

Guidelines

2018 REGION IV SOILS CONTEST

October 22-26, 2018

Stillwater, OK

Hosted by:

Oklahoma State University

CONTEST RULES

Team Composition

A team is composed of three or four undergraduate students who are enrolled in a full-time, four-year curriculum in the institution they are representing. Each institution may enter only one team in the contest. Additionally, alternate competitors from each team are allowed to compete in the contest activities, but their individual-pit-judged scores will not count towards the sweepstakes (i.e., overall) total. However, alternate competitors are eligible for individual awards. All students must be eligible to represent their institution according to the rules and regulations governing eligibility at their institution. Team and alternate students should be designated by **4:00 pm Wednesday, October 24, 2018.**

Contest Format

This contest will be an "closed book" contest. Only the last 2 pages of this rule book will be allowed during the contest. These pages will be provided the day of the contest and include the texture triangle, abbreviations sheet, and interpretations table. Cell phones are prohibited. Each contest pit to judge will have its own scorecard indicated by a unique color. Each individual contestant will be given colored scorecards corresponding to each contest pit. Students must correctly enter their contestant ID code on their scorecard. Scorecard entries must be made according to the instructions for each specific feature to be judged (see following sections of this guidelines packet). Only one response should be entered in each blank, unless told otherwise.

The contest will consist of three parts: a) four, individually judged pits (Thursday Morning), b) one, team-judged pit (Thursday Afternoon), and c) the sweepstakes (overall) score, a combination of both team and individual results. The sweepstakes placings will be used to select which teams advance to the National Collegiate Soil Judging Contest in Spring 2018.

The team scores from the individually judged pits will be the sum of the top three individual scores for each pit. Therefore, the sum of 13 scorecards (3 individuals x 4 individual pits + 1 team-judged pit) will determine the overall sweepstakes score per team. All alternate students from an institution may participate in the one team-judged pit. Students from institutions having less than three team members may compete, but they are only eligible for individual awards.

The clay content of the third horizon will be used to break ties in both the individual and team competitions. In order to break a tie in the overall sweepstakes scores, the mean whole-profile clay content for individually judged Pit 1 will be calculated from the estimates provided by all members of a given team. The team with the mean estimate closest to the actual value will receive the higher placing. If this does not break the tie, the next pit in order (i.e., Pit 2) will be used in the same manner. For individual score ties, the clay content of the third horizon at Pits 1, 2, and so on, if necessary, will be compared to that estimated by the individual in order to break a tie between individuals. For the team-judged pit, the team estimate of the clay content of the third horizon will be compared to the actual value. The team with the estimate closest to the actual value will receive the higher placing. If this does not break the tie, the next deepest horizon will be used.

Results will be announced Friday morning and will be final. Awards will be given to the top three overall sweepstakes teams, the top three teams in the team-judged-pit portion of the contest, and the top five individual in the individual-pit-judged portion of the contest.

At each site, a pit will be excavated and a restricted area will be designated on one of the pit walls for the measurement of horizon depth and determination of boundary distinctness. The restricted area will be clearly outlined and a nail will be placed somewhere in the third horizon. A tape measure will also be attached to the restricted area. **THE RESTRICTED AREA IS TO BE UNDISTURBED!** Picking, taking samples, or other disturbances within the restricted area will not be permitted. The pit ID #, number of horizons to describe, depth to be considered, percent base saturation (% BS), percent organic carbon (% OC), and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), for each horizon and other relevant information will be displayed on a sign at each pit such as the example provided in Figure 1. Lab data will not be given for lithic or paralithic horizons. Contestants should expect to evaluate between four and six horizons per pit. Slope stakes will be placed along the grade for determination of slope and to facilitate the determination of the landform and hill slope profile.

Pit 1			
Describe <u>five (5) mineral horizons</u> to a depth of <u>112 cm</u>.			
The nail is in the third horizon at <u>36 cm</u>.			
Horizon	Base Saturation (%)	OC (%)	SAR
1	100	0.9	0
2	100	0.7	3
3	100	0.3	4
4	100	0.1	0
5	100	0.1	0
6	100	0.1	0

Figure 1. Example of information provided at each contest pit.

Fifty (50) minutes will be allowed for the judging of each contest pit. The morning of the individually judged pit portion of the contest, each contestant will be provided an assigned number-letter combination corresponding to team-group designations. This will uniquely identify each contestant and be used to facilitate rotations at the pit according to the schedule provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Contestant rotations at individually judged pits.

Time	Individual Pits 1 and 3		Individual Pits 2 and 4	
	Odd team no.	Even team no.	Odd team no.	Even team no.
First 5 min.	In*	Out	Out	In
Next 5 min.	Out	In	In	Out
Next 10 min.	In	Out	Out	In
Next 10 min.	Out	In	In	Out
Next 20 min.	Free**	Free	Free	Free

*In and Out refer to contestants being allowed in the pit or outside of the pit, respectively.

**During free time, contestants may remain in or out of the pit.

Team-pit Judging

Two teams will be at the team-judged pit at the same time, but start times for each team will be staggered so that only one team has access in the pit at a time. Each team will have two 10-minute intervals in the pit and two 10-minute intervals out of the pit (i.e., 10 minutes in, 10 minutes out, 10 minutes in, 10 minutes out) with the last 10 minutes of the 50-minute total time as free time to be in or out of the pit if desired.

Pit Restricted Area

A restricted area on the pit wall will be outlined with flagging and a tape measure mounted for every practice and contest pit that is NOT to be disturbed, and a nail will be inserted somewhere in the third horizon of each pedon, similar to that pictured in Figure 2. Contestants should provide the following for their personal use: tape measure, clinometers (or Abney level), water bottle or sprayer, acid bottle, knife, pencils, Munsell color charts (10R to 5Y), hand towel, hand lens, and containers for soil samples. Calculators, 2-mm diameter sieves, and clipboards may also be used. No other materials other than those supplied by the host will be permitted during the contest. Cell phones, pagers, or other communication devices are prohibited during the contest. Talking is NOT permitted between contestants during the 50 minutes of pit judging. Pit monitors will be instructed to collect scorecards from contestants and they will receive a zero for that pit if any of the above rules are broken, especially talking to other contestants. Contestants should show respect for each other and avoid creating distractions during the competition.



Figure 2. Example of restricted area of pit wall.

Scoring and Abbreviations

Grading will be conducted by individuals competent in soil morphology and classification. Each grader will grade only one pit and each scorecard will be re-graded and scores tallied by a second individual for confirmation of accuracy. Point allocations vary among cells and are listed on the scorecard in parentheses. Where an answer is not needed or is inappropriate, a dash (-) may be used or the cell can be left blank.

Contestants may use the official abbreviations (preferred, see Attachment 1) or write out answers. Use of abbreviations other than official abbreviations is strongly discouraged, but graders shall give credit if, in their opinion, the meaning of an unofficial abbreviation is obvious.

For the individually judged portion of the contest, a team is composed of three or four undergraduate students. The team score will be the sum of the top three individual scores at

each pit (see example in Table 2). This method maximizes the opportunity for all four team members to contribute to the final team score.

Table 2. Score tabulation example for the individual contest. Shaded scores represent those that are the low score for a pit among the team’s contestants and are not included in the team’s total score for that pit or overall.

Contestant	Pit 1	Pit 2	Pit 3	Pit 4	Total
A	132	130	110	144	516
B	146	116	141	138	541
C	130	112	160	158	560
D	125	114	129	145	513
Total score:	408	360	430	447	1645

The score from the team-judged pit will be added to the individual scores for the overall sweepstakes team totals and final rankings.

SCORECARD INSTRUCTIONS

The scorecard consists of five parts: I. Soil Morphology; II. Soil Profile Characteristics; III. Site Characteristics; IV. Soil Classification; and V. Interpretations (refer to the attached scorecard example at the back of this guidelines packet). The Soil Survey Manual (Chapter 3, 2017), Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, version 3.0 (Schoeneberger et al., 2012), and Keys to Soil Taxonomy (12th Edition, 2014) should be used as guides during practice. These publications are available at: <http://soils.usda.gov/technical/>.

Part 1: Soil Morphology

Horizonation – (Chpt. 18, pp. 335-342, Keys to Soil Taxonomy, 2014)

Horizon designations will follow standard procedures, including a master, transitional or combination horizon symbol to be recorded in the “Master” column, and when needed, a lower case symbol in the suffix/subordinate distinction column labeled “Sub”, and an Arabic numeral in the “No.” column. Arabic numerals should be used in the “Prefix” column preceding the “Master” column to indicate lithologic discontinuities. Prime symbols to distinguish otherwise identical designations should be placed in the “Master” column. All B horizons must have a suffix/subordinate distinction. If no designation is necessary for a cell, contestants may leave the cell blank or record a dash (-) to indicate no designation. Only mineral horizons will be described for the contest, and students should be familiar with A, E, B, C and R horizon designations, plus transitional and combination horizons. Suffix symbols that could be used in the contest area are: b, c, d, g, k, kk, m, n, p, r, ss, t, w, y, and z. There must have greater than 5% concretions to use c.

Lower Depth

The depth of the lower boundary as measured from the soil surface should be recorded in centimeters (cm). For example, a Bt1 horizon occurring from 30-45 cm will be recorded as “45”. The last horizon boundary should be the specified judging depth with a “+” added. Thus, if the pit sign states “Describe 5 horizons to a depth of 140 cm”, the fifth lower depth designation should be “140+”. However, when the specified depth is at a lithic or paralithic contact, the “+” is dropped from the depth.

Depth measurements should be made between the tapes in the restricted area on the pit wall using the mounted tape measure provided. A range for the lower depth considered correct will be based on the boundary’s distinctness according to the following table:

<u>Distinctness of boundary</u>	<u>Range for grading</u>
Abrupt (A)	± 1 cm
Clear (C)	± 3 cm
Gradual (G)	± 8 cm
Diffuse (D)	± 15 cm

No horizon less than 8 cm thick will be described. If a horizon less than 8 cm thick occurs, it should be combined with the adjacent horizon that is most similar for the depth measurement purposes. When two horizons combine to a total thickness of 8 cm or more, the properties of the thicker horizon should be described. If lamellae are encountered that are thinner than 8 cm, then the convention is to describe the eluvial and illuvial horizons as a unit (i.e., E&Bt) and the thickest horizon’s morphology would be described.

If a lithic contact occurs at the specified depth on the site card, the contact should be considered in evaluating hydraulic conductivity, effective soil depth, and water retention difference. Otherwise, the last horizon should be assumed to extend to 150 cm for making all relevant evaluations. If a paralithic or densic contact occurs within the specified depth, the contact should be considered as one of the horizons to be included in the description, and the appropriate horizon nomenclature should be applied (i.e., Cr/Cd).

Boundary Distinctness (Chpt. 3, pp. 112 - 113, Soil Survey Manual)

Distinctness refers to the thickness of the zone within which the horizon boundary can be located. The distinctness of a boundary depends partly on the degree of contrast between the adjacent horizons and partly on the thickness of the transitional zone between them. The topography of the boundary will not be described for this contest. The boundary distinctness of the deepest horizon will not be described and should be left blank or with a dash (-) recorded in the cell.

Distinctness classes that will be used for this contest are:

- Abrupt (A): < 2 cm thick
- Clear (C): 2-5 cm thick
- Gradual (G): 5-15 cm thick
- Diffuse (D): > 15 cm thick

Clay Percentage, and Texture (Chpt. 3, pp. 120-136, Soil Survey Manual)

Estimates of the clay content as a weight percentage of the soil fines should be recorded in the “Clay%” column. A scaled range for correct answers compared to values estimated by the judges will be used according to the following:

<u>Actual %</u>	<u>Allowed Deviation</u>
< 20	+/- 2
20-40	+/- 3
> 40	+/- 4

The textural class and % clay for each horizon will be determined by the judges and supported by laboratory data using a pipette method and wet sieving. Soil textural classes as defined in Chapter 3 and their official abbreviations (supplied to contestants as part of Attachments 1 and 2) will be used. Deviation from standard nomenclature will be incorrect (i.e., sandy silt or silty loam). Credit for sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam textures will NOT be given if sand modifiers are required (i.e., very fine, fine, coarse, or very coarse). The textural class should be recorded in the “Texture” column.

Modification of the textural class will be required if the horizon contains >15% by volume coarse fragments (>2mm), which includes carbonate nodules. Sieves will be allowed during the contest. For the purpose of this contest, only the following terms will be used to describe coarse fragments:

“Gravelly” – fragments 2-75 mm in diameter of any lithology and shape.

“Cobbly” – fragments of any shape and lithology that are > 75 mm diameter by their long axis.

If gravels and cobbles occur in the same horizon, the dominant condition should be described

Coarse fragment modifiers are required as follows:

<u>Coarse fragment (% v/v)</u>	<u>Modifier</u>
< 15%	none needed
15-34%	gravelly (GR) or cobbly (CB)
35-60%	very gravelly (VGR) or very cobbly (VCB)
> 60%	extremely gravelly (XGR) or extremely cobbly (ECB)

For example, if the horizon has a texture of clay loam with 40% by volume gravel-size fragments, the correct texture designation (recorded in Texture column) should be VGR CL (very gravelly clay loam).

Color (Chpt. 3, pp. 145-155, Soil Survey Manual)

The Munsell color notation to include hue, value, and chroma will be used to describe the moist soil color of each horizon. For surface horizons, the moist color will be determined on briefly rubbed samples as directed in the discussions of a mollic epipedon in the Keys to Soil Taxonomy (Chpt. 3, pp. 9, 2014). For all other horizons, the color recorded should be the dominant moist color of the matrix (i.e., the color that occupies the greatest volume of the horizon). Often the most noticeable color may be that of the ped surface, but the ped surface color may not constitute sufficient volume to be designated as the dominant color. The Munsell color charts will be used for color determinations for all practice and contest pits.

Redoximorphic Features (Chpt. 1, pp. 26-27, Keys to Soil Taxonomy, 2014).

Redoximorphic features (RMFs) are soil morphological features caused by alternating reduction/oxidation (redox) processes. The reduction/oxidation of iron (Fe), and to a lesser extent manganese (Mn), minerals result in most RMF features. Iron is a major pigment that influences soil color. The loss, accrual, and valence/mineral state of Fe are major determinates of color patterns within or across soil horizons. Iron or Mn reduction occurs when free oxygen is limited or excluded from a soil volume or horizon by water saturation for extended time. Reduced iron (Fe²⁺) is comparatively much more soluble and mobile than oxidized iron (Fe³⁺), and moves with water flow and by diffusion gradients. When soil is reduced, Fe and Mn in local zones can be removed, leaving uncoated mineral grains (depletions) of lighter color. Reduced Fe is oxidized and precipitates when water drains from soil (reentry of free oxygen), or where oxygen is present in, or along, soil pores, including root channels, or along roots. The re-oxidized Fe or Mn may form crystals, soft masses, or hard concretions or nodules (concentrations). Oxidized Fe will generally have a redder or yellower color than adjacent soil particles, while Mn often will have a darker color than adjacent soil particles.

Therefore, redox *concentrations* (Con) are defined as zones of Fe-Mn accumulation from:

1. Nodules and concentrations - Concentrations have internal rings and nodules do not.
2. Masses - Masses are non-cemented concentrations.
3. Pore linings - Pore linings may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to pores.

Redox *depletions* (Dep) are defined as zones with chromas less than, or values higher than those in the matrix where either Fe, or Mn, or both Fe, and Mn, have been removed through reduction and transport processes.

The presence of redox concentrations and/or depletions should be recorded in the column labeled “Con/Dep”. If only concentrations exist, record only “Con”. If only depletions exist, record only “Dep”. If both concentrations and depletions occur, record both “Con” and “Dep”. If no RMFs exist, then leave the cell blank or record a dash (-) in the cell. If both concentrations and depletions occur in the same horizon, the abundance for each should be recorded.

Record the abundance of RMFs in the column labeled “Abund” as few (< 2%, F), common (2-20%, C), or many (> 20%, M) of the most abundant RMF present.

Structure (Chpt. 3, pp. 155-163, Soil Survey Manual)

Both grade (i.e., structureless, weak, moderate, or strong) and type of structure should be recorded. Acceptable types of structure are restricted to the following: granular, platy, subangular blocky, angular blocky, wedge, prismatic, and columnar. If two structure types are present in a given horizon, describe the structure with the stronger grade. If the two structures are of equal grade, describe the one with the larger physical size. If there is no structure, indicate “structureless” (SL) in the grade column and either “massive” (MA) or “single-grained” (SG) in the shape column.

Effervescence Class (Field book for describing and sampling soils, V. 3.0)

Effervescence is the gaseous response (seen as bubbles) of soil to applied 1N HCl. Apply 1N HCL to the soil matrix; do not include carbonate masses.

Effervescence Class	Abbreviation	Criteria
Noneffervescent	NE	No bubbles form
Very Slightly Effervescent	VS	Few bubbles form
Slightly Effervescent	SL	Numerous bubbles form
Strongly Effervescent	ST	Bubbles form a low foam
Violently Effervescent	VE	Bubbles rapidly form a thick foam

Part 2: Soil Profile Characteristics

Hydraulic Conductivity

The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the surface horizon (Surface) and the most-limiting horizon (Limiting Layer) within the depth specified for judging will be estimated. Should a lithic, paralithic, or densic contact occur at or above the specified judging depth, it should be considered in evaluating hydraulic conductivity.

The three general categories for hydraulic conductivity to be used in this contest are the following:

High - Greater than 3.6 cm/hr. This class includes sands and loamy sands and some highly structured sandy loams. Horizons containing large quantities of coarse fragments with insufficient fines to fill many voids between the fragments are also included in this class.

Moderate - Between 0.036 and 3.6 cm/hr. This class includes materials excluded from the “Low” and “High” classes.

Low - Less than 0.036 cm/hr. Low hydraulic conductivity should be indicated based on the following criteria:

- 1) Clays, silty clays, or sandy clays that are structureless or have a structure grade of weak or moderate
- 2) Silty clay loams and clay loams that are structureless or have a structure grade of weak
- 3) Dense layers (i.e., that use “d” as a horizon suffix)
- 4) Bedrock layers (i.e., Cr or R horizons) where the horizon directly above contains redoximorphic depletions or a depleted matrix (i.e., color value ≥ 4 with chroma ≤ 2) due to prolonged wetness and indicative of restricted water flow

Effective Soil Depth

Effective soil depth classes are defined as the depth from the soil surface to the upper boundary of a root-restricting layer. Root-restricting layers include lithic and paralithic contacts, cemented layers, and dense horizons. A sand and/or gravel layer with insufficient fines to fill the voids is also restrictive. If the lower depth of judging is less than 150 cm, and there is no restricting layer within or at the judging depth, the horizon encountered at the bottom of the judged profile may be assumed to continue to at least 150 cm. Effective soil depth classes are:

Very Shallow.....root-restricting layer within 25 cm of soil surface
Shallow.....root-restricting layer from 25 to 49 cm
Moderately deep.....root-restricting layer from 50 to 99 cm
Deep.....root-restricting layer from 100 to 149 cm
Very deep.....root-restricting layer at 150 cm or deeper

Water Retention Difference

The amount of water that a soil can hold between -33 kPa (-1/3 bar) and -1500 kPa (-15 bars) soil-water tension within the zone accessible to roots is the water retention difference of the soil. The water retention difference of the whole soil is calculated by estimating the amount of water each horizon can hold, determining which horizons are sufficiently accessible to plant roots to be significant sources of water, and summing the water retention differences of the accessible layers. Water retention difference is commonly expressed in cm water/cm soil. Classes are based on the amount of water retention difference in the upper 1.5 m of soil, or above a root-limiting layer, such as a lithic or paralithic contact. A number of factors are used to determine the water retention difference of individual horizons. These include texture, clay mineralogy, soil structure, volume of coarse fragments, organic matter content, and bulk density. For the contest, only texture and volume of coarse fragments will be used to estimate the water retention differences of individual horizons above 1.5 m. Estimated water retention in relation to texture is provided in Table 3. If the instructions for a pit require judging a profile that is less than 1.5 m deep, then assume the last horizon extends to a depth of 1.5 m unless it is directly underlain by or contains a lithic or paralithic contact. Contestants are to assume that plant roots are sufficiently restricted by these contacts that no water is available below the contact. Coarse fragments are considered to have negligible (assume zero) moisture retention so estimates must reflect the coarse fragment content (i.e., subtract the percentage of coarse fragment volume from the whole-soil volume). Table 4 is a sample calculation of water retention difference. The five classes for water retention difference recognized are:

Very Low:	< 7.50 cm
Low:	7.50-14.99 cm
Medium:	15.00-22.49 cm
High:	22.50-29.99 cm
Very High:	> 30 cm

Table 3. Estimated relationships among water retention difference coefficients and soil textural class.

Texture Class of Soil Horizon	cm H ₂ O/cm soil
silt, silt loam, silty clay loam, loam, clay loam, and very fine sandy loam	0.20
sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay, and silty clay	0.15
coarse sandy loam, loamy fine sand, loamy very fine sand, and loamy sand	0.10
loamy coarse sand and all sands	0.05

Table 4. Example calculation for water retention difference.

Horizon	Depth	Textural Class	Coarse Fragments (%)	Water Retention
Ap	0-12	ls	0	(12cm)(0.10) = 1.2
Bt1	12-28	sc	0	(16cm)(0.15) = 2.4
Bt2	28-54	scl	0	(26cm)(0.15) = 3.9
2Bt3	54-105	l	5	(51cm)(0.20)(0.95) = 9.69
2Bt4	105-132	grl	20	(27cm)(0.20)(0.80) = 4.32
2R	132+	-	-	0
				<u>0.00</u>
				Total water retention difference = 21.51 cm = MEDIUM

Soil Wetness Class

Soil wetness class is determined by the depth to specific redoximorphic features (RMF) in the soil indicative of prolonged wetness, specifically depletions with a color chroma of 2 or less and a color value of 4 or more (i.e., gray depletions of at least common abundance as defined by the NRCS). Redox concentrations alone shall not be sufficient evidence for a state of wetness. The wetness classes to be used for this contest are:

Very Shallow:	< 25 cm
Shallow:	25 to 49 cm
Moderately Deep:	50 to 99 cm
Deep:	100 to 149 cm
Very Deep:	>150 cm

If no evidence of wetness exists within the specified depth for characterization and that depth is less than 150 cm, assume the wetness class is “Very deep”. These classes indicate free water and reduction occurs, but do not indicate the duration of occurrence of free water.

Surface Runoff

Surface runoff refers to water that flows away from the soil over the land surface. Surface runoff is controlled by a number of factors including soil properties, climate, and plant cover. Runoff can be significantly altered by management (i.e., natural cover, cultivation, minimum tillage operations, etc.). For the purpose of this contest, only the runoff classes in Table 5 will be used.

Table 5. Surface runoff classes.

% Slope	<u>Hydraulic Conductivity of the Surface Horizon</u>		
	High	Moderate	Low
	----- surface runoff class -----		
0-1	Very Slow	Very slow	Very slow
1-3	Very slow	Slow	Slow
3-5	Slow	Medium	Medium
5-8	Medium	Medium	Rapid
8-12	Medium	Rapid	Very rapid
12-20	Rapid	Very rapid	Very rapid
> 20	Very rapid	Very rapid	Very rapid

If a slope falls exactly on a break between slope classes, select the steeper slope category. Should a site be forested or in pasture, the surface runoff may be significantly decreased due to vegetative or residue cover. When surface cover is dense (i.e., less than 10% bare soil), the surface runoff class should be assigned one lower rate class to a minimum of “Very slow”. Surface cover will be judges between the slope stakes. “Ponded” shall be used to describe surface runoff in depressional areas only.

Part 3: Site Characteristics

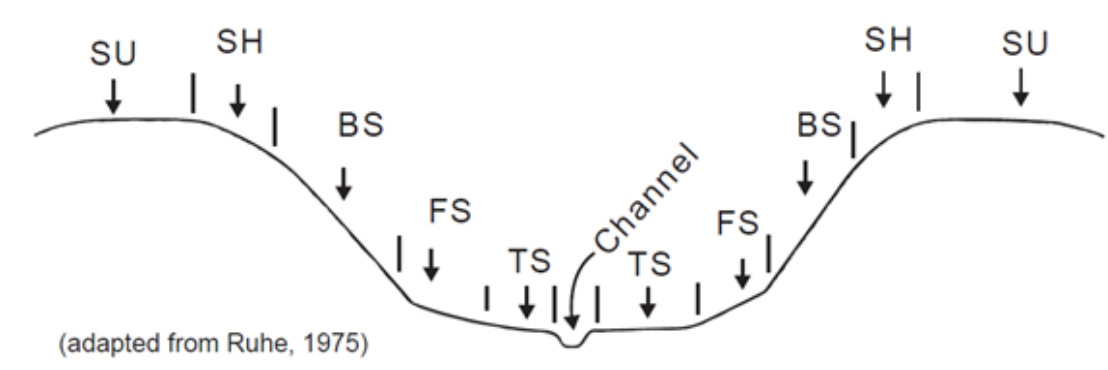
Hill Slope Profile

The following are the designations for hill slope profile that will be used in this contest with a brief description, which follow the adapted diagram below from Ruhe (1975):

1. Summit (SU) - The topographically highest position of a hill slope profile with a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface. Ridge tops are included under summit since they are topographic highs and are usually planar in one direction.
2. Shoulder (SH) - The hill slope profile position that forms the convex, erosional surface near the top of a hill slope. It comprises the transition zone from summit to backslope.
3. Backslope (BS) - This position includes all landscape positions between the shoulder and footslope.
4. Footslope (FS) - The position that forms the concave surface at the base of a hill

slope. In some landscapes, the footslope may gradually transition into a toeslope.

5. Toeslope (TS) - The lowest component that extends away from the base of the hill slope. Toeslopes are typically linear in shape. The toeslope may gently transition to a floodplain or depression. If the pit located in a closed depression center that is linear in shape, toeslope should be marked.
6. None – This designation will be used when the slope at the site is $< 2\%$ AND the site is not in a well-defined example of one of the hill slope positions given above (e.g., within a nearly level stream terrace or floodplain).



Site Positions

The landform on which the soil pit is located should be identified. If the pit is in an ambiguous position or the position is obscured by the spoil pile, the slope stakes will be placed in such a position and/or orientation to reinforce the identity of the landform upon which the pit resides.

1. Depression - Positions on the landscape where water and/or sediment accumulate. They have no free surface water drainage outlet.
2. Floodplain - The lowest geomorphic surface which is adjacent to the stream channel and which floods first when the stream goes into flood stage. It is formed by the deposition of alluvium. Each stream has only one floodplain.
3. Stream terrace - These are geomorphic surfaces formed by the deposition of alluvium and are higher in elevation than the floodplain. A stream may have one or more terraces. For the purpose of this contest, a landform will NOT be designated as a stream terrace unless its association with a present-day stream is reasonably apparent.
6. Uplands - Areas dominated by residual and colluvial parent materials and usually occur above floodplains and stream terraces. The bulk of soil material in uplands is produced by physical and chemical weathering of parent material in place and mass wasting, such as soil creep, debris and mud flows, slump, landslides, etc.

Parent Material

Parent material refers to unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soils form. As parent material cannot be observed in its original state, inference from the properties of the soil and from other evidence must be used. Mode of deposition and/or weathering may be implied or implicit. The following parent materials may be used in this contest:

1. Alluvium. Unconsolidated sediments deposited by running water of streams and rivers, including cobbles, gravels, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these. Alluvium may occur on terraces well above present streams, or present flood plains or deltas, or as a fan at the base of a slope.
2. Colluvium. Unconsolidated, unsorted sediments detached from the hillslopes and deposited at a footslope by gravity and water.
3. Eolian. Wind deposited sediments.
4. Lacustrine deposit. Clastic sediments and chemical precipitates deposited in lakes.
5. Residuum. Unconsolidated, weathered, or partly weathered mineral material that accumulates by disintegration of bedrock in place.

Sometimes two parent materials may be evident in a pedon, for example alluvium over residuum. If evident, indicate the transition with an Arabic numeral in the Master horizon column beginning with the number 2 for the first transition. It is implied that the overlying parent material is number 1. For example, the following sequence may be found in a profile with two parent materials: A – E – Bt1 – 2Bt2 – 2Bt3.

Slope Gradient

Slope classes to be used in the contest are listed on the scorecard. If a site falls on the boundary of two slope classes, mark the steeper class. The slope is to be determined between two stakes at each site designated for this purpose. The student is responsible for checking the heights of the stakes.

Erosion Potential

Soil erosion potential refers to the likelihood of soil erosion by water. The potential for future erosion losses is influenced mainly by the texture of the surface soil and the amount of surface runoff at a site. For the purpose of this contest, only the erosion potential classes in Table 6 will be used. It is assumed that granular structure or structureless - single grained exists for the surface horizon and that the soil is bare, although in this contest there is no adjustment if that is not the case.

Table 6. Erosion potential classes.

Surface Runoff	Surface Horizon Texture			
	S, LS	SCL, SC	SL, CL, C, SiC	L, Si, SiL, SiCL
Ponded	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
Very slow	Very low	Very low	Low	Medium
Slow	Very low	Low	Medium	Medium
Medium	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Rapid	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Very Rapid	Medium	High	Very high	Very high

Part 4: Soil Taxonomy

Keys to Soil Taxonomy, 12

th Edition (2014) should be used for details on soil classification. Only the diagnostic horizons, features, and orders possible for mineral soils in the area, along with pertinent data displayed on the pit sign (i.e., percent base saturation and organic carbon), are listed on the scorecard.

ATTACHMENT 1

Official Abbreviations

Boundary Distinctness

Abrupt - A Clear - C Gradual - G Diffuse - D

Coarse Fragments

Gravelly	- GR	Cobbly	- CB
Very Gravelly	- VGR	Very Cobbly	- VCB
Extremely Gravelly	- XGR	Extremely Cobbly	- XCB

Texture

Coarse sand	- COS	Fine sandy loam	- FSL
Sand	- S	Very fine sandy loam	- VFSL
Fine sand	- FS	Loam	- L
Very fine sandy	- VFS	Clay loam	- CL
Loamy coarse sand	- LCOS	Silt	- SI
Loamy sand	- LS	Silt loam	- SIL
Loamy fine sand	- LFS	Silty clay loam	- SICL
Loamy very fine sand	- LVFS	Silty clay	- SIC
Coarse sandy loam	- COSL	Sandy clay loam	- SCL
Sandy loam	- SL	Sandy clay	- SC
Clay	- C		

Structure, Grade

Weak – 1 Moderate – 2 Strong – 3 Structureless – 0

Structure, Shape

Granular	- GR	Angular blocky	- ABK
Platy	- PL	Subangular blocky	- SBK
Prismatic	- PR	Single-grained	- SG
Columnar	- CO	Massive	- MA
Wedge	- W		

Redox Features, Type and Abundance

RMF Type:	Concentration – CON	Depletions – DEP
Abundance:	Few - F Common – C	Many – M

ATTACHMENT 2

Soil Textural Triangle

