

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chaashto

Table Label: Horizon AASHTO

Table Logical Name: chorizon_aashto

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
AASHTO	aashtocl	A rating based on a system that classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. Soils are classified into seven basic groups plus eight subgroups, for a total of fifteen for mineral soils. Another class for organic soils is used. The groups are based on determinations of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. The group classification, including group index, is useful in determining the relative quality of the soil material for use in earthwork structures, particularly embankments, subgrades, subbases, and bases. (American Association fo State Highway and Transportation Officials)
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon AASHTO Key	chaashtokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon AASHTO table.

Table Description: The Horizon AASHTO table contains the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials classification(s) for the referenced horizon. One row in this table is marked as the representative AASHTO classification for the horizon.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chconsistence

Table Label: Horizon Consistence

Table Logical Name: chorizon_consistence

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Rupture Moist	rupresblkmst	The rupture resistance of a block-shaped specimen of 25 to 30 mm size and moist water state. (SSM)
Rupture Dry	rupresblkdry	The rupture resistance of a block-shaped specimen of 25 to 30 mm size and dry water state. (SSM)
Rupture Cement	rupresblkcem	The rupture resistance of a block-like specimen of 25 to 30 mm size that has been air dried and then submerged in water. (SSM)
Rupture Plate	rupresplate	The rupture resistance of an air dry plate-shaped specimen of specified size. (SSM)
Manner of Failure	mannerfailure	The manner in which soil specimens fail under increasing force. (SSM)
Stickiness	stickiness	The maximum capacity of thoroughly puddled soil to adhere to other objects.
Plasticity	plasticity	The degree to which a puddled, wet soil mass is permanently deformed without rupturing by a slow continuous application of force in any direction. (SSM)
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Consistence Key	chconsistkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Consistence table.

Table Description: The Horizon Consistence table contains descriptive terms of soil consistence—rupture resistance, plasticity, and stickiness—for the referenced horizon. One row in this table is marked as having the representative characteristics for the horizon.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chdesgnsuffix

Table Label: Horizon Designation Suffix

Table Logical Name: chorizon_desgn_suffix

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Suffix	desgnsuffix	One of the four kinds of symbols, that when concatenated, are used to distinguish different kinds of layers in soils. Letter suffixes are used to designate subordinate distinctions within master horizons, and layers using lowercase letters. (SSM)
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Designation Suffix Key	chdesgnsfxkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Designation Suffix table.

Table Description: The Horizon Designation Suffix table contains the designation suffix(es), one per row, for the referenced horizon. For example, the "h" and "s" of a Bhs horizon appear as two rows in this table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chfrags

Table Label: Horizon Fragments

Table Logical Name: chorizon_fragments

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Vol %	fragvol	The volume percentage of the horizon occupied by the 2 mm or larger fraction (20 mm or larger for wood fragments), on a whole soil base.
Kind	fragkind	The lithology/composition of the 2 mm or larger fraction of the soil (20 mm or larger for wood fragments).
Size	fragsize	Size based on the multiaxial dimensions of the fragment fraction.
Shape	fragshp	A description of the overall shape of the fragment.
Roundness	fraground	An expression of the sharpness of edges and corners of fragments. (Sedimentary Rocks, Pettijohn, 1957)
Hardness	fraghard	The hardness of a fragment.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Fragments Key	chfragskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Fragments table.

Table Description: The Horizon Fragments table lists the mineral and organic fragments that generally occur in the referenced horizon. If the Volume % is greater than zero (low=5, RV=10, high=15) in a row, the kind and size of fragment in that row exists everywhere this horizon and component occur in the map unit. If the Volume % includes zero (low=0, RV=5, high=10), the kind and size of fragment may exist in some places, but not in others.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chhuarts

Table Label: Horizon Human Artifacts

Table Logical Name: chorizon_human_artifacts

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Vol %	huartvol	The volume percentage of the horizon occupied by discrete human artifacts.
Size	huartsize	The size of the described artifact, expressed in millimeters. If the artifact is nearly uniform, size is measured in the shortest dimension, such as the effective diameter of a cylinder or the thickness of a plate. For elongated or irregular bodies, size refers to the longest dimension.
Kind	huartkind	The type of object or material being described. These were created (or modified) by humans for practical purposes related to activities such as manufacturing, construction, or waste disposal. Examples of artifacts include processed wood products, liquid petroleum products, coal combustion by-products, asphalt, fibers and fabrics, bricks, cinder blocks, concrete, plastic, glass, rubber, paper, cardboard, iron and steel, altered or manufactured metals and minerals, sanitary and medical waste, garbage and landfill waste.
Cohesion	huartco	Cohesion refers to the relative ability of the artifact to remain intact after significant disturbance.
Shape	huartshp	A description of the overall shape of the artifact.
Roundness	huartrnd	An expression of the sharpness of edges and corners of artifacts.
Hardness	huartpen	The relative ease with which roots can penetrate the artifact and potentially extract any stored moisture, nutrients or toxic elements.
Safety	huartsafety	The degree of risk to humans from contact with these soils. Physical contact with soils containing dangerous or harmful artifacts should be avoided unless proper training and protective clothing is available.
Persistence	huartper	The relative ability of solid artifacts to withstand weathering over time.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Human Artifacts Key	chhuartkey	A non-connotative string of integers used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Human Artifacts table.

Table Description: The Horizon Human Artifacts table lists the human created and/or modified objects included in the horizon shown in the Horizon table. These are objects or materials created (or modified) by humans for practical purposes related to activities such as manufacturing, construction, or waste disposal. Examples of artifacts include processed wood products, liquid petroleum products, coal combustion by-products, asphalt, fibers and fabrics, bricks, cinder blocks, concrete, plastic, glass, rubber, paper, cardboard, iron and steel, altered or manufactured metals and minerals, sanitary and medical waste, garbage and landfill waste. If the Volume % is greater than zero (low=5, RV=10, high=15) in a row, the kind and size of artifact in that row exists everywhere this horizon and component occur in the mapunit. If the Volume % includes zero (low=0, RV=5, high=10), the kind and size of artifact may exist in some places, but not in others.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chorizon

Table Label: Horizon

Table Logical Name: chorizon

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Designation	hzname	The concatenated string of four kinds of symbols (five data elements) used to distinguish different kinds of layers in the soil. (SSM)
Disc	desgndisc	An Arabic numeral used to indicate a significant change in particle-size distribution or mineralogy that indicates a difference in the material from which the horizon(s) formed and/or a significant difference in age, unless that difference in age is indicated by the suffix "b". (SSM) This numeral is one of four kinds of symbols, that when concatenated, are used to distinguish different kinds of layers in the soil.
Master	desgnmaster	One of four kinds of symbols, that when concatenated, are used to distinguish different kinds of layers in soils. Master horizons and layers are the base symbols to which other characters are added to complete the designations. Capital letters, virgules (/), and ampersands (&) are used. (SSM)
Prime	desgnmasterprime	A character used to indicate that this horizon has an identical horizon designation as some overlying horizon. The two horizons in question are separated by at least one other horizon.
Sub	desgnvert	One of the four kinds of symbols, when concatenated, are used to distinguish different kinds of layers in soils. Vertical subdivisions are used to subdivide a horizon or layer designated by a single letter or combination of letters.
Top Depth	hzdept	The distance from the top of the soil to the upper boundary of the soil horizon.
Bottom Depth	hzdepb	The distance from the top of the soil to the base of the soil horizon.
Thickness	hzthk	A measurement from the top to bottom of a soil horizon throughout its areal extent.
Rep Tex Mod and Class	texturerv	Name for the representative concatenation of texture modifier and texture class. Calculated from the Horizon Texture Group table.
Horizon Type	horztype	Identifies if the horizon is a dry organic surface horizon, commonly referred to as duff layers. Dry organic surface horizons meet the criteria for organic soil materials as defined in the Keys to Soil Taxonomy and are not saturated with water. Specifically, they have a representative horizon texture group containing the terms spm, mpm, or hpm. They exclude all horizons from soil components in the Histosols order, soil components that contain the folis or histic terms in the taxonomic subgroup, soil components that contain the histels term in the taxonomic suborder, or soil components that contain the histoturbels term in the taxonomic great group. Soil Survey Staff. 2022. Keys to Soil Taxonomy, 13th ed. USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.
Fragement Volume Total	fragvoltot	The total volume percentage of the horizon occupied by the 2 mm or larger fraction (20 mm or larger for wood fragments), on a whole soil base.
Rock >10	fraggt10	The percent by weight of the horizon occupied by rock fragments greater than 10 inches in size.
Rock 3-10	frag3to10	The percent by weight of the horizon occupied by rock fragments 3 to 10 inches in size.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Total Human Artifact Volume	huartvoltot	The total volume percentage of the horizon occupied by discrete human artifacts.
#4	sieveno4	Soil fraction passing a number 4 sieve (4.70mm square opening) as a weight percentage of the less than 3 inch (76.4mm) fraction.
#10	sieveno10	Soil fraction passing a number 10 sieve (2.00mm square opening) as a weight percentage of the less than 3 inch (76.4mm) fraction.
#40	sieveno40	Soil fraction passing a number 40 sieve (0.42mm square opening) as a weight percentage of the less than 3 inch (76.4mm) fraction.
#200	sieveno200	Soil fraction passing a number 200 sieve (0.074mm square opening) as a weight percentage of the less than 3 inch (76.4mm) fraction.
Total Sand	sandtotal	Mineral particles 0.05mm to 2.0mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
vcos	sandvc	Mineral particles 1.0mm to 2.0mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
cos	sandco	Mineral particles 0.5mm to 1.0mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
ms	sandmed	Mineral particles 0.25mm to 0.5mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
fs	sandfine	Mineral particles 0.10 to 0.25mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
vfs	sandvf	Mineral particles 0.05 to 0.10mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm fraction.
Total Silt	silttotal	Mineral particles 0.002 to 0.05mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2.0mm fraction.
Coarse Silt	siltco	Mineral particles ranging in size from 0.02mm to 0.05mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2.0mm fraction.
Fine Silt	siltfine	Mineral particles ranging in size from 0.002 to 0.02mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2.0mm fraction.
Total Clay	claytotal	Mineral particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2.0mm fraction.
CaCO3 Clay	claysizedcarb	Carbonate particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter as a weight percentage of the less than 2.0mm fraction.
Mica Kind	micakind	The mineralogical kind of mica present.
Mica 0.02-0.25 mm	micaveryfinepct	The percentage, on a weight basis, of the 0.02 to less than 2 mm fraction of the soil comprised of mica in the 0.02 to less than 0.25 mm size range. This value is computed by converting grain counts from lab analysis using the following procedure. (% mica of the 0.02 to <0.25 mm fraction by grain count) x (% by weight of the 0.02 to <2 mm fraction) / 100 = % mica, converted. If multiple size fractions are counted in the lab, a weighted average of the individual counts is used for the percent mica in the 0.02 to <0.25 mm fraction.
Mica 0.25-2 mm	micafinepct	The percentage, on a weight basis, of the 0.02 to less than 2 mm fraction of the soil comprised of mica in the 0.25 to less than 2 mm size range. This value is computed by converting grain counts from lab analysis using the following procedure. (% mica of the 0.25 to <2 mm fraction by grain count) x (% by weight of the 0.02 to <2 mm fraction) / 100 = %

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
		mica, converted. If multiple size fractions are counted in the lab, a weighted average of the individual counts is used for the percent mica in the 0.25 to <2 mm fraction.
OM	om	The amount by weight of decomposed plant and animal residue expressed as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm soil material.
Rubbed Fiber %	fiberrubbedpct	The proportion of organic soil material that is composed of fibers, reported as a percent by volume of the less than 20 mm fraction after rubbing between the thumb and fingers.
Unrubbed Fiber Pct	fiberunrubbedpct	The proportion of organic soil material composed of fibers, reported as a percent by volume of the less than 20 mm fraction before rubbing between thumb and fingers.
Db 0.1 bar H2O	dbtenthbar	The oven dried weight of the less than 2 mm soil material per unit volume of soil at a water tension of 1/10 bar.
Db 0.33 bar H2O	dbthirdbar	The oven dry weight of the less than 2 mm soil material per unit volume of soil at a water tension of 1/3 bar.
Db 15 bar H2O	dbfifteenbar	The oven dry weight of the less than 2 mm soil material per unit volume of soil at a water tension of 15 bar.
Db satiated	bdsatiated	Bulk density, satiated (pbsat) is the oven-dry weight of the less than 2 mm soil material per unit volume of soil at a water tension of 0 bar. The measurement is only used for subaqueous soils. (NSSH Part 618.9)
Db oven dry	dbovendry	The oven dry weight of the less than 2 mm soil material per unit volume of soil exclusive of the desiccation cracks, measured on a coated clod.
Dp	partdensity	Mass per unit of volume (not including pore space) of the solid soil particle either mineral or organic. Also known as specific gravity.
Ksat	ksat	The amount of water that would move vertically through a unit area of saturated soil in unit time under unit hydraulic gradient.
AWC	awc	The amount of water that an increment of soil depth, inclusive of fragments, can store that is available to plants. AWC is expressed as a volume fraction, and is commonly estimated as the difference between the water contents at 1/10 or 1/3 bar (field capacity) and 15 bars (permanent wilting point) tension and adjusted for salinity, and fragments.
0.1 bar H2O	wtenthbar	The volumetric content of soil water retained at a tension of 1/10 bar (10 kPa), expressed as a percentage of the whole soil.
0.33 bar H2O	wthirdbar	The volumetric content of soil water retained at a tension of 1/3 bar (33 kPa), expressed as a percentage of the whole soil.
15 bar H2O	wfifteenbar	The volumetric content of soil water retained at a tension of 15 bars (1500 kPa), expressed as a percentage of the whole soil.
Satiated H2O	wsatiated	The estimated volumetric soil water content at or near zero bar tension, expressed as a percentage of the whole soil.
LL	ll	The water content of the soil at the change between the liquid and plastic states.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
LEP	lep	The linear expression of the volume difference of natural soil fabric at 1/3 or 1/10 bar water content and oven dryness. The volume change is reported as percent change for the whole soil.
PI	pi	The numerical difference between the liquid limit and plastic limit.
AASHTO Group Index	aashind	The empirical group index formula devised for approximately within-group evaluation of the "clayey granular materials" and the "silty-clay materials".
Kw	kwfact	An erodibility factor which quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water. This factor is adjusted for the effect of rock fragments.
Kf	kffact	An erodibility factor which quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment by water.
CaCO3	caco3	The quantity of Carbonate (CO3) in the soil expressed as CaCO3 and as a weight percentage of the less than 2 mm size fraction.
Gypsum	gypsum	The percent by weight of hydrated calcium sulfate in the less than 20 mm fraction of soil.
SAR	sar	A measure of the amount of Sodium (Na) relative to Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste.
ESP	esp	The fraction of the cation exchange capacity of a soil that is occupied by sodium ions, expressed as a percent.
EC	ec	The electrical conductivity of an extract from saturated soil paste.
EC 1:5 by volume	ec15	The electrical conductivity of an extract from a 1:5 volumetric dilution of soil to water.
CEC-7	cec7	The amount of readily exchangeable cations that can be electrically adsorbed to negative charges in the soil, soil constituent, or other material, at pH 7.0, as estimated by the ammonium acetate method.
ECEC	ecec	The sum of NH4OAc extractable bases plus KCl extractable aluminum.
Sum of Bases	sumbases	The sum of NH4OAc extractable bases (pH 7.0), reported on less than 2mm base.
pH H2O	ph1to1h2o	The negative logarithm to the base 10, of the hydrogen ion activity in the soil using the 1:1 soil-water ratio method. A numerical expression of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a soil sample. (SSM)
pH CaCl2	ph01mcacl2	The negative logarithm to base of 10 or the hydrogen ion activity in the soil, using the 0.01M CaCl2 method, in a 1:2 soil:solution ratio. A numerical expression of the relative acidity or alkalinity of a soil sample. (SSM)
pH Oxidized	phoxidized	The negative common logarithm of the hydrogen ion activity in the soil using the oxidized pH method. It is used as an indicator of the presence of sulfidic materials. This is the final pH measured after several moist/dry cycles when using SSIR51V1-7.1.3.1 Hydrogen Peroxide Test, Delta pH test for Acid Sulfate Soils.
Free Iron	freeiron	The secondary iron oxides such as goethite, hematite, ferrihydrite, lepidocrocite and maghemite. This form of iron may occur as discrete particles, as coatings on other particles, or as cementing agents between soil mineral grains. It is iron extracted by dithionite-citrate.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Oxalate Fe	feoxalate	The amount of ammonium oxalate extractable iron in the less than 2mm fraction. It is considered a measure of noncrystalline iron in the soil.
Ext Acidity	extracid	A measure of soil exchangeable hydrogen ions that may become active by cation exchange.
Extract Al	extral	The amount of aluminum extracted in 1 normal potassium chloride. The following laboratory method is applied: 55 ml of 1 normal potassium chloride is extracted through 2.5 g of soil sample. The extract is analyzed by use of an atomic adsorption spectrometer or similar instrument (SSIR #1, method 6G9a and NSSH).
Oxalate Al	aloxalate	The amount of ammonium oxalate extractable aluminum in the less than 2mm fraction. This is an estimate of the total pedogenic aluminum, much of which may be in noncrystalline material, or complexed by organic matter.
Monosulfide Presence	monosulfidepresence	An indicator of the presence of reduced monosulfides in the soil as indicated by a soil color change within 10 seconds following the addition of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) solution. The color change is usually an increase in value by 2 or more units.
Bray 1 Phos	pbray1	The amount of phosphorous in the less than 2mm fraction, that is extractable using the Bray1 method. It represents the plant available phosphorous content.
Oxalate Phos	poxalate	The amount of phosphorous in the less than 2mm fraction, that is extractable by aluminum oxalate method. It represents the phosphorous level intermediate between total P and water soluble P.
Water Soluble Phos	ph2osoluble	The amount of water soluble phosphorous in the less than 2mm fraction, that is extractable by distilled water. It represents the mobile phosphorous content.
Total Phos	ptotal	The estimate of the total phosphorous content of the soil, measured after total dissolution of a size fraction of the soil material. It is reported as a gravimetric percent oxide of the size fraction used.
NZ Phos Retention	nzpretention	The phosphorous retention capacity, measured as a gravimetric percent, of the soil as determined by the New Zealand P Retention method. Phosphorous retention of soil material is used as a taxonomic criterion for andic soil properties. Andisols and other soils that contain large amounts of allophane and other amorphous minerals have capacities for binding P. Phosphate retention is also called P adsorption, sorption, or fixation. The value is reported as percent P retained in the soil.
Excav Diff	excavdifcl	An estimation of the difficulty of working an excavation into soil layers, horizons, pedons, or geologic layers. In most instances, excavation difficulty is related to and controlled by a water state.
Excav Diff Moisture	excavdifms	The soil moisture status for which the excavation difficulty class is assigned for the individual component.
NASIS Horizon Table Record ID	nasischiid	The NASIS database chorizon (horizon) table record ID. NASIS is the database where the chorizon data was first created. This value is the auto-generated primary key for the NASIS chorizon table and comes from the chiid column in NASIS.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.

Table Description: The Horizon table lists the horizon(s) and related data for the referenced map unit component. If the horizon thickness is greater than zero (low=5, RV=8, high=12), the horizon exists everywhere this component occurs. If the horizon thickness includes zero (low=0, RV=1, high=3), the horizon may exist in some places, but not in other places. Horizons that have two distinct parts, such as E/B or E&Bt horizons, are recorded twice. Once for the characteristics of the first part; and again on another row, using the same depths and thicknesses, for the characteristics of the other part.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chpores

Table Label: Horizon Pores

Table Logical Name: chorizon_pores

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Quantity	poreqty	The number of a selected size of pores per unit area of undisturbed soils.
Size	poresize	The average diameter of a pore. (SSM)
Continuity	porecont	Average vertical distance through which the minimum diameter of the pore exceeds 0.5mm when the soil layer is moist or wetter.
Shape	poreshp	A description of the multiaxial shape of the pore.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Pores Key	chporeskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Pores table.

Table Description: The Horizon Pores table lists the voids for the referenced horizon. If the Quantity is greater than zero (low=2, RV=5, high=10) in a row, the voids in that row exist everywhere the horizon and component occur in the map unit. If the Quantity includes zero (low=0, RV=2, high=5), the voids may exist in some places, but not in others. More than one row can be marked as an RV row because a horizon may have more than one size or shape of void.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chstruct

Table Label: Horizon Structure

Table Logical Name: chorizon_structure

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Grade	structgrade	The distinctness of the peds described in terms of ease of separation into discrete units.
Size	structsize	Measurement of the smallest dimension of the selected secondary particles, units, or peds.
Type	structtype	The multiaxial shape of secondary particles, units, or peds.
Structure ID	structid	An integer number assigned by the user to identify a particular row in the table.
Parts to Structure ID	structpartsto	An integer referring to the Structure ID in another row in the same table, intended to indicate if the soil structure described on the current row parts or separates to the structure described on the other row.
Chorizon Structure Group Key	chstructgrpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Structure Group table.
Chorizon Structure Key	chstructkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Structure table.

Table Description: The Horizon Structure table lists the individual soil structure size, grade, and shape terms for the referenced horizon. Terms in this table are assembled into a structure group string which is recorded in the Horizon Structure Group table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chstructgrp

Table Label: Horizon Structure Group

Table Logical Name: chorizon_structure_group

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Structure	structgrpname	The narrative description of the soil structure within a soil horizon.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Structure Group Key	chstructgrpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Structure Group table.

Table Description: The Horizon Structure Group table lists the ranges of soil structure for the referenced horizon. The row with the typically occurring structure is marked as being representative. The entry in this table is based on grouping of entries in the Horizon Structure table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chtext

Table Label: Horizon Text

Table Logical Name: chorizon_text

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Date	reccdate	The date associated with a particular record, expressed as month, day, year—xx/xx/xxxx.
Kind	chorizontextkind	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Kind is the highest division of classification. Text kind provides a grouping of text entries according to their subject matter.
Category	textcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Category is a subdivision of kind. "Agr" and "Soi" are two categories for the text kind "Nontechnical Description".
Subcategory	textsubcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Subcategory is a subdivision of category. For text kind "Nontechnical" description and text category "Agr", subcategory would correspond to the SSSD field "desnum".
Text	text	The actual narrative text portion of a text entry. The other parts of a text entry are its identifiers: kind, category and subcategory.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Text Key	chtextkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Text table.

Table Description: The Horizon Text table contains notes and narrative descriptions related to the referenced horizon. Some notes may provide additional information about the horizon for which there is no explicit column for such data. In many cases, the table is empty for a particular horizon.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chtexture

Table Label: Horizon Texture

Table Logical Name: chorizon_texture

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Texture	texcl	An expression, based on the USDA system of particle sizes, for the relative portions of the various size groups of individual mineral grains less than 2mm equivalent diameter in a mass of soil.
In Lieu	lieutex	Substitute terms applied to materials that do not fit into a textural class because of organic matter content, size, rupture resistance, solubility, or another reason.
Chorizon Texture Group Key	chtgkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Texture Group table.
Chorizon Texture Key	chtkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Texture table.

Table Description: The Horizon Texture table lists the individual texture(s), or term(s) used in lieu of texture, for the referenced horizon. Only the unmodified texture terms are listed in the Horizon Texture table; modifiers are listed in the Horizon Texture Modifier table. For example, a gravelly loamy sand is shown as "GR-LS" in the Horizon Texture Group table, "ls" in the Horizon Texture table, and "gr" in the Horizon Texture Modifier table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chtexturegrp

Table Label: Horizon Texture Group

Table Logical Name: chorizon_texture_group

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Tex Mod & Class	texture	Name for the concatenation of TEXTURE_MODIFIER and TEXTURE_CLASS.
Stratified?	stratextsflag	A Boolean flag that when set (Y) indicates that the textures that comprise a particular texture group, are stratified.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Texture Description	texdesc	The full texture description for a horizon, using full texture class and in lieu of names rather than abbreviations.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Texture Group Key	chtgkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Texture Group table.

Table Description: The Horizon Texture Group table lists the range of textures for the referenced horizon as a concatenation of horizon texture and texture modifier(s). For example, a horizon that is gravelly loamy sand in some places and gravelly loamy coarse sand in other places is shown as GR-LS on one row and GR-LCOS on another row in this table. The row with the typically occurring texture is identified as the RV row. Stratified textures are shown in one row. For example, a horizon that is stratified gravelly loamy fine sand and cobbly coarse sand is shown as SR- GR-LFS CB-COS on one row and the Stratified? column for that row is marked "yes". If two or more textures always occur together but are not stratified, all of the textures are listed on one row and the Stratified? column for that row is marked "no".

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chtexturemod

Table Label: Horizon Texture Modifier

Table Logical Name: chorizon_texture_modifier

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Modifier	texmod	A term used to denote the presence of a condition or component other than sand, silt, or clay.
Chorizon Texture Key	chtkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Texture table.
Chorizon Texture Modifier Key	chtexmodkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Texture Modifier table.

Table Description: The Horizon Texture Modifier table lists the texture modifier(s) for the referenced texture. For example, a gravelly loamy sand is shown as "GR-LS" in the Horizon Texture Group table, "ls" in the Horizon Texture table, and "gr" in this table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: chunified

Table Label: Horizon Unified

Table Logical Name: chorizon_unified

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Unified	unifiedcl	A system for classifying mineral and organo-mineral soils for engineering purposes based on particle size characteristics, liquid limit, and plasticity index.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Chorizon Key	chkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon table.
Chorizon Unified Key	chunifiedkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Horizon Unified table.

Table Description: The Horizon Unified table contains the Unified Soil Classification(s) for the referenced horizon. One row in the Horizon Unified table is marked as the representative Unified classification for the horizon.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: clippolygon

Table Label: Clip Polygon

Table Logical Name: clip_polygon

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Clip Area Symbol	clipareasympol	The symbol of a geographic region to which a spatial feature class should be clipped.
Clip Area Name	clipareaname	The name of a geographic region to which a spatial feature class should be clipped.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Minimum X	mbrminx	The minimum X coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degrees west or east of the prime meridian. Minimum corresponds to the southwest corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Maximum X	mbrmaxx	The maximum X coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degrees west or east of the prime meridian. Maximum corresponds to the northeast corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Minimum Y	mbrminy	The minimum Y coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degree north or south of the equator. Minimum corresponds to the southwest corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Maximum Y	mbrmaxy	The maximum Y coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degree north or south of the equator. Maximum corresponds to the northeast corner of the bounding rectangle.
Tabular Estimated Size	tabularestsize	The estimated size of a survey area's complete, uncompressed tabular data component, in bytes.
Spatial Estimated Size	spatialestsize	The estimated size of a survey area's complete, uncompressed spatial data component, in bytes.
Clip Polygon Geographic	clippolygongeo	A set of geographic coordiantes that defines an instance of a clipped polygon.
Clip Polygon Projected	clippolygonproj	A set of projected coordiantes that defines an instance of a clipped polygon.
Clip Polygon Key	clippolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a clipped polygon.

Table Description: This table contains the feature class that is used for creating a subset of a soil survey area for that portion of that survey area that coincides with the specified geographic region.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cocanopycover

Table Label: Component Canopy Cover

Table Logical Name: component_canopy_cover

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Canopy Cover %	plantcov	Percent of coverage (canopy) attributed to a specific plant species.
Plant Symbol	plantsym	A unique symbol used to identify a plant genus or a plant species. (The PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.)
Scientific Name	plantsciname	The full genus and species name as listed in the PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.
Common Name	plantcomname	A generally accepted common name used for a plant in a geographic region, usually a state.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Canopy Cover Key	cocanopycovkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Canopy Cover table.

Table Description: The Component Canopy Cover table lists the overstory plants that typically occur on the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cocropyld

Table Label: Component Crop Yield

Table Logical Name: component_crop_yield

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Crop Name	cropname	The common name for the crop.
Units	ylunits	Crop yield units per unit area for the specified crop.
Nirr Yield	nonirryield	The expected yield per acre of the specific crop without supplemental irrigation.
Irr Yield	irryield	The expected yield per acre of the specific crop with irrigation.
Prod Index	cropprodindex	An index of the capacity of a soil to produce a specific plant under a defined management system.
VA Soil Prod Grp	vasoiprdgrp	Crop specific groupings of soils indicating potential yields under a high level of management.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Crop Yield Key	cocropyldkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Crop Yield table.

Table Description: The Component Crop Yield table lists commonly grown crops and their expected range in yields when grown on the referenced map unit component. Yields for the map unit as a whole are given in the Mapunit Crop Yield table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: codiagfeatures

Table Label: Component Diagnostic Features

Table Logical Name: component_diagnostic_features

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Kind	featkind	Kind of diagnostic horizon or diagnostic feature in the soil.
Top Depth	featdept	The distance from the top of the soil to the upper boundary of the identified diagnostic horizon or to the upper limit of the occurrence of the diagnostic feature.
Bottom Depth	featdepb	The distance from the top of the soil to the base of the identified diagnostic horizon or to the lower limit of the occurrence of the diagnostic feature.
Thickness	featthick	The distance from the upper to lower boundary of the identified diagnostic horizon or feature.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Diagnostic Features Key	codiagfeatkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Diagnostic Features table.

Table Description: The Component Diagnostic Features table lists the typical soil features, such as ochric epipedon or cambic horizon, for the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coecoclass

Table Label: Component Ecological Classification

Table Logical Name: component_ecological_class

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Ecological Classification Type Name	ecoclasstypename	The name of a particular ecological classification scheme. An example might be "West Virginia Grassland Suitability Groups" or "NRCS Ecological Sites".
Ecological Classification Reference	ecoclassref	The reference citation for a particular ecological classification scheme, typically a publication.
Ecological Classification ID	ecoclassid	The identifier of a particular ecological community. For NRCS ecological sites, it is the concatenated form of ecological site type, ecological site MLRA, ecological site LRU, ecological site number and ecological site state FIPS alpha code.
Ecological Classification Name	ecoclassname	The descriptive name of a particular ecological community. For NRCS ecological sites, it is the concatenated form of three or six other fields. The actual fields that are concatenated together to form this name differ between range and forest ecological sites.
Ecological Site Status	ecositestatus	The status level of the ecological site description as recorded in the Ecosystem Dynamics Interpretive Tool (EDIT). It will be used to determine if the ecological site description information will be exported to Web Soil Survey (WSS).
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Ecological Classification Key	coecoclasskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Ecological Classification table.
Source SDW Primary Key	sourcesdwprimarykey	Records from more than one table in NASIS are merged into a single table in the SDM DB for SDM DB tables coecoclass and mutext. In order to be able to trace back and diagnose errors, of copy of the original SDW source table primary key is retained.
Source SDW Table Physical Name	sourcesdwtablephysicalname	Records from more than one table in NASIS are merged into a single table in the SDM DB for SDM DB tables coecoclass and mutext. In order to be able to trace back and diagnose errors, of copy of the original SDW source table physical name is retained.

Table Description: The Component Ecological Classification table identifies the ecological sites typically associated with the referenced map unit component. These may include the official NRCS forestland and rangeland ecological sites, as well as those of other classification systems, such as the USFS Habitat Types.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coeplants

Table Label: Component Existing Plants

Table Logical Name: component_existing_plants

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Plant Symbol	plantsym	A unique symbol used to identify a plant genus or a plant species. (The PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.)
Scientific Name	plantsciname	The full genus and species name as listed in the PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.
Common Name	plantcomname	A generally accepted common name used for a plant in a geographic region, usually a state.
Understory Prod %	forestunprod	The percentage of total annual site production attributed to the specific forest understory plant, expressed as percent of total air dry plant material by weight.
Range Prod %	rangeprod	The percentage of total annual site production attributed to the specific rangeland plant, expressed as percent of total air dry plant material by weight.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Existing Plants Key	coeplantskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Existing Plants table.

Table Description: The Component Existing Plants table lists the plants, either rangeland or forestland plants, that typically occur on the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coerosionacc

Table Label: Component Erosion Accelerated

Table Logical Name: component_erosion_accelerated

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Kind	erokind	The type of detachment and removal of surface soil particles as largely affected by human activities. (SSM)
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Erosion Accelerated Key	coeroacckey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Erosion Accelerated table.

Table Description: The Component Erosion Accelerated table lists the kinds of accelerated erosion that occur on the referenced map unit component. One row in this table is marked as the representative kind of accelerated erosion for that component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coforprod

Table Label: Component Forest Productivity

Table Logical Name: component_forest_prod

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Plant Symbol	plantsym	A unique symbol used to identify a plant genus or a plant species. (The PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.)
Scientific Name	plantsciname	The full genus and species name as listed in the PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.
Common Name	plantcomname	A generally accepted common name used for a plant in a geographic region, usually a state.
Site Index Base Number	siteindexbasenumber	The number in the National Register of Site Index Curves corresponding to the site index curve used to determine the site index and the annual productivity of forest overstory tree species.
Site Index Base	siteindexbase	The technical publication used to determine site index, and wood volume growth rates in some cases. The National Register of Site Index Curves, Exhibit 537-1, National Forestry Manual, 1998 provides a list of site index technical publications. References for Site Index Base: National Forestry Handbook, Part 637.2(b) 2004. https://directives.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files2/1719427825/National%20Forestry%20Handbook.pdf . Accessed July 16, 2024
Site Index Age Base	siteindexagebase	The age of dominant and codominant trees for which a site index curve is designed. The age base is either total tree age (TA) or breast height age (BH). Breast height age is the number of years that site trees require to grow from breast height (4.5 feet) to their current height. Reference for Site Index Age Base: "Measuring Site Index" - https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/2812/2812-1028/CNRE-96.pdf . Accessed July 16, 2024
Site Index Base Description	siteindexbasedesc	Detailed reference information for the site index base technical publication.
Site Index	siteindex	The height in feet of the dominant or dominant and co-dominant trees at some index age, except for the pinyon-juniper forest type, for which site index is determined by basal area.
Productivity ft3/ac/yr CMAI	fprod	The annual growth of forest overstory tree species.
Productivity CMAI Age	fprodage	The tree age at which the culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI - cubic feet / acre year) is reached. Culmination of mean annual increment as stored in NASIS is the point in the growth cycle of a tree or stand at which the mean annual increment for volume is at a maximum (National Forestry Manual, Appendix - Terminology).
MN Prod Index	mnfprodindex	An index of forest productivity, by species, as determined by guidelines developed within the state of Minnesota.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Component Forest Productivity Key	cofprodkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Forest Productivity table.

Table Description: The Component Forest Productivity table lists the site index and the annual productivity in cubic feet per acre per year (CAMI) of forest overstory tree species that typically occur on the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coforprodo

Table Label: Component Forest Productivity - Other

Table Logical Name: component_forest_prod_other

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Site Index Base Number	siteindexbasenumber	The number in the National Register of Site Index Curves corresponding to the site index curve used to determine the site index and the annual productivity of forest overstory tree species.
Site Index Base	siteindexbase	The technical publication used to determine site index, and wood volume growth rates in some cases. The National Register of Site Index Curves, Exhibit 537-1, National Forestry Manual, 1998 provides a list of site index technical publications. References for Site Index Base: National Forestry Handbook, Part 637.2(b) 2004. https://directives.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files2/1719427825/National%20Forestry%20Handbook.pdf . Accessed July 16, 2024
Site Index Age Base	siteindexagebase	The age of dominant and codominant trees for which a site index curve is designed. The age base is either total tree age (TA) or breast height age (BH). Breast height age is the number of years that site trees require to grow from breast height (4.5 feet) to their current height. Reference for Site Index Age Base: "Measuring Site Index" - https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/2812/2812-1028/CNRE-96.pdf . Accessed July 16, 2024
Site Index Base Description	siteindexbasedesc	Detailed reference information for the site index base technical publication.
Site Index	siteindex	The height in feet of the dominant or dominant and co-dominant trees at some index age, except for the pinyon-juniper forest type, for which site index is determined by basal area.
Productivity	fprod	The annual growth of forest overstory tree species.
Units	fprodunits	The unit of measure in which the annual productivity of forest overstory tree species is expressed.
Component Forest Productivity Key	cofprodkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Forest Productivity table.
Component Forest Productivity Other Key	cofprodokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Forest Productivity - Other table.

Table Description: The Component Forest Productivity - Other table lists the site index and annual productivity of forest overstory tree species in units other than cubic feet per acre per year for trees that typically occur on the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cogeomordesc

Table Label: Component Geomorphic Description

Table Logical Name: component_geomorph_desc

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Feature Type	geomftname	One of several pseudo-hierarchical terms used to describe relative levels of scale for geomorphic terms.
Feature Name	geomfname	A word or group of words used to name a feature on the earth's surface, expressed in the plural form.
Feature Modifier	geomfmod	A user specified term(s) used in association with geomorphic features to further define, clarify, and describe the setting of a soil in the the landscape. The terms may, for example, describe relative position, mode of formation, degree of degradation, slope, or geologic time of origin.
Feature ID	geomfeatid	An integer number assigned by a user to identify a particular row in the table.
Exists On Feature ID	existsonfeat	An integer referring to the Feature ID in another row in the same table, intended to indicate a relationship between two or more rows in a table.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Geomorphic Description Key	cogeomdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Geomorphic Description table.

Table Description: The Component Geomorphic Description table lists the geomorphic features on which the referenced map unit component typically occurs.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cohydriccriteria

Table Label: Component Hydric Criteria

Table Logical Name: component_hydric_criteria

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Hydric Criterion	hydriccriterion	Criterion code for the soil characteristic(s) and/or feature(s) that cause the map unit component to be classified as a "hydric soil." These codes are the paragraph numbers in the hydric soil criteria publication.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Hydric Criteria Key	cohydriccritkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Hydric Criteria table.

Table Description: The Component Hydric Criteria table lists the hydric soil criteria met for those referenced map unit components that are classified as a "hydric soil."

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cointerp

Table Label: Component Interpretation

Table Logical Name: component_interpretation

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Main Rule Key	mrulekey	The unique identifier of the rule at the top of the interpretation rule hierarchy (the main rule). Use this key to find the main rule in the Component Interpretation table.
Main Rule Name	mrulename	The name of an interpretation, such as ENG - Dwellings with Basements. A main rule (interpretation) may contain subordinate rules, which in turn may have other subordinate rules. The main rule entry in this column is the user assigned name (typically connotative) for the interpretation rule at the top of the hierarchy.
Seq	seqnum	Sequential number of the feature being described.
Rule Key	rulekey	The unique identifier of a record in the Rule table in NASIS.
Rule Name	rulename	A user assigned name (typically connotative) for a particular interpretation rule.
Rule Depth	ruledepth	An interpretation rule may contain subordinate rules, which in turn may have subordinate rules. This is an indicator of the depth within the interpretation hierarchy that a particular rule exists, where zero is the top level.
Interp Low Low	interp11	The minimum extreme numeric rating for the interpretation rating.
Interp Low Low Class	interp11c	The rating class term for the minimum extreme of the interpretation rating.
Interp Low Representative Value	interp1r	The minimum numeric rating of the representative values for the interpretation rating.
Interp Low Representative Value Class	interp1rc	The rating class term for the minimum of the representative values of the interpretation rating.
Interp High Representative Value	interp1h	The maximum numeric rating of the representative values of the interpretation rating.
Interp High Representative Value Class	interp1hc	The rating class term for the maximum of the representative values for the interpretation rating.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Interp High High	interphh	The maximum extreme numeric rating for the interpretation rating.
Interp High High Class	interphhc	A rating class term for the maximum extreme of the interpretation rating.
Null Property Data Boolean	nullpropdatabool	The value of this attribute is set to true whenever any property used in an interpretation returns any null value.
Default Property Data Boolean	defpropdatabool	The value of this attribute is set to true whenever any property used in an interpretation returns a default value in place of any null value.
Inconsistent Property Data Boolean	incpropdatabool	The value of this attribute is set to true whenever any property used in an interpretation that is based on multiple observations returns inconsistent results for the low low value, the low representative value, the high representative value and the high high value. A property always returns either a representative value or a low, high and representative value. Values for low low, low representative, high representative and high high are only derived in the case where the values of a property used in an interpretation are based on multiple observations.
Component Interpretation Key	cointerpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Interpretation table.
Rule Depth Sequence	ruledepthseq	An integer number used to order the interpretation results for a specific rule level. Results at a particular level are ordered from most significant to least significant. The reason for creating this ordering is to be able to easily select the N most significant results for a specific level, usually the second level (level 1).
Rule Design	ruledesign	An indicator of the design scheme of the rule. 1 = limitation 2 = suitability 3 = class When rule design is either "limitation" or "suitability", this entry provides an indication of which end of the fuzzy value range, 0 or 1, represents the most limiting features. When rule design is "class", the rating values are not considered to be logically ordered. Most non-class interpretive rules are designed such that the most limiting features are those with a fuzzy value closest to 1. However, non-class interpretive rules that are designed to evaluate the favorable features of a soil, such as the suitability as a gravel source, may be written such that the most limiting features are those with a fuzzy value closest to 0.

Table Description: The Component Interpretation table lists the predictions of behavior and limiting features for specified uses made for the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: coinundationtype

Table Label: Component Inundation Type

Table Logical Name: component_inundation_type

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Inundation Type	inundationtype	Components or sites can be inundated by water from various processes. There are two types of inundation, flooding and ponding. Ref. NSSH Part 618
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Inundation Key	coinundationtypekey	"An internal ID (integer) that is part (or all) of a key that uniquely identifies a record."

Table Description: The Component Inundation Type table lists the type of inundation by water.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: comonth

Table Label: Component Month

Table Logical Name: component_month

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Month Sequence	monthseq	An interger number used to sequence the months of the year in their proper order.
Month	month	One of the twelve months of the year.
Flooding Frequency	flodfreqcl	The annual probability of a flood event expressed as a class. (SSM).
Flooding Duration	floddurcl	Average duration of inundation per flood occurrence and expressed as a class. (NSSH)
Ponding Frequency	pondfreqcl	The number of times ponding occurs over a period of time. (SSM)
Ponding Duration	ponddurcl	The average duration, or length of time, of the ponding occurrence. (NSSH)
Ponding Depth	ponddep	The depth of surface water that is ponding on the soil.
Daily Precip	dlyavgprecip	The daily average precipitation for the referenced month. Commonly calculated as the total precipitation for the month divided by the number of days in the month. (February nominally has 28 days).
Daily ET	dlyavgpotet	Daily average potential evapotranspiration for the referenced month.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Month Key	comonthkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Month table.

Table Description: The Component Month table lists the monthly flooding and ponding characteristics for the referenced map unit component. This table has one row for each month of the year.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: component

Table Label: Component

Table Logical Name: component

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Comp %	compct	The percentage of the component of the mapunit.
Component Name	compname	Name assigned to a component based on its range of properties.
Kind	compkind	Identifies the kind of component of the mapunit. Examples are series and miscellaneous areas.
Major Component	majcompflag	Indicates whether or not a component is a major component in the mapunit.
SIR phase	otherph	Phase criterion other than slope, texture, and flooding used to identify soil components.
Local Phase	localphase	Phase criterion to be used at a local level, in conjunction with "component name" to help identify a soil component.
Slope Gradient	slope	The difference in elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points. (SSM)
Slope Length USLE	slopelenusle	The distance from the point of origin of overland flow to the point where either the slope gradient decreases enough that deposition begins, or the runoff water enters a well-defined channel that may be part of a drainage network or a constructed channel. (Predicting Rainfall Erosion Losses a Guide to Conservation Planning, Agr. Handbook #537, USDA, 1978).
Runoff Class	runoff	Runoff potential class for the soil.
T	tfact	Soil loss tolerance factor. The maximum amount of erosion at which the quality of a soil as a medium for plant growth can be maintained.
WEI	wei	A value in tons/acre/year that is a factor in calculating soil loss by wind. The values are acquired from WEG.
WEG	weg	Grouping of soils that have similar properties affecting their resistance to soil blowing in cultivated areas. The groups indicate the susceptibility to soil blowing.
Erosion Class	erocl	Class of accelerated erosion. (SSM)
Cover Kind 1	earthcovkind1	The primary dominant land cover. Reference: Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils v 3.0, Sep 2012
Cover Kind 2	earthcovkind2	The secondary dominant land cover. Reference: Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils v 3.0, Sep 2012
Hydric Condition	hydricon	Natural condition of the soil component.
Hydric Rating	hydricrating	A yes/no field that indicates whether or not a map unit component is classified as a "hydric soil". If rated as hydric, the specific criteria met are listed in the Component Hydric Criteria table.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Drainage Class	drainagecl	Identifies the natural drainage conditions of the soil and refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods. An example of a drainage class is well drained.
Hydrology Status	hydrologystatus	An indicator of whether or not the natural hydrology of the soil has been significantly modified by human activity.
Elevation	elev	The vertical distance from mean sea level to a point on the earth's surface.
Aspect Counter Clockwise	aspectccwise	One end of the range in characteristics for the slope aspect of a component. This end of the range is expressed in degrees measured clockwise from true north, and is the end of the range that is counter-clockwise from the representative slope aspect.
Aspect Representative	aspectrep	The common, typical, or expected direction toward which the surface of the soil faces, expressed as an angle between 0 and 360 degrees measured clockwise from true north.
Aspect Clockwise	aspectcwise	One end of the range in characteristics for the slope aspect of a component. This end of the range is expressed in degrees measured clockwise from true north, and is the end of the range that is clockwise from the representative slope aspect.
Geomorphic Description	geomdesc	A narrative description of the geomorphic setting of a component. The description may incorporate multiple geomorphic features as well as their relationship to each other. The individual parts of the description are recorded in the Component Geomorphic Description table.
Albedo Dry	albedodry	The estimated ratio of the incident short-wave (solar) radiation that is reflected by the air dry, less than 2 mm fraction of the soil surface.
MAAT	airtempa	The arithmetic average of the daily maximum and minimum temperatures for a calendar year taken over the standard "normal" period, 1961 to 1990.
MAP	map	The arithmetic average of the total annual (liquid) precipitation taken over the standard "normal" period, 1961-1990.
REAP	reannualprecip	An estimate of the amount of moisture available for plant use and/or soil forming processes at a given site. It may vary, plus or minus, from "actual" precipitation amounts as a function of runoff, temperature, aspect, etc.
Frost Free Days	ffd	The expected number of days between the last freezing temperature (0 degrees Celsius) in spring (Jan-Jul) and the first freezing temperature (0 degrees Celsius) in the fall (Aug-Dec). The number of days is based on the probability that the values for the standard "normal" period of 1961 to 1990 will be exceeded in 5 years out of 10.
MAST	soiltempa	The mean annual soil temperature (MAST) at a depth of 50 cm below the soil surface, or at the upper boundary of a root-limiting layer as defined in Soil Taxonomy, whichever is shallower.
MAWT	watertempa	The mean annual water temperature at or near the water/soil contact in a subaqueous soil setting.
Nirr LCC	nirrcapcl	The broadest category in the land capability classification system for nonirrigated soils.
Nirr Subcl	nirrcapscl	The second category in the land capability classification system for nonirrigated soils.
Nirr LCU	nirrcapunit	The third category in the land capability classification system for nonirrigated soils.
Irr LCC	irrcapcl	The broadest category in the land capability classification system for irrigated soils.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Irr Subcl	irrcapscl	The second category in the land capability classification system for irrigated soils.
Irr LCU	irrcapunit	The third category in the land capability classification system for irrigated soils.
Prod Index	cropprodindex	An index of the capacity of a soil to produce a specific plant under a defined management system.
Cons Tree Shrub Group	constreeshrubgrp	The identifier for a particular Conservation Tree Shrub Group (CTSG) which that is associated with a soil map unit component. A CTSG is a physiographic unit or area having similar climatic and edaphic characteristics that control the selection and height of growth of trees and shrubs (National Forestry Manual).
Windbreak Suitability (Obsolete)	wndbrksuitgrp	A grouping for selecting plant species best suited for different kinds of soils and for predicting height growth and effectiveness. (National Forestry Manual)
Range Prod	rsprod	The estimated annual potential production of range forage per year.
Forage Suitability Group ID	foragesuitgrpID	The identifier of the Forage Suitability Group to which the map unit component is assigned.
Grain Habitat	wlgrain	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element grain.
Grass Habitat	wlgrass	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element grass.
Herbaceous Habitat	wlherbaceous	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element herbaceous plants.
Shrub Habitat	wlshrub	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element shrub.
Conifer Habitat	wlconiferous	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element coniferous trees.
Hardwood Habitat	wlhardwood	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife element hardwood trees.
Wetland Habitat	wlwetplant	Suitability of the soil to produce the wildlife habitat element wetland plant.
Water Habitat	wlshallowwat	Suitability of the soil to support the wildlife habitat element shallow water.
Rangeland Wildlife	wlrangeland	Suitability of the soil to support the habitat requirements for rangeland wildlife.
Openland Wildlife	wlopenland	Suitability of the soil to support the habitat requirements for openland wildlife.
Woodland Wildlife	wlwoodland	Suitability of the soil to produce the habitat elements for woodland wildlife.
Wetland Wildlife	wlwetland	Suitability of the soil to support the habitat elements for wetland wildlife.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Soil Slip Pot	soilslippot	The possibility that a mass of soil will slip when these conditions are met: 1) vegetation is removed, 2) soil water is at or near saturation, and 3) other normal practices are applied. Increasing the hazard of slippage but not considered in this rating are: 1) the undercutting lower portions or loading the upper parts of a slope or 2) altering the drainage or offsite water contribution to the site such as through irrigation.
Frost Action	frostact	An interpretation rating of the susceptibility of the soil to frost heaving.
Init Subsid	initsub	The decrease of surface elevation that occurs within the first 3 years of drainage of wet soils having organic layers or semifluid mineral layers. (NSSH)
Total Subsid	totalsub	The potential decrease of surface elevation as a result of the drainage of wet soils having organic layers or semifluid mineral layers. (NSSH)
Hydrologic Group	hydgrp	A group of soils having similar runoff potential under similar storm and cover conditions. Examples are A and A/D. (NSSH)
Corrosion Concrete	corcon	Susceptibility of concrete to corrosion when in contact with the soil.
Corrosion Steel	corsteel	Susceptibility of uncoated steel to corrosion when in contact with the soil.
Taxonomic Class	taxclname	A concatenation of the Soil Taxonomy subgroup and family for a soil (long name).
Order	taxorder	The highest level in Soil Taxonomy.
Suborder	taxsuborder	The second level of Soil Taxonomy. The suborder is below the order and above the great group.
Great Group	taxgrtgroup	The third level of Soil Taxonomy. The category is below the suborder and above the subgroup.
Subgroup	taxsubgrp	The fourth level of Soil Taxonomy. The subgroup is below great group and above family.
Particle Size	taxpartsize	Particle-size classes are used as family differentiae. Particle-size refers to grain-size distribution of the whole soil and is not the same as texture. (Soil Taxonomy).
Particle Size Mod	taxpartsizemod	Taxonomic family criteria that is used to indicate the presence of more than two strongly contrasting classes in the particle size control section. (Soil Taxonomy)
CEC Activity Cl	taxceactcl	Cation exchange activity classes are used as family criteria differentiae. It is the relative cation exchange (CEC) activity level of the soil based on the CEC to clay ratio. (Soil Taxonomy)
Reaction	taxreaction	Indicates the presence or absence of carbonates and the reaction. They are treated together because of their intimate relationship, and are used to indicate family differentiae. (Soil Taxonomy)
Temp Class	taxtempcl	The taxonomic family temperature class used to construct the official classification name. It may be null when the taxonomic family temperature class is embedded in the classification name. The actual taxonomic temperature regime is recorded in another place.
HAHT Material Class	taxfamhahatmatcl	Human-altered and human-transported material classes are used as family differentiae. They are intended to provide useful information on the behavior and interpretations for use of soils formed in human-altered or human-transported

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
		material (Keys to Soil Taxonomy).
Moist Subclass	taxmoistscl	Soil moisture subclasses are taxonomic subgroup criteria, whether included or not in the name of the subgroup. The definition of each subclass is dependent upon the specific taxonomic great group to which it is attached.
Temp Regime	taxtempregime	Soil temperature regime as defined in Soil Taxonomy.
Keys to Taxonomy Edition Used	soiltaxedition	The edition of Keys to Soil Taxonomy used to classify the soil.
CA Storie Index	castorieindex	The California Storie Index expresses numerically the relative degree of suitability of a soil for general intensive agricultural uses at the time of evaluation. The rating is based on soil characteristics only and is obtained by evaluating such factors as soil depth, texture of the surface soil, subsoil characteristics, and surface relief. Storie, R. Earl and Walter W. Weir. 1948. Manual for identifying and classifying California soil series. With 1958 Supplement, revised 1978. Associated Students Store, University of California, Berkley, California.
CT Wetland	ctwetland	A field designating whether or not the map unit component qualifies as a CT Inland Wetland Soil as defined by Connecticut statutes.
FL Ecol Comm #	flecolcomnum	Numbers correspond to the NRCS printed publication "26 Ecological Communities of Florida" 1995. This publication is based on the awareness that a soil type commonly supports a specific vegetative community, which in turn provides the habitat needed by specific wildlife species.
FL HE	flhe	A data element with a yes/no entry, assigned by soil component, used in Florida. It is used to identify highly erodible land.
FL PHE	flphe	A data element with a yes/no entry, assigned by soil component, used in Florida. The basis for identifying highly erodible land is the erodibility index of a soil survey map unit. The erodibility index of a soil is determined by dividing the potential erodibility for each soil survey map unit by the soil loss tolerance (T) value established for the soil. The potential erodibility for a map unit differs according to the erosion type (water or wind erosion). The T value represents the maximum annual rate of soil erosion that could take place without causing a decline in long-term productivity. A soil map unit with an erodibility index of 8 or more is a highly erodible soil map unit. For water erosion, a soil survey map unit is potentially highly erodible if: (1) the RKLS/T value using the minimum LS factor is less than 8 and (2) the RKLS/T value using the maximum LS factor is equal to or greater than 8. (Predicting Rainfall Erosion Losses; A Guide to Conservation Planning, Field Office Technical Guide, Nat. FSA Handbook Sec. 511.23, and Florida Erosion Control Handbook)
FL Leach Pot	flsoilleachpot	The potential of the soil to allow chemicals to leave the application site by leaching through the soil, as used in Florida state law. Soils with a rating of High or Medium are considered to pose a potential leaching hazard.
FL Runoff Pot	flsoirunoffpot	The potential of the soil to allow chemicals to leave the application site with runoff water and/or detached soil particles, as defined for use in Florida. Soils with a rating of High or Medium are considered to pose a potential runoff hazard.
FL Temik	fltemik2use	The following soil related use restrictions for Temik 10G (aldicarb) exits if the pesticide is to be applied to citrus in Florida. Temik cannot be used within 1000 feet of a drinking water well unless it is known that the well is cased to 100 feet below ground level or to a minimum of 30 feet below the water table in soils that have: 1. A permeability of twenty inches/hour or more (very rapid permeability) and 2. A water holding capacity of less than 0.06 inch/inch of soil (very low water holding capacity)—in all horizons to a depth of 80 inches or to bedrock if bedrock is within 80 inches of the surface. The

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
		choice indicates that if a component has soil properties, according to state labeling, favorable for the application of the pesticide Temik 10G, the entry is Yes. If the component does not have favorable properties the entry is No.
FL Triumph	fltriumph2use	Soil related use restrictions for Triumph 4E Insecticide are applicable in certain conditions in Florida. Please note the label for the conditions. The soil related conditions are as follows: 1. A permeability of six inches/hour or more (rapid or very rapid permeability) and 2. A water holding capacity of 0.10 inch/inch of soil or less (low or very low water holding capacity)—in all horizons to a depth of 80 inches or to bedrock if bedrock is within 80 inches of the surface. The choice indicates that if a component has soil properties, according to state labeling, favorable for the application of the pesticide Triumph 4E Insecticide (trademark), the entry is Yes. If the component does not have favorable properties the entry is No.
IA Subsoil P	iasubsoilp	The amount of plant available phosphorus, as determined by the Bray method, in the subsoil expressed in parts per million and based on the weighted average of air-dried samples from the subsoil (30-42 inch depth). The value listed for complexes is the most limiting value of the soils identified in the map unit name (i.e., Colo = M and Ely = L; Colo-Ely complex = L).
IA Subsoil K	iasubsoilk	The amount of plant available potassium, as determined by the ammonium acetate method, in the subsoil expressed in parts per million and based on the weighted average of air-dried samples from the subsoil (12-24 inch depth). The value listed for complexes is the most limiting value of the soils identified in the map unit name (i.e., Colo = VL+ and Ely = L; Colo-Ely complex = VL+).
IN Drainage Grp	indraingrp	A group of soils that share similar recommendations for drainage whether the drainage is subsurface or surface. (Agronomy Guide, ID-160 - Purdue University)
IN NO3 Leach Index	innitrateleachi	A number which reflects annual precipitation, rainfall distribution, and hydrologic group. The system allows comparison of the amount of nitrate which could be leached in percolating water. The numbers were obtained from the Midwest National Technical Center and are used in Indiana.
MI Soil Mgmt Grp	misoimgmtgrp	A system for ranking soils for major uses, developed by Michigan State University. Soils are assigned to a group according to the dominant profile texture, the natural drainage class, and the management groups are listed in the same order as the series named in the complex. (Mokma, D.L., E.P. Whiteside, and J.F. Schneider. 1978. Soil Management Units in Land Use Planning. Mich. State Univ., Ext. Bull. E-1262, 12 pp.
VA Soil Mgmt Grp	vasoimgtgrp	A system for ranking soils in Virginia for productivity estimates. Developed by VPI&SU. See Virginia Agronomic Land Use Evaluation System (VALUES) 1993.
Flooding Type	floodtype	The type of event that causes flooding of the soil.
NASIS Component Table Record ID	nasiscoiid	The NASIS database component table record ID. NASIS is the database where the component data was first created. This value is the auto-generated primary key for the NASIS component table and comes from the coiid column in NASIS.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.

Table Description: The Component table lists the map unit components identified in the referenced map unit, and selected properties of each component. If the Component % is greater than zero (low=65, RV=75, high=90) for a component, that component exists in every delineation of that mapunit. If the Component % includes zero (low=0, RV=50, high=90), the component may exist in some delineations, but not in others.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: copm

Table Label: Component Parent Material

Table Logical Name: component_parent_material

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Vertical Order	pmorder	The sequence in which the parent material occurs, when more than one parent material exists for one soil profile. If only one parent material occurs for a soil, i.e. no lithologic discontinuities, no entry is required.
Top Depth	pmdept	The distance from the top of the soil to the upper boundary of the parent material layer being described.
Bottom Depth	pmdepb	The distance from the top of the soil to the base of the parent material layer being described.
Textural Modifier	pmmodifier	General description of the texture of the parent material. Class limits correspond to those of textural groupings defined in the Soil Survey Manual and family particle-size classes in Soil Taxonomy.
General Modifier	pmgenmod	A user specified term(s) used to further describe the nature of the parent material for a given soil.
Kind	pmkind	A term describing the general physical, chemical and mineralogical composition of the material, mineral or organic, from which the soil develops. Mode of deposition and/or weathering may be implied or implicit.
Origin	pmorigin	The type of bedrock from which the parent material was derived.
Component Parent Material Group Key	copmgrpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Parent Material Group table.
Component Parent Material Key	copmkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Parent Material table.

Table Description: The Component Parent Material table lists the individual parent material(s) for the referenced map unit component. In some cases where soils developed in multiple materials in a vertical sequence, that sequence will be noted. In other cases multiple entries with no vertical sequence noted indicates the soil may have formed in one of the materials listed.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: copmgrp

Table Label: Component Parent Material Group

Table Logical Name: component_parent_material_grp

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Group Name	pmgroupname	Name for the concatenation of PARENT_MATERIAL_MODIFIER, PARENT_MATERIAL_KIND, and PARENT_MATERIAL_ORIGIN for each of the parent materials that may occur in a vertical cross section of a soil.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Parent Material Group Key	copmgrpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Parent Material Group table.

Table Description: The Component Parent Material Group table lists the concatenated string of parent material(s) in which the referenced map unit component formed based on entries in the Component Parent Material table. For example, a component formed in one parent material, such as loess, or one vertical sequence of parent materials, such as loamy glacial drift over silty residuum weathered from shale, has one row in this table. A component formed in one parent material in some locations, but another parent material (or sequence of parent materials) in other locations has two rows in this table, one for each parent material (or sequence of parent materials). One row is identified as the representative parent material.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: copwindbreak

Table Label: Component Potential Windbreak

Table Logical Name: component_potential_windbreak

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Height	wndbrkht	Windbreak tree height at age 20 years.
Plant Symbol	plantsym	A unique symbol used to identify a plant genus or a plant species. (The PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.)
Scientific Name	plantsciname	The full genus and species name as listed in the PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.
Common Name	plantcomname	A generally accepted common name used for a plant in a geographic region, usually a state.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Potential Windbreak Key	copwindbreakkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Potential Windbreak table.

Table Description: The Component Potential Windbreak table lists the windbreak plant species commonly recommended for the referenced map unit component. A windbreak plant listed in this table may be used alone or in combination with other plants.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: corestrictions

Table Label: Component Restrictions

Table Logical Name: component_restrictions

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Kind	reskind	Type of nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal property(ies) that significantly reduce the movement of water and air through the soil or that otherwise provides an unfavorable root environment.
Hardness	reshard	The rupture resistance of air dried and then submerged block-like specimens of mineral material.
Top Depth	resdept	The distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.
Bottom Depth	resdepb	The distance from the soil surface to the lower boundary of the restrictive layer.
Thickness	resthk	The distance from the top to bottom of a restrictive layer.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Restrictions Key	corestrictkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Restrictions table.

Table Description: The Component Restrictions table lists the root restrictive feature(s) or layer(s) for the referenced map unit component. If the thickness of the restrictive layer is greater than zero (low=5, RV=8, high=10), the restrictive layer exists in all delineations of the map unit where the component occurs. If the thickness of the restrictive layer includes zero (low=0, RV=2, high=5), the restrictive layer may exist in some delineations, but not in others. This table will be empty if the component does not have restrictive features, but could have several rows if several restrictive features occur in the soil.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosoilmoist

Table Label: Component Soil Moisture

Table Logical Name: component_soil_moisture

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Top Depth	soimoistdept	The distance from the top of the soil to the upper boundary of the moisture layer.
Bottom Depth	soimoistdepb	The distance from the top of the soil to the lower boundary of the moisture layer.
Moisture Status	soimoiststat	The mean monthly soil water state at a specified depth.
Component Month Key	comonthkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Month table.
Component Soil Moisture Key	cosoilmoistkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Soil Moisture table.

Table Description: The Component Soil Moisture table describes the typical soil moisture profile for the referenced map unit component during the month referenced in the Component Month table. The soil moisture profiles for each month, taken as a group of twelve months, describe the representative situation for the component throughout the year.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosoiltemp

Table Label: Component Soil Temperature

Table Logical Name: component_soil_temperature

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Monthly Temp	soitempmm	The long-term monthly average of the mean daily soil temperature of the layer for the month in question. Long-term is generally considered to be a 30-year average.
Top Depth	soitempdept	The distance from the top of the soil to the upper boundary of the soil temperature layer.
Bottom Depth	soitempdepb	The distance from the top of the soil to the lower boundary of the soil temperature layer.
Component Month Key	comonthkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Month table.
Component Soil Temperature Key	cosoiltempkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Soil Temperature table.

Table Description: The Component Soil Temperature table describes the typical soil temperature profile for the referenced map unit component during the month referenced in the Component Month table. The soil temperature profiles for each month, taken as a group of twelve months, describe the representative situation for the component throughout the year.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosurffrags

Table Label: Component Surface Fragments

Table Logical Name: component_surface_fragments

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Cover %	sfragcov	Percent of the ground covered by fragments 2 mm or larger (20 mm or larger for wood fragments).
Spacing	distrocks	Average distance between surface stones and/or boulders, measured between edges.
Kind	sfragkind	The lithology/composition of the surface fragments 2 mm or larger (20 mm or larger for wood fragments).
Size	sfragsize	Size based on the multiaxial dimensions of the surface fragment.
Shape	sfragshp	A description of the overall shape of the surface fragment.
Roundness	sfraground	An expression of the sharpness of edges and corners of surface fragments.
Hardness	sfraghard	The hardness of the fragment.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Surface Fragments Key	cosurffragskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Surface Fragments table.

Table Description: The Component Surface Fragments table lists the organic or mineral fragments that generally occur on the surface of the referenced map unit component. If the cover percent is greater than zero (low=0.1, RV=1, high=3) for a row in this table, the fragment is in every delineation of the map unit where the referenced component occurs. If the Cover % includes zero (low=0, RV=0.01, high=1) for a row in this table, the fragment may exist in some delineations and not in others.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosurfmorphgc

Table Label: Component Three Dimensional Surface Morphometry

Table Logical Name: component_surface_morph_gc

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Geomorphic Component - Mountains	geomposmntn	A mappable part of the earth's surface (three dimensional) that represents an episode of landscape development of mountains.
Geomorphic Component - Hills	geomposhill	A mappable part of the earth's surface (three dimensional) that represents an episode of landscape development of hills.
Geomorphic Component - Terraces	geompostrce	A mappable part of the earth's surface (three dimensional) that represents an episode of landscape development of terraces.
Geomorphic Component - Flats	geomposflats	Description of the geomorphic component for flats.
Component Geomorphic Description Key	cogeomdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Geomorphic Description table.
Component Surface Morphometry - Geomorphic Component Key	cosurfmorgckey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Three Dimensional Surface Morphometry table.

Table Description: The Component Three Dimensional Surface Morphometry table lists the typical geomorphic position (s) of the referenced map unit component, in three dimension terms. The geomorphic position(s) listed in this table apply to the geomorphic feature referenced in the Component Geomorphic Description table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosurfmorphhpp

Table Label: Component Two Dimensional Surface Morphometry

Table Logical Name: component_surface_morph_hpp

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Hillslope Profile	hillslopeprof	Two dimensional slope segments of a hillslope that have similar geometric, erosional, or depositional characteristics.
RV?	rvindicator	A yes/no field that indicates if a value or row (set of values) is representative for the component.
Component Geomorphic Description Key	cogeomdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Geomorphic Description table.
Component Surface Morphometry - Hillslope Profile Position	cosurfmorphppkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Two Dimensional Surface Morphometry table.

Table Description: The Component Two Dimensional Surface Morphometry table lists the geomorphic position(s) of the referenced map unit component, in two dimensional hillslope profile terms. The geomorphic position(s) listed in this table apply to the geomorphic feature referenced in the Component Geomorphic Description table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosurfmorphmr

Table Label: Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry

Table Logical Name: component_surface_morph_mr

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Microrelief Kind	geomicrorelief	The kind of slight variations in the height of a land surface that are too small or intricate to delineate on a topographic or soils map at commonly used scales (1:24000, and 1:10000).
Component Geomorphic Description Key	cogeomdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Geomorphic Description table.
Component Surface Morphometry - Micro Relief Key	cosurfmormrkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry table.

Table Description: The Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry table lists microrelief features associated with the referenced geomorphic (microfeature) feature shown in the Component Geomorphic Description table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cosurfmorphss

Table Label: Component Slope Shape Surface Morphometry

Table Logical Name: component_surface_morph_ss

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Slope Shape Across	shapeacross	The geometric, two dimensional profile (shape) of the slope parallel to elevation contours.
Slope Shape Up/Down	shapedown	The longitudinal shape of the slope.
Component Geomorphic Description Key	cogeomdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Geomorphic Description table.
Component Surface Morphometry - Slope Shape Key	cosurfmorsskey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Slope Shape Surface Morphometry table.

Table Description: The Component Slope Shape Surface Morphometry table lists the geomorphic shape(s) of the referenced map unit component, in slope shape terms. The slope shape terms listed in this table apply to the referenced geomorphic feature shown in the Component Geomorphic Description table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cotaxfmmin

Table Label: Component Taxonomic Family Mineralogy

Table Logical Name: component_tax_fam_mineralogy

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Vertical Order	minorder	The vertical sequence in which the different mineralogies occurs, when more than one exists for one soil profile. If only one occurs for a soil, i.e. no lithologic discontinuities, no entry is needed.
Mineralogy	taxminalogy	Mineralogy classes are used as family differentiae. They are based on the approximate mineralogical composition of selected size fractions of the same segment of the soil (control section) that is used for application of particle-size classes. (Soil Taxonomy)
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Taxonomic Family Mineralogy Key	cotaxfmminkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Taxonomic Family Mineralogy table.

Table Description: The Component Taxonomic Family Mineralogy table lists the mineralogy characteristics, as defined in Soil Taxonomy, that apply to the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cotaxmoistcl

Table Label: Component Taxonomic Moisture Class

Table Logical Name: component_tax_moisture_class

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Moisture Class	taxmoistcl	Soil moisture classes are unique to the family classification, though not included specifically in the name, this is a mechanism to provide clear identification of the actual moisture regime.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Taxonomic Family Moisture Class Key	cotaxmckey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Taxonomic Moisture Class table.

Table Description: The Component Taxonomic Moisture Class table provides clear identification of the intended taxonomic moisture class, as defined in Soil Taxonomy, that apply to the referenced map unit component, even though moisture class is implied at a higher taxonomic level. The class or classes listed in this table describe the representative situation for the component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cotext

Table Label: Component Text

Table Logical Name: component_text

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Date	recdate	The date associated with a particular record, expressed as month, day, year—xx/xx/xxxx.
Kind	comtextkind	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Kind is the highest division of classification. Text kind provides a grouping of text entries according to their subject matter.
Category	textcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Category is a subdivision of kind. "Agr" and "Soi" are two categories for the text kind "Nontechnical Description".
Subcategory	textsubcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Subcategory is a subdivision of category. For text kind "Nontechnical" description and text category "Agr", subcategory would correspond to the SSSD field "desnum".
Text	text	The actual narrative text portion of a text entry. The other parts of a text entry are its identifiers: kind, category and subcategory.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Text Key	cotextkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Text table.

Table Description: The Component Text table contains notes and narrative descriptions for the referenced map unit component. In many cases, the table will be empty for a particular component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cotreestomng

Table Label: Component Trees To Manage

Table Logical Name: component_trees_to_manage

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Plant Symbol	plantsym	A unique symbol used to identify a plant genus or a plant species. (The PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.)
Scientific Name	plantsciname	The full genus and species name as listed in the PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, National Plant Data Center.
Common Name	plantcomname	A generally accepted common name used for a plant in a geographic region, usually a state.
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Trees to Manage Key	cotreestomngkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Trees To Manage table.

Table Description: The Component Trees To Manage table lists the trees commonly recommended for managing on the referenced map unit component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: cotxfmother

Table Label: Component Taxonomic Family Other Criteria

Table Logical Name: component_tax_fam_other

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Family Other	taxfmother	Soil characteristics other than the defined family characteristics of particle-size classes, mineralogy classes, calcareous and reaction classes, and soil temperature classes. These characteristics include depth of soil, consistence, moisture equivalent, slope of soil, and permanent cracks. (Soil Taxonomy)
Component Key	cokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component table.
Component Taxonomic Family Other Key	cotaxfokey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Component Taxonomic Family Other Criteria table.

Table Description: The Component Taxonomic Family Other Criteria table lists the other taxonomic characteristics, such as classes of coatings or permanent cracks, as defined in Soil Taxonomy, that apply to the referenced map unit component. The characteristics listed in this table describe the representative situation for the component.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: distinterpmd

Table Label: Distribution Interp Metadata

Table Logical Name: distribution_interp_metadata

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Rule Name	rulename	A user assigned name (typically connotative) for a particular interpretation rule.
Rule Design	ruledesign	An indicator of the design scheme of the rule. 1 = limitation 2 = suitability 3 = class When rule design is either "limitation" or "suitability", this entry provides an indication of which end of the fuzzy value range, 0 or 1, represents the most limiting features. When rule design is "class", the rating values are not considered to be logically ordered. Most non-class interpretive rules are designed such that the most limiting features are those with a fuzzy value closest to 1. However, non-class interpretive rules that are designed to evaluate the favorable features of a soil, such as the suitability as a gravel source, may be written such that the most limiting features are those with a fuzzy value closest to 0.
Description	ruledesc	A narrative text definition of a rule.
Ready to use?	dataafuse	Indicates whether or not an object is approved for use.
Most Recent Rule Component When Last Updated	mrecentrulecwl	The date of the most recently updated component of an interpretation. This date is not necessarily the when last updated date of the interpretation itself. An interpretation may have a subrule, evaluation or property that was updated more recently than the master interpretation (rule) itself. The time of update of an interpretation component (subrule, evaluation, property) in NASIS is not explicitly reflected in other components that may reference the updated component.
Rule Key	rulekey	The unique identifier of a record in the Rule table in NASIS.
Distribution Metadata Key	distmdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Distribution Metadata table.
Distribution Interpretation Metadata Key	distinterpmdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Distribution Interp Metadata table.

Table Description: The Distribution Interp Metadata table records the set of NASIS fuzzy logic interpretations which were generated for the map unit components included in a set of distribution data.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: distlegendmd

Table Label: Distribution Legend Metadata

Table Logical Name: distribution_legend_metadata

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Type Name	areatypename	The name of a particular type of area. Area type names include "state", "county", "mlra", etc.
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Area Name	areaname	The name given to the specified geographic area.
Survey Status	ssastatus	Identifies the operational activity of a soil survey area and currency of published soil information. Examples are Non-Project, Update and Published. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Correlation Date	cordate	The date the final correlation document for a soil survey is signed, expressed as month, year (e.g. 07/1999).
Export Certification Status	exportcertstatus	The level of certification assigned to a tabular data package for a particular soil survey area.
Export Certification Date	exportcertdate	The date and time that soil survey area tabular data was exported from NASIS.
Export Metadata	exportmetadata	Narrative text notes (metadata) associated with the assignment of the tabular data certification status for a particular soil survey area.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Distribution Metadata Key	distmdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Distribution Metadata table.
Distribution Legend Metadata Key	distlegendmdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Distribution Legend Metadata table.

Table Description: The Distribution Legend Metadata table records information about the legends or soil survey areas selected for inclusion in a set of distributed data. The presence of a legend in this table does not imply that all of the available data for that legend was included in the set of data that was distributed. Only certain map units and components for that legend may have been selected. The record of the criteria used for selecting map units and components may be found in the Distribution Metadata table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: distmd

Table Label: Distribution Metadata

Table Logical Name: distribution_metadata

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Distribution Generation Date	distgendate	The date and time that a request to export data, which was submitted by a NASIS user, was actually processed.
Distribution Status	diststatus	The current status of a NASIS export request. This status may reflect either a pending request status or a processed request status.
Interpretation Maximum Reasons	interpmaxreasons	The maximum number of reasons recorded for the corresponding soil interpretation.
Distribution Metadata Key	distmdkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Distribution Metadata table.
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Tabular Version	tabularversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the tabular data for a soil survey area.

Table Description: The Distribution Metadata table records information associated with the selection of a set of data for distribution to some entity or information system external to NASIS. A set of distribution data may include only selected map units from a legend or legends, and only selected components of those map units. This table records the criteria used for selecting map units and components for inclusion in the set of distributed data. Other recorded information includes the name of the NASIS user who initiated a distribution request, and the times when that request was made, and when that request was ultimately processed.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: featdesc

Table Label: Feature Description

Table Logical Name: feature_description

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasympol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Feature Symbol	featsym	A symbol that, within the context of a particular soil survey area, uniquely identifies a point or line spot feature.
Feature Name	featname	A short descriptive name of a point or line spot feature.
Feature Description	featdesc	A narrative description of a point or line spot feature.
Feature Key	featkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Feature Description table.

Table Description: The Feature Description table records the description of all spot features that occur in a soil survey area.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: featline

Table Label: Feature Line

Table Logical Name: feature_line

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasympol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Feature Symbol	featsym	A symbol that, within the context of a particular soil survey area, uniquely identifies a point or line spot feature.
Feature Key	featkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Feature Description table.
Feature Line Geographic	featlinegeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a feature line.
Feature Line Projected	featlineproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a feature line.
Feature Line Key	featlinekey	A value that identifies an instance of a feature line.

Table Description: The Feature Line table records all spot feature symbols in a soil survey area that were digitized as one or more lines.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: featpoint

Table Label: Feature Point

Table Logical Name: feature_point

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasympol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Feature Symbol	featsym	A symbol that, within the context of a particular soil survey area, uniquely identifies a point or line spot feature.
Feature Key	featkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Feature Description table.
Feature Point Geographic	featpointgeo	A geographic coordinate that defines an instance of a feature line.
Feature Point Projected	featpointproj	A projected coordinate that defines an instance of a feature line.
Feature Point key	featpointkey	A value that identifies an instance of a feature point.
Marker Character	markercharacter	Used by WSS, featpoint marker character

Table Description: The Feature Point table records all spot feature symbols in a soil survey area that were digitized as one or more points.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: gsmmupolygon

Table Label: General Soil Map Mapunit Polygon

Table Logical Name: gsm_mapunit_polygon

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Clip Area Symbol	clipareasymbol	The symbol of a geographic region to which a spatial feature class should be clipped.
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Polygon Geographic	mupolygongeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit polygon.
Mapunit Polygon Projected	mupolygonproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit polygon.
Mapunit Polygon Key	mupolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a mapunit polygon.
GSM Mapunit Polygon Key	gsmmupolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a GSM mapunit polygon.

Table Description: This table contains the map unit polygon feature classes for the general soil map of the United States and some of its territories. This coverage is historically known as "STATSGO". In addition to the map unit feature class for the entire US, this table includes the individual state map unit feature classes.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: laoverlap

Table Label: Legend Area Overlap

Table Logical Name: legend_area_overlap

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Type Name	areatypename	The name of a particular type of area. Area type names include "state", "county", "mlra", etc.
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Area Name	areaname	The name given to the specified geographic area.
Overlap Acres	areaovacres	The area overlap of two geographic regions, in acres.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Legend Area Overlap Key	lareaovkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend Area Overlap table.

Table Description: The Legend Area Overlap table lists the geographic areas that are coincident with the soil survey area identified in the Legend table. For example, a survey area that covers two counties would have two rows in this table, one for each county. Other types of geographic areas listed might include state, MLRA, rainfall (R) factor area, climate (C) factor area, etc.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: legend

Table Label: Legend

Table Logical Name: legend

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Type Name	areatypename	The name of a particular type of area. Area type names include "state", "county", "mlra", etc.
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Area Name	areaname	The name given to the specified geographic area.
Area Acres	areaacres	The acreage total of all land and water areas in the specified geographic area.
MLRA Office	mlraoffice	An NRCS business unit responsible for oversight of soil survey production activities of a particular soil survey area.
Legend Description	legendsdesc	A short text field used to describe a particular soil survey area legend.
Survey Status	ssastatus	Identifies the operational activity of a soil survey area and currency of published soil information. Examples are Non-Project, Update and Published. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
MOU Agency Responsible	mouagencyresp	The lead agency designated as responsible for a particular soil survey.
Project Scale	projectscale	The map scale in which the final map products will be published, expressed as the denominator of the scale, i.e. 24000 = 1:24000.
Correlation Date	cordate	The date the final correlation document for a soil survey is signed, expressed as month, year (e.g. 07/1999).
SSURGO Archived	ssurgoarchived	The date on which the SSURGO product for a particular soil survey is actually archived, expressed as month, day, year —xx/xx/xxxx.
Geographic Applicability	legendsuituse	Identifies the relative geographic extent over which a legend has the most up-to-date soil survey data. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Legend Certification Status	legendcertstat	The level of certification assigned to a legend. Intended to indicate whether or not the legend should be used and the degree of confidence with which it may be used. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Tabular Version	tabularversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the tabular data for a soil survey area.

Table Description: The Legend table identifies the soil survey area that the legend is related to, and related information about that legend.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: legendtext

Table Label: Legend Text

Table Logical Name: legend_text

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Date	recdate	The date associated with a particular record, expressed as month, day, year—xx/xx/xxxx.
Kind	legendtextkind	A text entry can be identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Kind is the highest division of classification. Text kind provides a grouping of text entries according to their subject matter.
Category	textcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Category is a subdivision of kind. "Agr" and "Soi" are two categories for the text kind "Nontechnical Description".
Subcategory	textsubcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Subcategory is a subdivision of category. For text kind "Nontechnical" description and text category "Agr", subcategory would correspond to the SSSD field "desnum".
Text	text	The actual narrative text portion of a text entry. The other parts of a text entry are its identifiers: kind, category and subcategory.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Legend Text Key	legtextkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend Text table.

Table Description: The Legend Text table contains notes and narrative descriptions related to the referenced legend. Legend text is optional. In many cases, this table is empty.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: mapunit

Table Label: Mapunit

Table Logical Name: mapunit

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Mapunit Sequence	museq	An integer number used to order the map units in a legend.
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
National Mapunit Symbol	nationalmusym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit nationally. The value is generated by NASIS, and is based on the muiid from the Mapunit table, expressed in base 36. It is a combination of numeric and lowercase alphabetic characters.
Mapunit Name	muname	Correlated name of the mapunit (recommended name or field name for surveys in progress).
Kind	mukind	Code identifying the kind of mapunit. Example: C - consociation.
Status	mustatus	Identifies the current status of the map unit. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Total Acres	muacres	The number of acres of a particular mapunit.
Linear Feature Width	mapunitlfw	The approximate width of a particular map unit delineation represented by a linear soil feature on a soil map.
Point Feature Area	mapunitpfa	The approximate area of a particular map unit delineation represented by a point feature on a soil map.
Farm Class	farmlndcl	Identification of map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or farmland of local importance.
MLRA Symbol	mlrasymbol	The name of the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) for the map unit. Map units are intended to be constrained to a single MLRA, although occasionally some unique map units will cross multiple MLRAs. When the map unit does occur in more than one MLRA, this name represents the MLRA that comprises the most acres of the mapunit. (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2022. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 296.)
MLRA Name	mlraname	The Symbol of the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) for the map unit. Map units are intended to be constrained to a single MLRA, although occasionally some unique map units will cross multiple MLRAs. When the map unit does occur in more than one MLRA, this symbol represents the MLRA that comprises the most acres of the mapunit. (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2022. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 296.)

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
HEL	muhelcl	The overall Highly Erodible Lands (HEL) classification for the mapunit based on the rating of its components for wind and water HEL classification.
HEL Water	muwathelcl	The Highly Erodible Lands (HEL) classification for the mapunit based on the rating of its components for water HEL classification.
HEL Wind	muwndhelcl	The Highly Erodible Lands (HEL) classification for the mapunit based on the rating of its components for wind HEL classification.
Interpretive Focus	interpfocus	The targeted landuse for which the Map Unit was developed. The properties of included mapunit components are tailored towards this landuse.
Order of Mapping	invesintens	The level of detail and relative intensity of field observation under which the map unit was developed. Order 1 indicates the highest intensity, and order 5 the lowest.
IA CSR	iacorusr	Corn Suitability Rating (CSR) is an index procedure developed in Iowa to rate each different kind of soil for its row-crop productivity.
NH Forest Soil Grp	nhiforsoigrp	Interpretative class for the map unit, based on NH developed interpretations.
NH SPI Agr	nhspiagr	New Hampshire Soil Potential Index for Agriculture, 1992 revision. Used for computation of weighted average SPI on a parcel of land for adjustment of current use land assessment.
VT Septic System	vtsepticsyscl	The interpretive separations, or class, based on the ability of the map unit to support an onsite septic system. (Ancillary Soil Interpretation Ratings For On-site Sewerage Disposal in Vermont)
Map Unit Certification Status	mucertstat	The level of certification assigned to a map unit. Intended to indicate whether or not the map unit should be used and the degree of confidence with which it may be used. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.

Table Description: The Mapunit table identifies the map units included in the referenced legend. Data related the map unit as a whole are also given.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: muaggatt

Table Label: Mapunit Aggregated Attribute

Table Logical Name: mapunit_aggregated_attribute

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
Mapunit Name	muname	Correlated name of the mapunit (recommended name or field name for surveys in progress).
Status	mustatus	Identifies the current status of the map unit. As of SSURGO version 2.1, values for this attribute are no longer provided. This attribute will be dropped from the next major SSURGO version.
Slope Gradient - Dominant Component	slopegraddcp	The difference is elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points. This column displays the slope gradient of the dominant component of the map unit based on composition percentage.
Slope Gradient - Weighted Average	slopegradwta	The difference is elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points. This column displays the weighted average slope gradient of all components in the map unit.
Bedrock Depth - Minimum	brockdepmin	The distance from the soil surface to the top of a paralithic or lithic bedrock layer, expressed as a shallowest depth of components whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Water Table Depth - Annual - Minimum	wtdepannmin	The shallowest depth to a wet soil layer (water table) at any time during the year expressed as centimeters from the soil surface, for components whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Water Table Depth - April - June - Minimum	wtdepaprjunmin	The shallowest depth to a wet soil layer (water table) during the months of April through June expressed in centimeters from the soil surface for components whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Flooding Frequency - Dominant Condition	flodfreqdcd	The annual probability of a flood event expressed as a class. This column displays the dominant flood frequency class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of map unit components whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Flooding Frequency - Maximum	flodfreqmax	The annual probability of a flood event expressed as a class. This column displays the highest probability class assigned to an individual component of the map unit whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Ponding Frequency - Presence	pondfreqprs	The percentage of the map unit that is subject to water being ponded on the soil surface, expressed as one of four classes; 0-14%, 15-49%, 50-74% or 75-100%.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Available Water Storage 0-25 cm - Weighted Average	aws025wta	Available water storage (AWS). The volume of water that the soil, to a depth of 25 centimeters, can store that is available to plants. It is reported as the weighted average of all components in the map unit, and is expressed as centimeters of water. AWS is calculated from AWC (available water capacity) which is commonly estimated as the difference between the water contents at 1/10 or 1/3 bar (field capacity) and 15 bars (permanent wilting point) tension, and adjusted for salinity and fragments.
Available Water Storage 0-50 cm - Weighted Average	aws050wta	Available water storage (AWS). The volume of water that the soil, to a depth of 50 centimeters, can store that is available to plants. It is reported as the weighted average of all components in the map unit, and is expressed as centimeters of water. AWS is calculated from AWC (available water capacity) which is commonly estimated as the difference between the water contents at 1/10 or 1/3 bar (field capacity) and 15 bars (permanent wilting point) tension, and adjusted for salinity and fragments.
Available Water Storage 0-100 cm - Weighted Average	aws0100wta	Available water storage (AWS). The volume of water that the soil, to a depth of 100 centimeters, can store that is available to plants. It is reported as the weighted average of all components in the map unit, and is expressed as centimeters of water. AWS is calculated from AWC (available water capacity) which is commonly estimated as the difference between the water contents at 1/10 or 1/3 bar (field capacity) and 15 bars (permanent wilting point) tension, and adjusted for salinity and fragments.
Available Water Storage 0-150 cm - Weighted Average	aws0150wta	Available water storage (AWS). The volume of water that the soil, to a depth of 150 centimeters, can store that is available to plants. It is reported as the weighted average of all components in the map unit, and is expressed as centimeters of water. AWS is calculated from AWC (available water capacity) which is commonly estimated as the difference between the water contents at 1/10 or 1/3 bar (field capacity) and 15 bars (permanent wilting point) tension, and adjusted for salinity and fragments.
Drainage Class - Dominant Condition	drclassdcd	The natural drainage condition of the soil refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods. This column displays the dominant drainage class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
Drainage Class - Wettest	drclasswettest	The natural drainage condition of the soil refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods. This column displays the wettest drainage class assigned to an individual component of the map unit whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
Hydrologic Group - Dominant Conditions	hydrpdc	Hydrologic Group is a grouping of soils that have similar runoff potential under similar storm and cover conditions. This column displays the dominant hydrologic group for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
Irrigated Capability Class - Dominant Condition	iccdcd	The broadest category in the land capability classification system for soils. This column displays the dominant capability class, under irrigated conditions, for the map unit based on composition percentage of all components in the map unit.
Irrigated Capability Class - Dominant	iccdcdpct	The percent composition of the map unit that has the capability class displayed in the Irrigated Capability Class

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Condition Aggregate Percent		
Non-Irrigated Capability Class - Dominant Condition	niccdcd	The broadest category in the land capability classification system for soils. This column displays the dominant capability class, under non-irrigated conditions, for the map unit based on composition percentage of all components in the map unit.
Non-Irrigated Capability Class - Dominant Condition Aggregate Percent	niccdcpct	The percent composition of the map unit that has the capability class displayed in the Non-Irrigated Capability Class - Dominant Condition column.
ENG - Dwellings W/O Basements - Dominant Condition	engdwobdcd	The rating of the map unit as a site for dwellings without basements, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Dwellings with Basements - Dominant Condition	engdwbdcd	The rating of the map unit as a site for dwellings with basements, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Dwellings with Basements - Least Limiting	engdwbl	The rating of the map unit as a site for dwellings with basements, expressed as the least limiting rating class for the map unit, based on the evaluation of each component in the map unit.
ENG - Dwellings with Basements - Most Limiting	engdwbml	The rating of the map unit as a site for dwellings with basements, expressed as the most limiting rating class for the map unit, based on the evaluation of each component in the map unit.
ENG - Septic Tank Absorption Fields - Dominant Condition	engstafdcd	The rating of the map unit as a site for septic tank absorption fields, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
ENG - Septic Tank Absorption Fields - Least Limiting	engstaffl	The rating of the map unit as a site for septic tank absorption fields, expressed as the least limiting rating class for the map unit, based on the evaluation of each component in the map unit.
ENG - Septic Tank Absorption Fields - Most Limiting	engstafml	The rating of the map unit as a site for septic tank absorption fields, expressed as the most limiting rating class for the map unit, based on the evaluation of each component in the map unit.
ENG - Sewage Lagoons - Dominant Condition	engslcdc	The rating of the map unit as a site for sewage lagoons, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Sewage Lagoons - Dominant Component	engslcdp	The rating of the map unit as a site for sewage lagoons, expressed as the rating class for the dominant component in the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Local Roads and Streets - Dominant Condition	englrscdc	The rating of the map unit as a site for local roads and streets, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Construction Materials; Sand Source - Dominant Condition	engcmssdc	The rating of the map unit as a source of sand, expressed as the dominant class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
ENG - Construction Materials; Sand Source - Most Probable	engcmssmp	The rating of the map unit as a source of sand, expressed as the most probable class for the map unit, based on the evaluation of each component whose composition in the map unit is equal to or exceeds 15%.
URB/REC - Paths and Trails - Dominant Condition	urbrecptcdc	The rating of the map unit as a site for paths and trails, expressed as the dominant rating class for the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
URB/REC - Paths and Trails - Weighted Average	urbrecptwta	The relative rating of the map unit for use as paths and trails, expressed as a weighted average of numerical ratings for individual soil components in the map unit. The ratings are on a scale of 0.0 to 1.0, with the higher values indicating more limitations.
FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail) - Dominant Component	forpehrttcp	The relative potential erosion hazard for the map unit when used as a site for forest roads and trails, expressed as the rating class for the dominant component in the map unit, based on composition percentage of each map unit component.
Hydric Classification - Presence	hydclprs	An indication of the proportion of the map unit, expressed as a percent, that is "hydric", based on the hydric classification of individual map unit components.
AWM - Manure and Food Processing Waste - Weighted Average	awmmfpwwta	The relative rating of the map unit for use as a disposal site of Manure and Food Processing Wastes, expressed as a weighted average of numerical ratings for individual components in the map unit. The ratings are on a scale of 0.0 to 1.0, with the higher values indicating increasing limitations.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.

Table Description: The Mapunit Aggregated Attribute table records a variety of soil attributes and interpretations that have been aggregated from the component level to a single value at the map unit level. They have been aggregated by one or more appropriate means in order to express a consolidated value or interpretation for the map unit as a whole.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: muaoverlap

Table Label: Mapunit Area Overlap

Table Logical Name: mapunit_area_overlap

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Overlap Acres	areaovacres	The area overlap of two geographic regions, in acres.
Legend Area Overlap Key	lareaovkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend Area Overlap table.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Area Overlap Key	muareaovkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit Area Overlap table.

Table Description: The Mapunit Area Overlap table lists the map units that exist in the overlap between the entire soil survey area and the referenced geographic area in the Legend Area Overlap table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: mucropyld

Table Label: Mapunit Crop Yield

Table Logical Name: mapunit_crop_yield

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Crop Name	cropname	The common name for the crop.
Units	ylunits	Crop yield units per unit area for the specified crop.
Nirr Yield	nonirryield	The expected yield per acre of the specific crop without supplemental irrigation.
Irr Yield	irryield	The expected yield per acre of the specific crop with irrigation.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Crop Yield Key	mucrpyldkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit Crop Yield table.

Table Description: The Mapunit Crop Yield table lists commonly grown crops and their expected yields for the referenced map unit as a whole. Yields for individual map unit components are given in the Component Crop Yield table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: muline

Table Label: Mapunit Line

Table Logical Name: mapunit_line

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasympol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
National Mapunit Symbol	nationalmusym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit nationally. The value is generated by NASIS, and is based on the muiid from the Mapunit table, expressed in base 36. It is a combination of numeric and lowercase alphabetic characters.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Area Acres	muareaacres	The extent of an instance of a map unit, in acres.
Mapunit Line Geographic	mulinegeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit line.
Mapunit Line Projected	mulineproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit line.
Mapunit Line Key	mulinekey	A value that identifies an instance of a mapunit line.

Table Description: The Mapunit Line table records all map units in a soil survey area that were digitized as one or more lines.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: mupoint

Table Label: Mapunit Point

Table Logical Name: mapunit_point

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasybol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
National Mapunit Symbol	nationalmusym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit nationally. The value is generated by NASIS, and is the based on the muiid from the Mapunit table, expressed in base 36. It is a combination of numeric and lowercase alphabetic characters.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Area Acres	muareaacres	The extent of an instance of a map unit, in acres.
Mapunit Point Geographic	mupointgeo	A geographic coordinate that defines an instance of a map unit point.
Mapunit Point Projected	mupointproj	A projected coordinate that defines an instance of a map unit point.
Mapunit Point Key	mupointkey	A value that identifies an instance of a mapunit point.

Table Description: The Mapunit Point table records all map units in a soil survey area that were digitized as one or more points.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: mupolygon

Table Label: Mapunit Polygon

Table Logical Name: mapunit_polygon

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Mapunit Symbol	musym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit in the soil survey.
National Mapunit Symbol	nationalmusym	The symbol used to uniquely identify the soil mapunit nationally. The value is generated by NASIS, and is based on the muid from the Mapunit table, expressed in base 36. It is a combination of numeric and lowercase alphabetic characters.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Area Acres	muareaacres	The extent of an instance of a map unit, in acres.
Mapunit Polygon Geographic	mupolygongeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit polygon.
Mapunit Polygon Projected	mupolygonproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a map unit polygon.
Mapunit Polygon Key	mupolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a mapunit polygon.
Point acreage	pointacreage	No description available.
Line acreage	lineacreage	No description available.

Table Description: The Mapunit Polygon table records all map units in a soil survey area that were digitized as one or more polygons.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: mutext

Table Label: Mapunit Text

Table Logical Name: mapunit_text

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Date	reccdate	The date associated with a particular record, expressed as month, day, year—xx/xx/xxxx.
Kind	mapunittextkind	Text kind provides a grouping of text entries according to their subject matter. For example, the text kind "edit notes" groups text entries that deal with adding or changing data.
Category	textcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Category is a subdivision of kind. "Agr" and "Soi" are two categories for the text kind "Nontechnical Description".
Subcategory	textsubcat	A text entry is identified by its kind, category, and subcategory. Subcategory is a subdivision of category. For text kind "Nontechnical" description and text category "Agr", subcategory would correspond to the SSSD field "desnum".
Text	text	The actual narrative text portion of a text entry. The other parts of a text entry are its identifiers: kind, category and subcategory.
Mapunit Key	mukey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit table.
Mapunit Text Key	mutextkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Mapunit Text table.
Source SDW Primary Key	sourcesdwprimarykey	Records from more than one table in NASIS are merged into a single table in the SDM DB for SDM DB tables coecoclass and mutext. In order to be able to trace back and diagnose errors, of copy of the original SDW source table primary key is retained.
Source SDW Table Physical Name	sourcesdwtablephysicalname	Records from more than one table in NASIS are merged into a single table in the SDM DB for SDM DB tables coecoclass and mutext. In order to be able to trace back and diagnose errors, of copy of the original SDW source table physical name is retained.

Table Description: The Mapunit Text table contains notes and narrative descriptions related to the referenced map unit.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: numbers

Table Label: Numbers

Table Logical Name: numbers

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
n	n	Used by WSS to avoid using cursors.

Table Description: Table created for the sole purpose to help WSS performance.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: sacatalog

Table Label: Survey Area Catalog

Table Logical Name: survey_area_catalog

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Area Name	areaname	The name given to the specified geographic area.
Survey Area Version	saversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the overall serial version of the data (tabular and/or spatial) for a soil survey area.
Survey Area Version Established	saverest	The date and time that a particular version of data (tabular and/or spatial) for the soil survey area was established.
FGDC Metadata	fgdcmetadata	The FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee) spatial and/or tabular metadata for the corresponding soil survey area, in XML format.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Minimum X	mbrminx	The minimum X coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degrees west or east of the prime meridian. Minimum corresponds to the southwest corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Minimum Y	mbrminy	The minimum Y coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degree north or south of the equator. Minimum corresponds to the southwest corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Maximum X	mbrmaxx	The maximum X coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degrees west or east of the prime meridian. Maximum corresponds to the northeast corner of the bounding rectangle.
Minimum Bounding Rectangle Maximum Y	mbrmaxy	The maximum Y coordinate for a soil survey area's minimum bounding rectangle, expressed in decimal degree north or south of the equator. Maximum corresponds to the northeast corner of the bounding rectangle.

Table Description: The Survey Area Catalog table catalogs all soil survey areas that exist in the data mart. A survey area cannot exist in the data mart unless at least minimal spatial data (survey area boundary with no corresponding map unit polygons) exists. A survey area cannot be selected for downloading unless tabular data also exists.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: sainterp

Table Label: Survey Area Interpretation

Table Logical Name: survey_area_interpretation

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Tabular Version	tabularversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the tabular data for a soil survey area.
Interpretation Name	interpname	The connotative name of an interpretation.
Interpretation Type	interpctype	Indicates if the corresponding interpretation is designed as a limitation, suitability or class.
Interpretation Description	interpdesc	A narrative text description of the logic used to generate an interpretation.
Interpretation Design Date	interpdesigndate	The date and time that the logic of an interpretation was last modified.
Interpretation Generation Date	interpdate	The date and time that the corresponding interpretive results for this interpretation were generated.
Interpretation Maximum Reasons	interpmaxreasons	The maximum number of reasons recorded for the corresponding soil interpretation.
Survey Area Interpretation Key	sainterpkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Survey Area Interpretation table.

Table Description: The Survey Area Interpretation table records information about the soil interpretations that were generated for a survey area.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: sapolygon

Table Label: Survey Area Polygon

Table Logical Name: survey_area_polygon

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Legend Key	lkey	A non-connotative string of characters used to uniquely identify a record in the Legend table.
Survey Area Polygon Geographic	sapolygongeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a survey area polygon.
Survey Area Polygon Projected	sapolygonproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a survey area polygon.
Survey Area Polygon Key	sapolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a survey area polygon. In this database, a record in this table may include more than one polygon. This is not true for this same table in the Soil Data Warehouse database.

Table Description: The Survey Area Polygon table records the polygon or polygons that represent a soil survey area boundary.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: saspatialver

Table Label: Survey Area Spatial Version

Table Logical Name: survey_area_spatial_version

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasympol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Spatial Version	spatialversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the spatial data for a soil survey area.
Spatial Version Established	spatialverest	The date and time at which a particular version of soil survey area spatial data was established.
Survey Area Boundary Only	saboundaryonly	Indicates if the corresponding survey area spatial version represents complete deliverable spatial data or only a survey area boundary. A spatial version represents a survey area boundary when either there is no corresponding tabular version, or there are no corresponding map unit polygons in the spatial version.
Spatial Estimated Size	spatiallestsize	The estimated size of a survey area's complete, uncompressed spatial data component, in bytes.

Table Description: The Survey Area Spatial Version table records information about the version of underlying spatial data. This table also serves as the parent table of all spatial table hierarchies, which due to corresponding cascade delete rules, allows all spatial data for a survey area to be deleted by simply deleting the appropriate record in this table.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: sastatusmap

Table Label: Survey Area Status Map

Table Logical Name: survey_area_status_map

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Area Name	areaname	The name given to the specified geographic area.
Survey Area Publication Status Code	sapubstatuscode	An integer value that indicates what type of data (spatial and/or tabular), if any, is available for a survey area, and the SSURGO vintage of the spatial data, when available.
Survey Area Publication Status Name	sapubstatusname	A string value that indicates what type of data (spatial and/or tabular), if any, is available for a survey area, and the SSURGO vintage of the spatial data, when available.
Last Updated	wlupdated	The last date in which any data element of a particular NASIS object (area, data mapunit, etc.) was modified.
Map Region	mapregion	Indicates the survey area status map region in which a survey area occurs. Map regions include the conterminous US, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and Other (Pacific Basin).
Survey Area Version	saversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the overall serial version of the data (tabular and/or spatial) for a soil survey area.
Survey Area Version Established	saverest	The date and time that a particular version of data (tabular and/or spatial) for the soil survey area was established.
Is Complete?	iscomplete	A Boolean value that indicates if the data for the corresponding survey area for which spatial and tabular data are available, is complete. The data for a survey area is considered to be incomplete when there is one or more map unit polygons where the corresponding map unit symbol is "NOTCOM" (not complete). This notation is used in areas of progressive mapping where data is disseminated before mapping is complete.
Tabular Mapunit Distribution	tabularmudist	Indicates the NOTCOM related breakdown of a survey area's tabular mapunits: 1. No NOTCOM mapunits. 2. NOTCOM and non-NOTCOM mapunits. 3. NOTCOM mapunits only. 4. No mapunits whatsoever.
Spatial Mapunit Distribution	spatialmudist	Indicates the NOTCOM related breakdown of a survey area's spatial mapunits: 1. No NOTCOM mapunits. 2. NOTCOM and non-NOTCOM mapunits. 3. NOTCOM mapunits only. 4. No mapunits whatsoever.
Survey Area Polygon Geographic	sapolygongeo	A set of geographic coordinates that defines an instance of a survey area polygon.

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Survey Area Polygon Projected	sapolygonproj	A set of projected coordinates that defines an instance of a survey area polygon.
Survey Area Polygon Key	sapolygonkey	A value that identifies an instance of a survey area polygon. In this database, a record in this table may include more than one polygon. This is not true for this same table in the Soil Data Warehouse database.

Table Description: This table records the polygons that make up the survey area status map. This map may include survey areas for which corresponding tabular data is not yet available.

Soil Data Mart 4.3 Table Column Descriptions

Table Physical Name: satabularver

Table Label: Survey Area Tabular Version

Table Logical Name: survey_area_tabular_version

Column Label	Column Physical Name	Column Description
Area Symbol	areasymbol	A symbol that uniquely identifies a single occurrence of a particular type of area (e.g. Lancaster Co., Nebraska is NE109).
Tabular Version	tabularversion	A sequential integer number used to denote the serial version of the tabular data for a soil survey area.
Tabular Version Established	tabularverest	The date and time that a particular version of tabular data for the soil survey area was established.
Tabular NASIS Export Date	tabnasisexportdate	The date and time that soil survey area tabular data was exported from NASIS.
Tabular Certification Status	tabcertstatus	The level of certification assigned to a tabular data package for a particular soil survey area.
Tabular Certification Status Description	tabcertstatusdesc	Narrative text notes (metadata) associated with the assignment of the tabular data certification status for a particular soil survey area.
Tabular Estimated Size	tabularestsize	The estimated size of a survey area's complete, uncompressed tabular data component, in bytes.

Table Description: The Survey Area Tabular Version table records information about the version of underlying tabular data. This table also serves as the parent table of all tabular table hierarchies, which due to corresponding cascade delete rules, allows all tabular data for a survey area to be deleted by simply deleting the appropriate record in this table.