DESCRIPTIONS FOR STANDARD LANDFORM AND MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE FEATURES

Blowcut Blowcut A season cut	LABEI	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Typically to across. 1	BLO	Blowout	area of shifting sand or loose soil or where protective vegetation is disturbed or destroyed. The adjoining accumulation of sand
Sam, loam, islam, loam, or coarser. Typically _ to _ acres. Separation A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is alightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and that does not have a closed of a closed of a surface drainage. Typically _ to _ acres.	BPI	Borrow pit	An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed, usually for construction purposes. Typically to acres.
cised natural outlet for surface drainage. Typically_ toacres. A relatively continuous and steep slope or ellift, produced by erosion or faulting, that breaks the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or very shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or very shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or very shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or very shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or very shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early material is noneal or seven shallow soil. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early materials slop shallow or shall on the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed early materials shall shall are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter of the continuity of more decided to the continuity of more decided to the continuity of materials shall shall are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter. Report of the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and its of several provided and the continuity of materials by concentrated by contending less than 3 inches in diameter. Report of the continuity of materials are shall be shall an exposed and shall an exposed and shall an exposed the same shall be shall an exposed and shall can be smoothed over by ordinary sillage. Report of the continuity of materials and shall be shall	CLA	Clay spot	A spot where the surface texture is silty clay or clay in areas where the surface layer of the soils in the surrounding map unit is sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or coarser. Typically to acres.
bedrock gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock. Five Scape Scap	DEP		A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is slightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and that does not have a natural outlet for surface drainage. Typically to acres.
nonbedrock Interestriction of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed earthy material is nonsoli or very shallow soll. Appear excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravet. Typically to acres. For a proper state of the proper state of the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments. Typically to acres. For a proper state of the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments. Typically to acres. For a proper state of the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are more than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments. Typically to acres. For a proper state of the surface authorises by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. Typically to acres. For a land in a proper state of the surface authorises by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. Typically to acres. For a land in a proper state of the surface authorises by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. Typically to acres. For a land in a proper state of the surface authorises of the surface outpouring of motter layer state of many transportation. For a proper state of the surface area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattalis, and rushes are the command to expect the property of dialed or very poorly drained area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattalis, and rushes are the surface openings to underground mines. Typically to acres. For a line of quarty and property drained or very poorly drained area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattalis, and rushes are the surface appear in an area that a surface appear	ESB		A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, produced by erosion or faulting, that breaks the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock.
gravell. Typically toacres. Gravell spx	ESO		A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, which generally is produced by erosion but can be produced by faulting, that breaks the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed earthy material is nonsoil or very shallow soil.
in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments. Typically to acres. Gully Asmall, steep-aided channel caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be oblighted to provide the provided of the pr	GPI	Gravel pit	An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravel. Typically to acres.
The distinction between a guily and arill is one of depth. A guily generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obstacled to be controlled to the surface of the surface of the surface layer for the surface layer of the surface layer of the surface layer is and or coarses in a reas where the surface layer of the surface layer for the surface layer for the surface layer of the surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not such that is a surface layer is an amend component of the surface layer of the surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Surface and the s	GRA	Gravelly spot	A spot where the surface layer has more than 35 percent, by volume, rock fragments that are mostly less than 3 inches in diameter in an area that has less than 15 percent rock fragments. Typically to acres.
Lava flow A solidified, commonly lobate body of rock formed through lateral, surface outpouring of molten lava from a vent or fissure. Typically	GUL	Gully	The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be
Typicallyto acres. LVS Lve	LDF	Landfill	An area of accumulated waste products of human habitation, either above or below natural ground level. Typically to acres.
Marsh or swamp A water saturated, very poorly drained area that is intermittently or permanently covered by water. Sedges, cattails, and rushes are the dominate vegetation in marshes, and trees or shrubs are the dominant vegetation in swamps. Not used in map units where the named soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained. Typically to acres. MPI Mine or quarry An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and in which bedrock is exposed. Also denotes surface openings to underground mines. Typically to acres. MSI Miscellaneous Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. An area where the surface layer has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm more than the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm more than the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit is reprised by a punit in the year of the surrounding map unit is reprised by a punit in the year of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm nor	LAV	Lava flow	A solidified, commonly lobate body of rock formed through lateral, surface outpouring of molten lava from a vent or fissure. Typically to acres.
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Surface openings to underground mines. Typically to acres. Miscellaneous Small, constructed bodies of water that are used for industrial, sanitary, or mining applications and that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. Small, natural or constructed lakes, ponds, or pits that contain water most of the year. Typically to acres. RCC Rock outcrop bedrock at the surface of the earth. Not used where the named soils of the surrounding map unit are shallow over bedrock or where "Rock outcrop" is a named component of the map unit. Typically to acres. SAL Saline spot An area where the surface layer has an electrical conductivity of 8 mmhos/cm more than the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 2 mmhos/cm or less. SAN Sandy spot A spot where the surface layer is loamy fine sand or coarser in areas where the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 2 mmhos/cm or less. ERO Severely A spot where the surface layer is loamy fine sand or coarser in areas where the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. In which "severely eroded", "very severely eroded", or "gullied" is part of the map unit name. ERO Short, steep A narrow area of soil having severely eroded", "very severely eroded", or "gullied" is part of the map unit name. Shik Sinkhole A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or sail yor by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography. Typically to acres. SLI Slide or slip A prominent landform scar or ridge caused by fairly recent mass movement or descent of earthy materials resulting from failure of earth or r	MAR		the dominate vegetation in marshes, and trees or shrubs are the dominant vegetation in swamps. Not used in map units where the
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ERO Severely eroded spot an area where, on the average, 75 percent or more of the original surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not used in map units in which "severely eroded", "very severely eroded", or "gullied" is part of the map unit name. Typically to acres. SLP Short, steep slope surrounding map unit. A narrow area of soli having slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit. SNK Sinkhole A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography. Typically to acres. SLI Slide or slip A prominent landform scar or ridge caused by fairly recent mass movement or descent of earthy material resulting from failure of earth or rock under shear stress along one or several surfaces. Typically to acres. SOD Sodic spot An area where the surface layer has a sodium adsorption ratio that is at least 10 more than that of the surface layer of the named soils in the surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding solls has a sodium adsorption ratio of 5 or less. SPO Spoil area A pile of earthy materials, either smoothed or uneven, resulting from human activity. Typically to acres. STN Very stony A spot where 0.01 to 0.1 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surrounding soil has no surface stones. Typically to acres. WET Wet spot A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. Typically to acres.	SAL	Saline spot	surrounding map unit. The surface layer of the surrounding soils has an electrical conductivity of 2 mmhos/cm or less.
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surrounding map unit. Typically <u>t</u> o <u>acres.</u>	STV		A spot where 0.1 to 3.0 percent of the soil surface is covered by rock fragments that are more than 10 inches in diameter in areas where the surface of the surrounding soil is covered by less than 0.01 percent stones. Typically to acres.
DESCRIPTION FOR AD HOC FEATURES	WET	Wet spot	A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. Typicallyto acres.
			DESCRIPTION FOR AD HOC FEATURES
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