8	Erosion not a problem.
wei	0		
wei	134		
wei	160		
wei	180		
wei	220		
wei	250		
wei	310		
wei	38		
wei	48		
wei	56		
wei	86		
wtkind	APPAR	Apparent	Apparent water table — Water stands in a freshly dug hole.
wtkind	ARTES	Artesian	Artesian water table — Water with an hydrostatic head below an impermeable layer.
wtkind	PERCH	Perched	Perched water table — Water standing above an unsaturated zone.

Appendix C: Value table

Column Table	Column Element	Precision type	Low length	High value	range	range
layer	aashind	float	3	0	0	120
layer	aashto	char	25			
comp	anflobeg	char	3			
comp	anflodur	char	11			
comp	anflood	char	3			
comp	anflood	char	5			
layer	awch	float	1	2	0	0.7
layer	awcl	float	1	2	0	0.7
layer	bdh	float	1	2	0.05	2.35
layer	bdl	float	1	2	0.05	2.35
layer	caco3h	int	3	0	0	110
layer	caco3l	int	3	0	0	110
layer	cech	float	3	1	0	400
layer	cecl	float	3	1	0	400
comp	clascode	char	20			
taxclass	clascode	char	20			
taxclass	class	char	120			
layer	clayh	int	3	0	0	100
layer	clayl	int	3	0	0	100
comp	clirr	char	1			
comp	clnirr	char	1			
mucoacre	cntycode	char	3	1	999	
ssacoac	cntycode	char	3	1	999	
ssacoac	cntyname	char	30			
ssarea	comment	char	100			
plantnm	comname	char	35			
comp	compacre	int	6	0	0	999999
comp	compkind	char	1			
comp	compname	char	35			
comp	comppct	int	3	0	1	100
hydcomp	condition	char	1			
includn	condition	char	1			
comp	corcon	char	8			
ssarea	cordate	char	5			
comp	corsteel	char	8			
compyld	cropname	char	30			
muyld	cropname	char	30			
yldunits	cropname	char	30			
comp	drainage	char	5			
ssarea	eddate	char	8			
ssarea	edstat	char	5			

comp	frostact	char	8			
interp	grpcode	char	2			
taxclass	grtgroup	char	5			
comp	gsflobeg	char	3			
comp	gsflodur	char	11			
comp	gsfloend	char	3			
comp	gsflood	char	5			
Table	Element	Column type	Column length	Precision value	Low range	High range
layer	gypsumh	int	2	0	0	99
layer	gypsuml	int	2	0	0	99
helclass	helcfact	int	3	0	0	999
helclass	helrfact	int	3	0	0	750
hydcomp	hydcrit	char	20			
includn	hydcrit	char	20			
comp	hydgrp	char	3			
comp	hydric	char	1			
includn	hydric	char	1			
layer	inch10h	int	2	0	0	99
layer	inch10l	int	2	0	0	99
layer	inch3h	int	2	0	0	99
layer	inch3l	int	2	0	0	99
includn	inclpct	int	2	0	1	99
includn	inclsoil	char	35			
compyld	irryld	float	4	2	0	9999.99
muyld	irryld	float	4	2	0	9999.99
layer	kfact	float	0	2		
layer	kffact	float	0	2		
hydcomp	landfmlo	char	2			
includn	landfmlo	char	2			
layer	laydeph	int	2	0	0	99
layer	laydepl	int	2	0	0	99
layer	layerid	int	3	0		
layer	layernum	int	2	0		
layer	llh	int	3	0	0	999
layer	lll	int	3	0	0	999
taxclass	minalogy	char	2			
mapunit	mlra	char	4			
mapunit	muacres	int	6	0	0	999999
mucoacre	mucoacre	int	6	0	0	999999
helclass	muhelcl	int	1			
comp	muid	char	8			
compyld	muid	char	8			
forest	muid	char	8			
helclass	muid	char	8			
hydcomp	muid	char	8			
includn	muid	char	8			
interp	muid	char	8			
layer	muid	char	8			
mapunit	muid	char	8			
mucoacre	muid	char	8			
muyld	muid	char	8			
plantcom	muid	char	8			
rsprod	muid	char	8			
windbrk	muid	char	8			
wlhabit	muid	char	8			

woodland	muid	char	8			
woodmgt	muid	char	8			
mapunit	mukind	char	1			
mapunit	muname	char	130			
comp	musym	char	5			
mapunit	musym	char	5			
helclass	muwathel	int	1			
Table	Element	Column type	Column length	Precision value	Low range	High range
helclass	muwndhel	int	1			
compyld	nirryld	float	4	2	0	9999.99
muyld	nirryld	float	4	2	0	9999.99
layer	no10h	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no10l	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no200h	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no200l	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no40h	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no40l	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no4h	int	3	0	0	100
layer	no4l	int	3	0	0	100
layer	omh	float	3	1	0	100
layer	oml	float	3	1	0	100
hydcomp	onsite	char	1			
inclusn	onsite	char	1			
taxclass	order	char	1			
woodmgt	ordsym	char	3	0	50	
taxclass	otherfam	char	2			
comp	otherph	char	40			
comp	pandeph	int	2	0	0	72
comp	pandepl	int	2	0	0	72
comp	panhard	char	5			
taxclass	partsize	char	3			
layer	permh	float	2	2	0	63
layer	perml	float	2	2	0	63
layer	phh	float	2	1	2	11
layer	p hl	float	2	1	2	11
layer	pih	int	2	0	0	130
layer	pil	int	2	0	0	130
forest	plantcov	int	3	0	0	100
plantcom	plantpct	int	3	0	0	100
forest	plantsym	char	8			
plantcom	plantsym	char	8			
plantnm	plantsym	char	8			
windbrk	plantsym	char	8			
woodland	plantsym	char	8			
comp	pndbeg	char	3			
comp	pnddeph	float	2	1	-6	6
comp	pnddepl	float	2	1	-6	6
comp	pnddur	char	11			
comp	pndend	char	3			
mapunit	primfml	char	1			
rsprod	prodfav	int	5	0	0	20000
rsprod	prodnorm	int	5	0	0	20000
rsprod	produnfv	int	5	0	0	20000
interp	rating	char	2			
taxclass	reaction	char	2			

interp	restct1	char	2			
interp	restct2	char	2			
interp	restct3	char	2			
comp	rockdeph	int	2	0	0	99
comp	rockdepl	int	2	0	0	99
comp	rockhard	char	5			
rangennm	rsid	char	10			
Table	Element	Column type	Column length	Precision value	Low range	High range
rsprod	rsid	char	10			
rangennm	rsname	char	100			
rsprod	rsname	char	100			
comp	s5id	char	6			
layer	s5id	char	6			
layer	salinh	int	3	0	0	999
layer	salinl	int	3	0	0	999
layer	sarh	float	3	0	0	999
layer	sarl	float	3	0	0	999
plantnm	sciname	char	45			
comp	sclirr	char	2			
comp	sclnirr	char	2			
comp	seqnum	int	1	0		
compyld	seqnum	int	1	0		
forest	seqnum	int	1	0		
hydcomp	seqnum	int	1	0		
inclusn	seqnum	int	1	0		
interp	seqnum	int	1	0		
layer	seqnum	int	1	0		
plantcom	seqnum	int	1	0		
rsprod	seqnum	int	1	0		
windbrk	seqnum	int	1	0		
wlhabit	seqnum	int	1	0		
woodland	seqnum	int	1	0		
woodmgt	seqnum	int	1	0		
layer	shrinksw	char	9			
woodland	sitind	int	3	0	15	250
comp	slopeh	int	3	0	0	999
comp	slopel	int	3	0	0	999
taxclass	soiltemp	char	2			
ssarea	ssaacres	int	8	0	0	99999999
stssarea	ssacfact	int	3	0		
ssacoac	ssacoac	int	8	0	0	99999999
mapunit	ssaid	char	3	1	999	
ssarea	ssaid	char	3	1	999	
ssarea	ssaname	char	135			
ssarea	ssanum	char	5			
ssarea	state	char	2			
ssarea	status	char	2			
comp	stssaid	char	5			
compyld	stssaid	char	5			
forest	stssaid	char	5			
helclass	stssaid	char	5			
hydcomp	stssaid	char	5			
inclusn	stssaid	char	5			
interp	stssaid	char	5			

layer	stssaid	char	5			
mapunit	stssaid	char	5			
mucoacre	stssaid	char	5			
muyld	stssaid	char	5			
plantcom	stssaid	char	5			
rsprod	stssaid	char	5			
ssacoac	stssaid	char	5			
ssarea	stssaid	char	5			
Table	Element	Column type	Column length	Precision value	Low range	High range
windbrk	stssaid	char	5			
whabit	stssaid	char	5			
woodland	stssaid	char	5			
woodmgt	stssaid	char	5			
taxclass	subgroup	char	4			
comp	subinith	int	2	0	0	99
comp	subinitl	int	2	0	0	99
taxclass	suborder	char	3			
comp	subtoth	int	2	0	0	99
comp	subtotl	int	2	0	0	99
woodland	suitcode	char	2			
comp	surftex	char	8			
layer	texture	char	26			
layer	tfact	int	1	0	1	5
layer	unified	char	20			
woodmgt	wdequip	char	8			
woodmgt	wderosn	char	8			
woodmgt	wdplant	char	8			
woodmgt	wdseed	char	8			
woodmgt	wdwind	char	8			
layer	weg	char	2			
layer	wei	int	3	0		
whabit	wlconif	char	9			
whabit	wlgrain	char	9			
whabit	wlgrass	char	9			
whabit	wlhard	char	9			
whabit	wlherb	char	9			
whabit	wlopen	char	9			
whabit	wlrange	char	9			
whabit	wslhlwat	char	9			
whabit	wlshrub	char	9			
whabit	wlwet	char	9			
whabit	wlwetplt	char	9			
whabit	wlwood	char	9			
windbrk	wndbrkht	int	2	0	1	99
woodland	woodprod	int	2	0	0	50
comp	wtbeg	char	3			
comp	wtdeph	float	2	1	-6	6
comp	wtdepl	float	2	1	-6	6
comp	wtend	char	3			
comp	wtkind	char	5			
yldunits	yldunits	char	9			