

Title: 013 How to Name Map Units.

Type: Skill Knowledge

Performance Objectives: The Soil Scientist will be able to:

- Name map units in soil survey according to NSSH guidelines

Target Proficiency:

- Awareness Understanding Perform w/ Supervision
 Apply Independently Proficiency, can teach others

Trainer Preparation:

- Trainer should be familiar with the assigned reading/review material in the lesson plan that follows.
- Pull together local examples from published soil surveys in the MLRA of the different kinds of map units (see Cycle Step 4 below)

Special Requirements:

Initiate an external learning request with a SF-182 in Aglearn for this activity. Instructions and a template are located on the training webpages for OJT modules.

Prerequisite Modules:

- 011 How to recognize and use components in soil surveys.
- 012 How to recognize and distinguish map units.

Notes:

- Acquire this knowledge prior to attendance of the Soil Correlation course.
- Testing during the Soil Correlation course will include measurement of this knowledge.
- Exercises during the Soil Correlation course will require this knowledge.
- Map unit design and correlation within the assigned MLRA requires this knowledge.

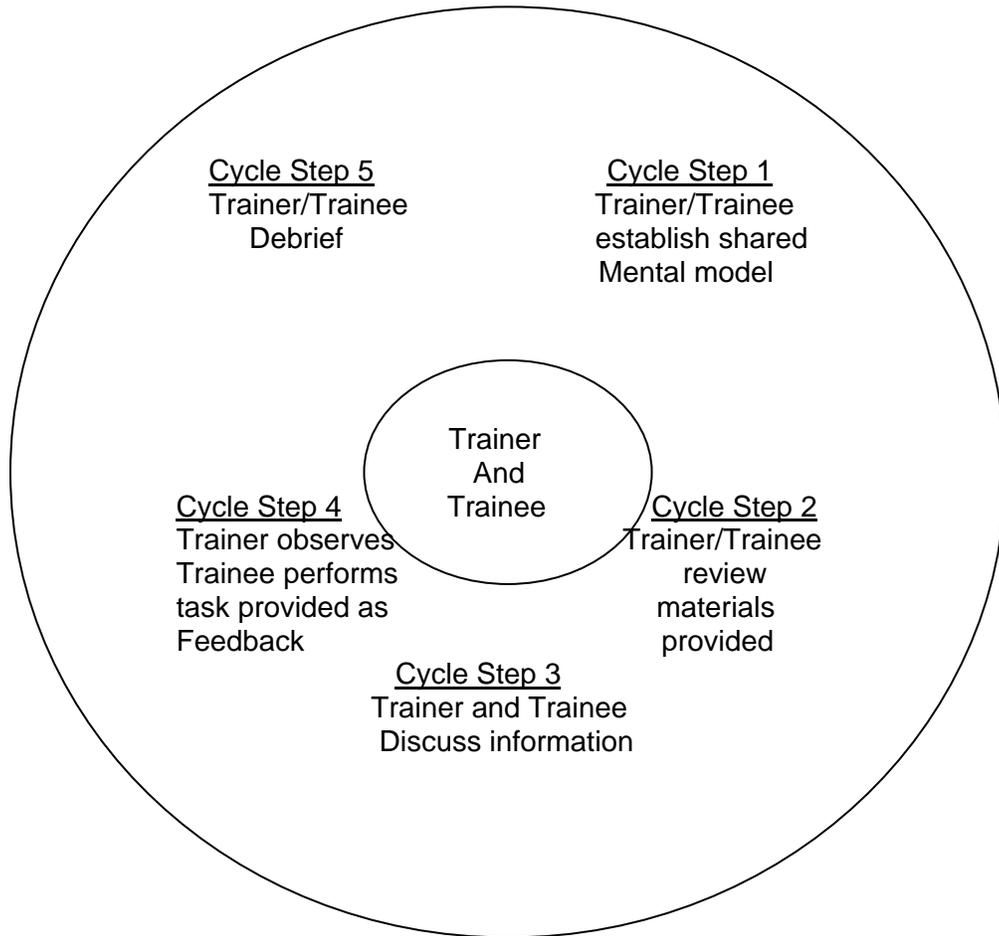
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The Five Step OJT Cycle for Declarative Training (Knowledge)



OJT Module Lesson

Title: **013 How to Name Map Units.**

WHAT	WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW, SAFETY, QUALITY
Cycle step 1	Trainer and trainee review objective(s) of module, agree as to what are map units, where are they used.
Cycle step 2	Trainee (and trainer) should access via the internet and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read/Review NSSH 627.05 and NSSH 627.06. • Read/Review Soil Survey Manual, chapter 2, section on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Map Units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Naming map units • Review attachments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conventions for Naming the Different Types of Map Units ○ Organizational Conventions of Phases in Map Unit Naming
Cycle step 3	SSPL leads, ask them to:
1. Use conventions for naming consociations.	Use the attachment; Conventions for Naming the Different Types of Map Units.pdf .
2. Use conventions for naming complexes and associations.	
3. Use conventions for naming undifferentiated groups.	
4. Use conventions for naming other types of map units.	
5. Apply organizational conventions for phasing map units.	Use the attachment; Organizational Conventions of Phases in Map Unit Naming.pdf .
Cycle step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull together examples of each kind of map unit from published soil surveys from the MLRA and ask them to point out the different phase terms used and if it is named correctly by convention. • Give them the quiz provided.
Cycle step 5	Debrief, SSPL addresses any questions and concerns.
Refresh.	Within a week, repeat some of the above for retention purposes.

OJT Module Lesson Measurement of Learning

Title: **013 How to Name Map Units.**

WHAT	WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW, SAFETY, QUALITY
	Complete quiz attached below.

SF-182

Trainee and/or supervisor access Aglearn to verify completion of the module via its SF-182.

Quiz

1. An undifferentiated group can be distinguished from a complex or association by its use of _____ to separate named components.

A hyphen

The word "and"

2. Surface texture by convention always follows the named component in a consociation.

True

False

3. The surface texture term used does not need to be consistent with the surface texture RV listed in the data mapunit in NASIS.

True

False

4. The surface texture used corresponds to the representative component description for the dominant land use in the survey area.

True

False

5. Flooding is one of several phase terms that are the last term in the name, separated from other terms by a comma.

True

False

6. Line segment delineations of map units are named by conventions unique to them.

True

False