

2014 Soils Practicum: Part 1: Soil Monoliths

Photo Monolith

#1

#2

#3

#4

#5



2014 Soils Practicum: Part 1: Soil Monoliths

- 1.) What is the natural drainage of Soil Monolith #1?
 - a.) Well
 - b.) Moderately Well
 - c.) Somewhat Poorly
 - d.) Poorly
- 2.) The brown color in Monolith #1 is due to:
 - a.) Organic matter
 - b.) Manganese
 - c.) Clay
 - d.) Iron
- 3.) The natural drainage of Monolith #2 is:
 - a.) Well
 - b.) Moderately Well
 - c.) Somewhat Poorly
 - d.) Poorly
- 4.) The native vegetation of the soil in Monolith #2 is:
 - a.) Trees
 - b.) Prairie
 - c.) Palm trees
 - d.) Cactus
- 5.) The native vegetation of the soil in Monolith #3 is:
 - a.) Trees
 - b.) Prairie
 - c.) Palm trees
 - d.) Cactus
- 6.) The orange color in the subsoil of Monolith #3 is due to:
 - a.) Organic matter
 - b.) Calcium
 - c.) Galena
 - d.) Iron
- 7.) The age of the soil of Monolith #4 is:
 - a.) Young
 - b.) Mature
 - c.) Old

- 8.) Where in the landscape would we be likely to find Monolith #4?
- a.) Floodplain
 - b.) Dune
 - c.) Steeply Sloping Area
 - d.) Bedrock Bench
- 9.) The natural drainage of Monolith #5 is:
- a.) Well
 - b.) Moderately Well
 - c.) Somewhat Poorly
 - d.) Poorly
- 10.) What is the parent material of Monolith #5?
- a.) Glacial Till
 - b.) Eolian Sand
 - c.) Weathered Bedrock
 - d.) Alluvium

2014 Soils Practicum: Part 2

Questions 1-10 are in Part 1 and refer to the soil monoliths at the front of the room.

The following questions refer to the Custom Soil Resource Report generated from the Web Soil Survey incorporating the area around the Trent Bushner farm in Yuma County, Colorado.

- 11.) For what does the abbreviation AOI stand?
- a.) Alliance of interpretation
 - b.) Advanced open integration
 - c.) Area of interest
 - d.) Acres of interest
- 12.) Within the AOI of the custom soil resource report soil map, how many acres are a Haxtun sandy loam?
- a.) 36.7
 - b.) 11.1
 - c.) 252.4
 - d.) 583.8
- 13.) For the AOI, what is the maximum slope possible based on the soil descriptions?
- a.) 3%
 - b.) 9%
 - c.) 7%
 - d.) 5%

- 14.) What is the radius of the largest center pivot system shown which is located about in the top center of the AOI for the custom soil resource map and having the pivot center at approximately 696400 by 4460400 using the edge scale?
- a.) 400 feet
 - b.) 4600 feet
 - c.) 800 meters
 - d.) 2400 meters
- 15.) What is the latitude and longitude of the lower left hand corner of the custom soil resource map shown (not the AOI)?
- a.) 40° 14' 44" N by 102° 43' 51" W
 - b.) 40° 14' 44" S by 102° 43' 51" W
 - c.) 40° 14' 44" N by 102° 43' 51" E
 - d.) 40° 14' 44" S by 102° 43' 51" E
- 16.) What does the symbol () located nearest the map sidebar coordinates of 694900 by 4457700 represent?
- a.) Closed depression
 - b.) Severely eroded spot
 - c.) Sink hole
 - d.) Gravelly spot
 - e.) Landfill
- 17.) A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit and therefore they do not affect the use and management for that map unit. Other minor components have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. They generally are in small areas and due to the scale of mapping used could not be mapped separately. What are these areas called and how are they identified on the custom soil resource report soil map?
- a.) Non-uniform soil series and identified using a solid triangle
 - b.) Noncontrasting or similar components and are not separately identified
 - c.) Unique features and are identified by footnoting the soil map unit
 - d.) Contrasting or dissimilar components identified by a special symbol
- 18.) What is the objective of soil mapping?
- a.) To delineate pure taxonomic classes
 - b.) To separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements
 - c.) To identify taxonomic classes to allow a soil scientist to understand the genesis of the soil
 - d.) To create interesting and visually appealing maps

- 19.) What is the parent material of Ascalon sandy loam?
- a.) Loess over old alluvium
 - b.) Loess
 - c.) Eolian sands
 - d.) Calcareous, old alluvium
- 20.) How many days is the frost-free period for the 0 to 3 percent slope Ascalon fine sandy loam?
- a.) 140 to 160 days
 - b.) 130 to 150 days
 - c.) < 130 days
 - d.) 145 to 155 days
- 21.) For the Canyon-Dioxice complex, what is the landform?
- a.) Plains
 - b.) Valleys, swales
 - c.) Hills, knolls
 - d.) Depressions
- 22.) If we compare a map of South Dakota to one from West Virginia what would be the major difference?
- a.) West Virginia would have fewer soil types listed.
 - b.) No map exists for West Virginia.
 - c.) West Virginia would have few roads running in straight lines.
 - d.) South Dakota has no survey.
- 23.) For the Platner loam, what is the farmland classification and what qualifier is required.
- a.) Prime farmland if irrigated
 - b.) Not prime farmland unless drained
 - c.) Prime farmland if heavily fertilized
 - d.) Farmland of statewide importance without qualifier
- 24.) For the Lliff loam, what is the depth to a restrictive feature?
- a.) 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
 - b.) More than 80 inches
 - c.) 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
 - d.) 60 inches to water table
- 25.) What is the total number of acres of sandy loam and fine sandy loam soil in the AOI?
- a.) 1,027.5 acres
 - b.) 11.1 acres
 - c.) 1,118.1 acres
 - d.) 1,921.7 acres

Answers to the 2014 Soils Practicum Part 1 and 2 are Bolded Below

	Answer:
1	a
2	d
3	d
4	b
5	a
6	d
7	a
8	b
9	a
10	c
11	c
12	d
13	b
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	d
18	b
19	d
20	a
21	c
22	c
23	a
24	a
25	d

Part

Newton C.

Oct. 1976



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NORTON, FRANKMEIER







- 1.) What is the natural drainage of Soil Monolith #1?
- a.) Well
 - b.) Moderately Well
 - c.) Somewhat Poorly
 - d.) Poorly

ton C. Oct. 1976

NORTON, FRANKMEIER

2.) The brown color in Monolith #1 is due to:

- a.) Organic matter
- b.) Manganese
- c.) Clay
- d.) Iron









3.) The natural drainage of Monolith #2 is:

- a.) Well**
- b.) Moderately Well**
- c.) Somewhat Poorly**
- d.) Poorly**

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- 3.) The natural drainage of Monolith #2 is:
- a.) Well
 - b.) Moderately Well
 - c.) Somewhat Poorly
 - d.) Poorly



- 4.) The native vegetation of the soil in Monolith #2 is:
- a.) Trees
 - b.) Prairie
 - c.) Palm trees
 - d.) Cactus

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4.) The native vegetation of the soil in Monolith #2 is:

- a.) Trees
- b.) Prairie
- c.) Palm trees
- d.) Cactus







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- 5.) The native vegetation of the soil in Monolith #3 is:**
- a.) Trees**
 - b.) Prairie**
 - c.) Palm trees**
 - d.) Cactus**





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d





6.) The orange color in the subsoil of Monolith #3 is due to:

- a.) Organic matter
- b.) Calcium
- c.) Galena
- d.) Iron

TOP 215

7.) The age of the soil of Monolith #4 is:

- a.) Young
- b.) Mature
- c.) Old

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8.) Where in the landscape would we be likely to find Monolith #4?

- a.) Floodplain
- b.) Dune
- c.) Steeply Sloping Area
- d.) Bedrock Bench

TOP 215



9.) The natural drainage of Monolith #5 is:

- a.) Well**
- b.) Moderately Well**
- c.) Somewhat Poorly**
- d.) Poorly**

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10.) What is the parent material of Monolith #5?

- a.) Glacial Till
- b.) Eolian Sand
- c.) Weathered Bedrock
- d.) Alluvium



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- a.) Glacial Till
 - b.) Eolian Sand
 - c.) Weathered Bedrock
 - d.) Alluvium















