

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**

*MLRA REGION 11
Indianapolis, Indiana 46278*

**THIRD AMENDMENT
TO THE
1978 CLASSIFICATION AND CORRELATION
OF THE SOILS OF
MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA**

FEBRUARY 2002

This amendment results from digitizing the Marshall County Soil Survey.

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Addition

-Add the map unit symbol name "W - Water" for water areas more than 1.45 acres in size.

-37A and definitions refer to attachments

Deletion

-ESO, Sand Pit, and Cut & Fill land.

| LABEL | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|----------------------|--|
| BLO | Blowout | A small saucer-, cup-, or trough-shaped hollow or depression formed by wind erosion on a preexisting sand deposit. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| MUC | Muck spot | An area with a poorly drained or very poorly drained soil that has a proportional amount of organic carbon between 12 and 18 percent. The spot symbol is used only in a map unit consisting of a mineral soil. Typically 0.5 to 2 acres in size. |
| DEP | Depression, closed | A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is slightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and is without a natural outlet for surface drainage. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| ERO | Severely eroded spot | An area where on the average 75 percent or more of the original surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not used in map units with component phases that are named severely eroded, very severely eroded, or gullied. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| GPI | Gravel pit | An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravel. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| GUL | Gully | A small channel with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after a rain or after ice or snow melts. It generally is an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage. |
| LVS | Levee | An embankment that confines or controls water, especially one built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow on lowlands. |
| MAR | Marsh or swamp | A water-saturated, very poorly drained area, intermittently or permanently covered by water. Marsh areas are dominantly vegetated by sedges, cattails, and rushes. Swamps are dominantly vegetated by trees or shrubs. Not used in map units where poorly drained or very poorly drained soils are the named components. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| MRL | Marl spot | Areas where the mineral or muck surface has eroded or removed, exposing marl at the surface. Typically 0.5 to 2 acres in size. |
| SAN | Sandy spot | A spot where the surface layer is loamy fine sand or coarser in areas where the surface layer of the named soils of the surrounding map unit is very fine sandy loam or finer. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| SLP | Short, steep slope | Narrow soil area that has slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit. |
| WAT | Perennial water | Small, natural or man-made lake, pond, or pit that contains water most of the year. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |
| WET | Wet spot | A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. Typically 0.2 to 2.0 acres. |

Approval Signatures

TRAVIS NEELY
State Soil Scientist/MLRA Leader

JANE E. HARDISTY
State Conservationist

The Natural Resources Conservation Service works hand-in-hand with the American people to conserve natural resources on private lands.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY E