

ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

February 1991 Newsletter

RUSSELL TURNER ODELL

Dr. Russell T. Odell died on December 13, 1990, at the age of 75, from complications following surgery to replace a malfunctioning heart valve.

He was born in Piasa, Illinois on January 24, 1915, attended Shurtlef College in Lebanon, Illinois for two years and then came to the University of Illinois where he graduated in 1936. He was an associate in the Agronomy Department when, in 1942, he joined the U.S. Forest Service on the Guayule Project looking for suitable areas in the U.S. to grow guayule as a possible source of rubber during WW II. In 1944, he returned to the University of Illinois Agronomy Department as Assistant Professor, becoming Associate Professor in 1948, and Full Professor in 1951.

As leader of the Illinois Soil Survey until his retirement in 1973, he participated in and directed numerous Soil Surveys in the state, taught the Soil Survey course and directed the graduate study programs of some 20 graduate students.

Dr. Odell served on many foreign assignments during his career. In the early 1950's he evaluated the agricultural potential of soils along a proposed railroad in Tanganyika and northern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). He completed two 2-year assignments (1966-67 and 1970-72) as a leader in the development of Njala University College in Sierra Leone in West Afrika. In later years, his foreign assignments were in Haiti, Egypt, Nepal, Sudan, Zaire, and more recently in Pakistan to help improve the Agricultural University at Peshawar.

His early work concerning the productivity of Illinois soils established a basis for the crop yields and soil productivity indexes for individual Illinois soil series. He made soil maps of a large number of Illinois farms which had long term crop yield and soil management records in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. Through the process of interpreting soil properties with crop yields, these early data were used as a basis for estimating crop yields and soil productivity indexes where no yield data were readily available.

In the 1950's and 1960's Dr. Odell also worked with the soils engineers in the Engineering College at the University of Illinois, emphasizing the usefulness of soil maps as a means of identifying specific soils engineering problems that might arise. The soils engineers then began to publish Soils Engineering Reports for some Illinois counties giving the engineering properties that are important to highway planning and construction, building



construction, soil drainage as associated with engineering activities, and other engineering soil properties.

Dr. Odell was a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an Associate Editor of the Soil Science Society of America Proceedings and a Consulting Editor for the Agronomy Journal. He was an Honorary Member of the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association and the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. He received the Award of Merit from the University of Illinois Alumni Association.

In addition to his numerous scientific publications, Dr. Odell published two books on the genealogy of his family; tracing his very early family roots back to areas of western England. He was also co-author of a recently published hard-bound book on the history of the University of Illinois Agronomy Department.

Dr. Odell married Florence Turner on November 2, 1940. They were honored at a reception commemorating their 50th wedding anniversary on November 17, 1990. Dr. Odell is survived by his wife, his daughters Kay Bork, Virginia Miller, and Alice Faron, and 5 grandchildren.

Submitted by John Alexander

ANOTHER COMPROMISE: A VIEW FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Another compromise to the proposed Illinois Private Sewage Code is underway. Apparently, the Illinois Department of Public Health recognizes Registered Professional Engineers as qualified on-site soil investigators in addition to Certified Professional Soil Classifiers and Environmental Health Professionals. The engineer's charter states that they do "subsurface investigations." This short statement along with threats of legal action seem to be enough reason for the compromise, however, there are three important factors to remember:

Pedology is a science not a contrivance. We know more about soil and the scientific study of it than any other profession.

Soil is a resource we value and protect. Environmental Health Professionals share this understanding. Support your local health departments when they embark on a soils program and encourage them to become affiliate members.

Education is central to our purpose. Our expertise is desperately needed in environmental assessments. When we are approached for soils assistance and training, we will provide it.

NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE

The new (revised?) newsletter committee is Patrick Kelsey, Editor and William Kreznor, Associate Editor. We are looking for a few (one really) good soil classifiers from the central or southern part of the state to join the committee and help us get the word out. As the last Editor has said many, many times, the newsletter is only as good as the material submitted by the membership. How 'bout it membership?! The new Editorial address for the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association is:

Patrick Kelsey, Editor
The Morton Arboretum
Route 53
Lisle, Illinois 60532
(708) 719-2417
(708) 719-2433 FAX

MEETINGS! MEETINGS! MEETINGS!

March 2, 1991 -- Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115. Contact: Debra Booth, (815) 753-0277.

May 10-12, 1991 -- Midwest Friends of the Pleistocene. Confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers Area. Illinois State Geological Survey. Contact: Leon Follmer, (217) 244-6945.

NOW AVAILABLE FROM U OF I AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT

Extent and Organic Matter Content of Soils in Illinois Soil Associations and Counties. J.D. Alexander and R.G. Darmody. Agronomy Special Report 1991-03.

Classification of Soils in Illinois. R.G. Darmody. Agronomy Special Report 1991-04.

Contact Dr. Bob Darmody, U of I Agronomy Department, 1102 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, Illinois 61801 for further information. Phone: (217) 333-9489.

ISCA ANNUAL MEETING

The Illinois Soil Classifiers Annual Meeting will be held on March 28, 1991 in Champaign, Illinois. Professor Jurgen Lamp, Institute of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science, University of Olshausenstr, Kiel, Germany will be the featured speaker. Professor Lamp will speak on "Survey and construction of digital soil maps for farms by geostatistics, remote sensing, and GIS.

The annual meeting will be held at: Round Barn Banquet Center
Springfield and Mattis Avenues
Champaign, Illinois

Time: Registration 11:00-11:30 AM
Lunch 11:30 AM

Cost: \$7.00 inclusive

Registration for ISCA Annual Meeting. Please send registration to: Steve Zwicker, Treasurer
772 Mayfair Drive
Route 6
Princeton, Illinois 61356

_____ Number of Reservations @ \$7.00 = \$ _____

TOTAL REMITTANCE \$ _____

Please make check payable to: Illinois Soil Classifiers Association.

Thanks to Bob McLeese and Barbara Nowak for local arrangements.

ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION 1991 BALLOT

For the Office of President Elect:

_____ Bruce Putman

_____ David B. Rahe

For the Office of Vice President:

_____ Steven E. Suhl

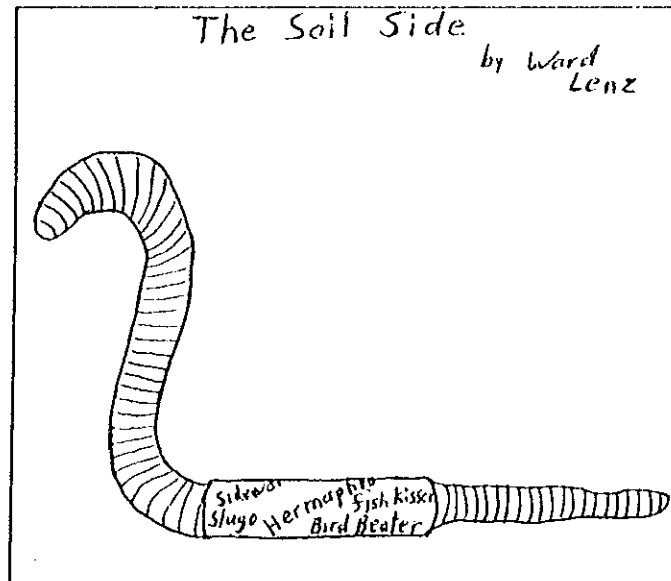
_____ John Tandarich

For the Office of Secretary:

_____ Douglas A. Gaines

_____ Kenneth A. Gotsch

The ballots must be returned to the Secretary in a sealed envelope marked "ballot" prior to or at the Annual Meeting. Ballots will be opened and counted at the Annual Meeting. Send your completed ballot to the current Acting Secretary: Kenneth A. Gotsch, RR 3 Box 246, Shelbyville, IL 62565.



Worm Cast

PROPOSED RECERTIFICATION CHANGES

The Constitution and By-Laws Committee is submitting a proposed amendment to the "Standards of Certification of Professional Soil Classifiers". The Committee feels that in order to assure professional expertise in the area of soil classification, a recertification program needed to be developed. This program should encourage soil classifiers to continue their professional and technical growth through self-development. With this in mind, the committee is proposing a recertification program modeled after the ARCPACS PROFESSIONAL MAINTENANCE AND RECERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

In the proposed recertification program, initial certification is valid for a period of five (5) years and is renewed annually by the payment of the required renewal fee. During the five (5) year period the soil classifier is to accumulate at least nine (9) CEUs (Continuing Education Units) through participation in various activities. There are four (4) major areas in the recertification program. They are (1) continuing education and training, (2) professional publications, reports, or presentations, (3) professional activity, and (4) other professional activities. Certified Professional Soil Classifiers are to acquire the nine CEUs in at least two of the four major areas. At the end of the five year period renewal requires the payment of the fee, meeting of the specified requirements for recertification (minimum if nine (9) CEUs in two areas), and submission of the recertification application form.

The following is the proposed amendment for SECTION 8 RENEWAL, EXPIRATION, AND RESTORATION OF CERTIFICATION, part (a) and (c) of the STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOIL CLASSIFIERS by the ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION. Changes are proposed in bold type.

- (a) Each professional soil classifier who continues in active practice shall renew certification annually for five (5) years by the payment of the required renewal fee on or before January 1. At the end of five (5) years, renewal requires the payment of the required fee, meeting the specified requirements for recertification, and submission of the recertification application form. Specified requirements for recertification are:

1. In each five (5) year period, acquire continuing education units in at least two (2) of the following categories, with a minimum of nine (9) CEUs required.

Category A: Continuing Education and Training

No.	Activity	CEU	Per	Max. Allowed
1.	Germaine College Courses	1.0	course	5.0
2.	Short Courses	0.5	course	2.0
3.	Workshops, clinics, field days, conferences	0.5	activity	2.0
4.	Symposia	0.5	symposium	2.0
5.	Seminar Series (non-course)	0.5	series	2.0
6.	Technical field mapping, soil investigation	0.25	3-month period	5.0

Category B: Professional Publications, Reports, or Presentations

No.	Activity	CEU	Per	Max. Allowed
1.	Soil survey report, book writing, editing	1.0	book	2.0
2.	Refereed publication, book or	0.5	pub.	3.0
3.	Non-refereed publication, legal deposition	0.5	pub.	1.5
4.	Soil correlation, interpretations, series descriptions, generalized soil maps	0.5	pub.	2.0
5.	Formal employer/project reports	0.5	report	1.5
6.	Publications or grant review	0.25	review	1.0
7.	Popular article	0.5	article	1.0
8.	Paper presentation, exhibit	0.5	presentation	1.0
9.	National scientific committee or board membership	0.5	item	1.0

Category C: Professional Activity

No.	Activity	CEU	Per	Max. Allowed
1.	National or international scientific meeting	0.5	meeting	2.0
2.	Regional or state scientific meeting	0.5	meeting	1.5
3.	Local or county scientific meeting	0.25	meeting	1.5
4.	National, regional, or state committee membership	0.5	membership	1.5
5.	Elected office (local, state national, or international) <i>/term</i>	0.5	office	2.0
6.	Appointed office (local, state national, or international) <i>/term</i>	0.5	office	2.0

Category D: Other Professional Activity

No.	Activity	CEU	Per	Max. Allowed
1.	Self-Training (journal or book reading)	0.5	item	1.0
2.	Awards and Recognitions	0.5	award	2.0
3.	Community scientific involvement (land judging advisory boards, school programs, etc.)	0.5	event	2.0
4.	Develop new lecture notes or new training materials	0.5	item	2.0

or techniques
5. Other

0.25 item

1.5

Every certificate not renewed on or before January 1 or in the month of January of any year expires on February 1 of the year. A professional soil classifier whose certificate has been expired may have their certificate restored only by making application to the board and upon payment of all lapsed renewal fees and payment of the required restoration fee provided that they have engaged in the practice of soil classifying three (3) of the preceding four (4) years, or have more than six (6) years total soil classifying experience and have actively practiced soil classifying during the preceding year. If certification has lapsed for more than four (4) years, the applicant shall be required to pass an examination.

(b) NO CHANGE

(c) The Board shall notify every certified professional soil classifier of the date of expiration and the amount of fee required for renewal. The notice will also include the ending date of the five (5) year certification period and a listing by category, of the CEUs accepted to date. The notice shall be mailed at least thirty (30) days in advance of the expiration of the certificate.



"...and we can save 700 lira
by not taking soil tests."

Dear Member:

It is time to renew membership in the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association. Please complete and return the renewal form below with your payment by January 1, 1991. Make check payable to the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association. Mail to:

Steve Zwicker, Treasurer
772 Mayfair Drive
Route 6
Princeton, Illinois 61356

DUES INFORMATION

The membership dues include a subscription to "Soil Survey Horizons".

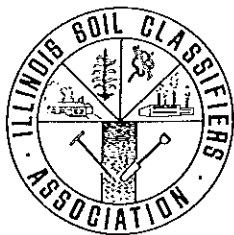
Article IV of the constitution defines the seven classes of membership. The classes and fees for each are as follows:

Full Member	\$25.00 ✓
Associate Member	\$25.00
Affiliate Member	\$ 5.00
Retired Member	\$ 5.00
Student Member	\$ 5.00
Honorary Member	No Fee
Annual Certification Fee	\$10.00 ✓

ANNUAL DUES ARE PAYABLE BY JANUARY 1 AND BECOME DELINQUENT ON MARCH 1 OF EACH YEAR.

Article II Section 2.b(2) of the By-Laws states: "Any member shall be listed as delinquent if dues remain unpaid for sixty (60) days after the due date, and he/she shall be dropped from the membership rolls of the Association if the dues remain unpaid ninety (90) days after the due date. The request of such a person for readmission must be accompanied by the dues for the current year plus any reinstatement fee which the council shall prescribe." The fees for reinstatement of lapsed Full and Associate members are as follows:

FIRST YEAR: \$5.00 plus membership dues. SECOND YEAR: \$5.00 plus membership dues for first year and \$10.00 plus dues for second year. MORE THAN TWO YEARS: Shall not be reinstated, but must submit a new membership application.



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

June 1991 Newsletter

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROBERT G. DARMODY

Having been ISCA newsletter editor, I know how important active involvement of the membership is in the Association. The Association is only as good as its members. I encourage the membership to get involved in strengthening the Association by encouraging others to join, by always acting professionally, and by volunteering to serve in support of the Association.

If each of us influences one individual to join the Association, we will double in size. Soil is an undervalued resource and we need to promote soil classification as an important discipline in understanding and managing that most basic of natural resources. In our dealings with colleagues and the public, we should always act in a manner consistent with the ISCA code of ethics. Finally, in ISCA, as in any other democratic organization, the members get the institution they earn by their active participation. If you have any suggestions for programs or policies of ISCA, I encourage you to become involved by joining committees or by submitting articles to the newsletter. In an organization of this size, one individual can have a profound impact. I am looking forward to an enjoyable, productive year as ISCA President.

SOIL CORRELATION--ERODED MOLLISOLS

The following information is excerpted from an SCS memo from C. Steven Holzney to the Midwest State Soil Scientists.

"For years there has been discussion on the best way to name, classify, correlate, and interpret soils believed to be eroded Mollisols. Our files contain much correspondence related to the issue and the subject was raised again at the Midwest State Soil Scientist Workshop in April 1991.

The Mapping Unit Use File (MUUF) shows about 21.7 million acres of soils have been correlated as an eroded phase of some series in the Mollisol Order. This acreage is in about 30 states. About 5.7 million of the 21.7 million acres were correlated as taxadjunct to a series in the Mollisol Order and this acreage is almost entirely in the Midwest. Most are in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, or Illinois, with smaller acreages in Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, and Oklahoma.

Many states are beginning to modernize their soil surveys in an effort to bring the soils information to a common standard and develop a more comprehensive, better coordinated data base. This seems an opportune time to re-examine the past decisions regarding the use of taxadjuncts to name and correlate eroded soils and come to an agreement on how to proceed in the update. This has implications as to how we will address all soils significantly impacted by man's actions.



Certified

ARCPACS AFFILIATED

There seem to be several courses of action which we can take. One is to continue to taxadjunct the map units as eroded phases of what was believed to be the original series. A second action would be to classify the soils as they now occur and set up new series as needed. A third possible action is to establish a new subgroup of Mollisols that would allow a thinned mollic epipedon. There are other alternatives which should be considered also.

Based on the brief positive discussion on this issue during the recent Midwest State Soil Scientists Workshop, we are proposing that a work session involving SCS and our cooperators be scheduled the first part of fiscal year 1992.

During this work session, we would plan to collectively determine the best course of action to name, classify, and interpret eroded soils presently named as taxadjuncts to Mollisols. This course of action will be especially helpful in developing our National Cooperative Soil Survey Standards for soil correlation and classification as we begin to update a number of older soil surveys.

We would like to have a response from SCS and cooperators on the following considerations by May 30, 1991.

1. Would you and your cooperators support and participate in this kind of a work session?
2. Would you and/or your state cooperators be willing to prepare a "white paper" for presentation at a work session?
3. Please give first and second alternative dates for use in scheduling a work session.

We appreciate your assistance in collectively working with our cooperators in maintaining quality soil surveys and integrity of Soil Taxonomy."

STATE SOIL STATUS

The bill making Drummer silty clay loam the State Soil passed the House (HB 241) on May 10. The Senate Agriculture Committee will hear testimony on Wednesday June 12 at 9:00 AM in Room 212 of the Capitol. The bill is sponsored in the Senate by Senator Harlan Rigney. **CALL YOUR SENATOR AND ASK HIM TO SUPPORT THE STATE SOIL BILL!** If the bill passes there will be a signing ceremony at the State Fair. Monoliths will be needed from the type section. If you can help with this, contact Bob McLeese at (217) 398-5286. ISCA will also have a booth at the State Fair. We need pictures for the booth, if you have some that show soil scientists at work (or play for some), please contact Tonie Endres at (618) 665-4117.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION CHANGE

Article VII, Section 3: "Eligibility for retention of an elective office to the Association shall be contingent upon residency in the state."

Changed to: "Eligibility for retention of an elective office to the Association shall be contingent upon practicing soil classification in the state."

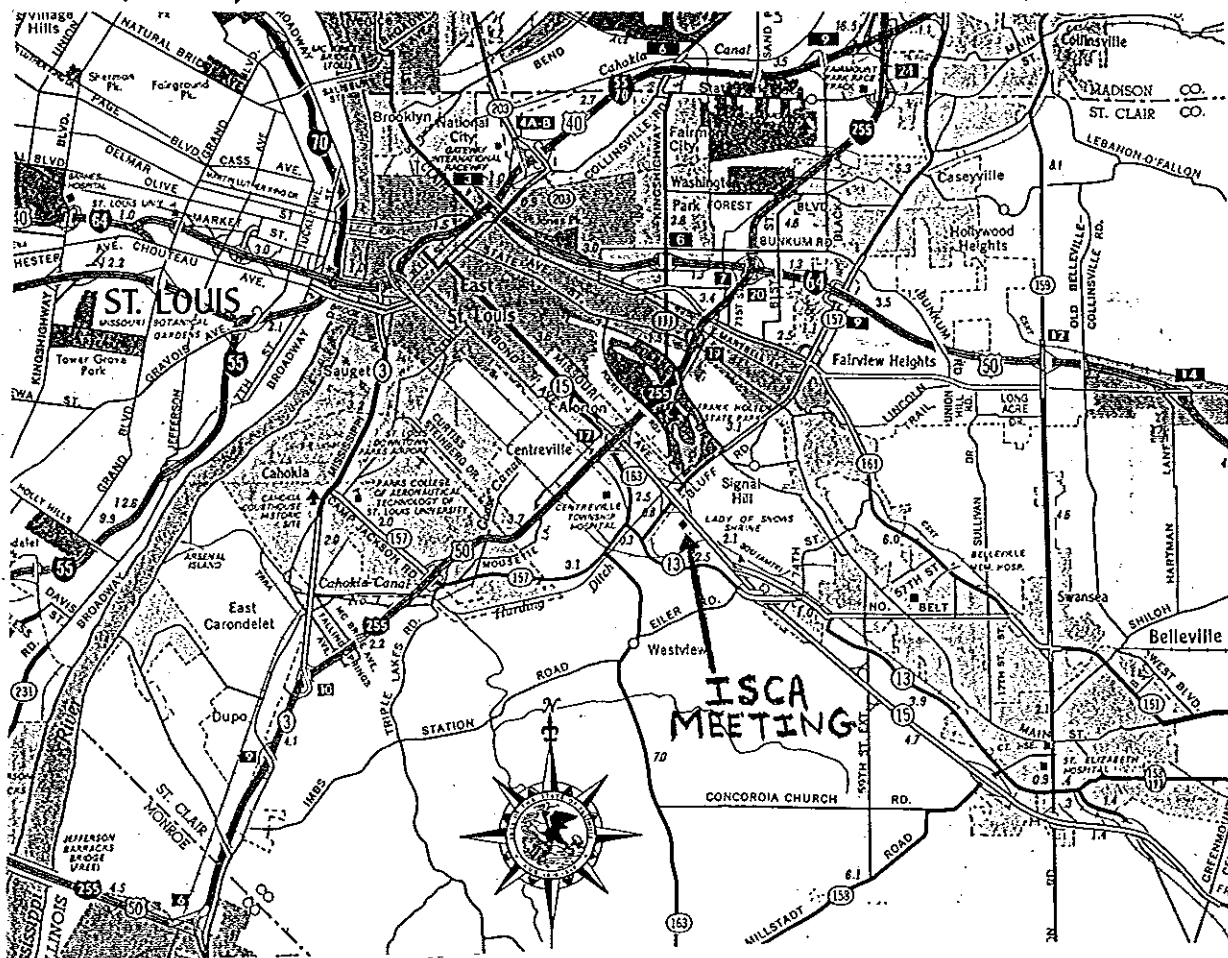
ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION
SUMMER MEETING/PICNIC

WHEN: Saturday, July 13 at 11:30 a.m.

WHERE: Our Lady of the Snows Shrine, near Belleville, IL (see map). When you reach the Shrine, follow the sign to the visitors' center. There is a small picnic area across from the center. That's where we will meet.

WHAT TO BRING: A side dish, dessert or salad. The main dish, plates, utensils, and soft drinks will be supplied.

WHAT WE WILL DO: After a picnic lunch, we will proceed to a site in the Bottoms near Dupo. The site is to be developed for industrial use, but recent decisions on wetland determinations have raised some questions with this (and other) site development. John Harryman (SCS District Conservationist in Belleville), Don Purdy (Private Consultant from St. Louis), and Dana Grantham (SCS Area Resource Soil Scientist) will present and discuss the problems with wetland determinations and their impact on urban and industrial development. The next stop will be the Powdermill Creek Section, near Belleville. Leon Follmer will discuss the loess and till stratigraphy of the section and how they relate to the soils of the area. This is an excellent section, so bring your picks and cameras. We will probably finish between 3:30 and 4:00.



CERTIFICATION BOARD REPORT

Following the annual meeting, a meeting of the ISCA certification board was held and new officers were selected. The makeup of the board for 1991 is as follows:

G. Ward Lenz	Chairman
William R. Kreznor	Vice Chairman
Mark W. Bramstedt	Secretary/Treasurer
Dr. John C. Doll	Member
Emil E. Kubalek	Member
Donald L. Wallace	Member

During the past year, the certification board has revised the application for certification. The revisions are minor and serve mainly to verify the membership status of the applicant.

The certification examination was categorized this past year by T/F, multiple choice, and fill in the blank questions. In the past, the intermingling of these questions has caused some confusion.

Speaking of the exam, it will soon have a new look to it. No more boring T/F or multiple choice questions. We are going to a strictly fill in the blank type format, to more adequately test the applicant's knowledge in soil classification.

Concerning recertification: Now that we have implemented the recertification program, those of you that are certified need to keep track of your professional endeavors. Please start doing this immediately, it will save you time and trouble when your recertification is due. This process should make each of us assess ourselves and seek to strengthen our knowledge, skills, and abilities in our field of science. You cannot afford to be inactive. **YOU SNOOZE, YOU LOSE!**

A recertification notice will be mailed November 1st of each year, independent of the ISCA newsletter. You will be notified at that time of your certification fee renewal. You will also receive an insert explaining the recertification procedure. This will:

1. List the categories of the recertification program.
2. List the activities involved for each category, and their continuing education units (CEU's).
3. Give examples of activities in each category.
4. Contain a form for you to document the activities and CEU's that you have completed.

This type of mailing will be done on a yearly basis, however, you will be able, and encouraged, to submit your CEU's at any time. Do not wait until the end of your five year certification period to claim your CEU's, because if some of your CEU's are unacceptable, you will need time to accumulate additional ones. Your CEU's will be evaluated by the certification board.

BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE. GET CERTIFIED AND STAY CERTIFIED.

PROPOSED CERTIFICATION CHANGE

The Certification Board would like the membership to discuss the issue of reciprocal certification at the Summer Meeting. Following that discussion, the Certification Board will be able to draft wording for the changes that they propose. The essence of their concern is stated in the following excerpt of the Certification Board minutes from their March meeting.

"Because of the recent codes and ordinances passed by the state and several county governments, the Board felt that it was necessary that the Board review all records and credentials of each applicant for certification and not rely on the word of associated or similar organizations. This is not meant to imply that the associated organizations are inferior, but the board felt that the responsibility of certification with ISCA should lie totally within ISCA."

CONGRATULATIONS! CONGRATULATIONS! CONGRATULATIONS!

Benjamin Alexander Westphal, four pounds seven ounces, was born to Ray and Gloria Westphal on March 8, 1991.

MEETINGS! MEETINGS! MEETINGS!

June 27-28, 1991 -- Illinois Chapter of Soil and Water Conservation Society Summer Meeting, "Automating Resource Management with GIS," Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115. Contact: Mark Kaiser, USDA-SCS, Rt. 30 West, 16255 Liberty St., RR#1, Morrison, IL 61270.

October 27-November 1, 1991 -- Soil Science Society of America, Denver, CO.

November 7-8, 1991 (tentative) -- ISCA Septic Workshop, Belleville, IL.

ISCA COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES 1991-92

President	Robert Darmody
President Elect	Bruce Putman
Vice President	Steve Suhl
Secretary	Ken Gotsch
Treasurer	Steve Zwicker
Past President	Don Fehrenbacher

Constitution and By-laws
John D. Alexander, Chairman
Dennis J. Keene
Scott D. Harding
Sue A. Aszman

Ethics, Certification, and Membership

Tonie J. Endres, Chairman
Bruce Putnam
Ward Lenz
John Pearse
Randy Leeper
Bob Tegeler

Newsletter

Patrick Kelsey, Editor
Bill Kreznor
Bryan Fitch

Program

Jerry Berning, Chairman
Sam Indorante
Doug Gaines

Public Relations and Education

Bill Simmons, Chairman

Ad-hoc committee on Certification Standards

Bruce Putman, Chairman
Don Fehrenbacher
Bob Darmody
Ward Lenz



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION BUDGET 1991

INCOME:

BUDGETED

1. Dues	2100
2. Certification/Renewals	440
3. Interest on Account	280
4. Annual Meeting Banquet	300
5. Fall Workshop (Septics)	4000
	=====
	7120

EXPENSES:

1. Administration	400
2. Awards, Trophies	100
3. Soil Survey Horizons	875
4. Annual Meeting Banquet	300
5. Annual Meeting Speaker	160
6. Fall Workshop (Septics)	4000
7. Register ISCA with State	10
8. Newsletter	500
9. Mileage	150
10. Miscellaneous	100
11. NACD Contribution	35
12. ASA-SSSA Meetings	150
	=====
	6780

TREASURER'S REPORT

As of May 31, 1991:

Balance in account at last
report on March 28, 1991

\$7061.76

Income:

Interest

54.84

Dues

605.00

=====

659.84

\$ 659.84

=====

Subtotal

\$7721.60

Expenses:

Awards	83.78	
Administrative \1	95.03	
Annual Meeting Lunch	308.00	
Soil Survey Horizons	730.00	
	=====	
	\$1216.81	\$1216.81
		=====
Balance in account		\$6504.79

\1 Expenses include office supplies, copying, postage, and phone.

Submitted by:
Steven E. Zwicker, CPSS
Treasurer

ISCA CERTIFIED SOIL CLASSIFIERS

John D. Alexander
2607 Melrose Dr.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 356-4649

Fred D. Awalt
800 Gordon
Effingham, IL 62401
(217) 342-4711

Gerald V. Berning
RR3 Box 219A
Rushville, IL 62681
(217) 322- 6712

Mark W. Bramstedt
409 Sutherland Ave.
Paris, IL 61944
(217) 463- 1685

Lester J. Bushue
1911 Scottsdale Dr.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 359-7447

Robert G. Darmody
809 West Clark St.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 359-8501

John C. Doll
1702 Harrington Dr.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 398-3040

Tonie J. Endres
P.O. Box 249
Louisville, IL 62858
(618) 665-3518

Donald J. Fehrenbacher
18 Heritage Plaza, Suite 101
Bourbonnais, IL 60914
(815) 469-1504

Joe B. Fehrenbacher
1616 Sheridan Rd.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 356-6785

Charles J. Frazee
Rt. 1, Box 14B
Divernon, IL 62530
(217) 628-3518

Douglas B. Gaines
250 Coventry Pl.
Edwardsville, IL 62025
(618) 658-1452

Dana R. Grantham
714 Palace Dr.
Pinckneyville, IL 62274
(618) 357-2256

James K. Hornickel
RR 2, Box 299
Bloomington, IL 61704
(309) 828-2702

Patrick D. Kelsey
711 Wilder St.
Aurora, IL 60506
(312) 896-2909

Linus M. Kiefer
RR 3, Box 177A
Watseka, IL 60970
(815) 432-5741

Mary A. Kluz
P.O. Box 333
Oregon, IL 61061
(815) 652-3133

William R. Kreznor
427 Center St.
Woodstock, IL 60098
(815) 338-2362

Emil E. Kubalek
3408 56th Street Place
Moline, IL 61265
(309) 797-3208

Randall A. Leeper
RR #1, Box 55
Bridgeport, IL 62417
(618) 945-7030

Gary Ward Lenz
RR 3, Box 510
Centralia, IL 62801
(618) 532-2887

Michael E. Lilly
6 Village Rd.
Hannibal, MO 63401
(314) 248-0777

Mark E. Matusiak
707 Second St.
St. Charles, IL 60174

Mark S. McClain
3535 East 600 South
Lafayette, IN 47905
(317) 474-4647

Robert L. McLeese
RR 1, Box 238
Monticello, IL 61856
(217) 767-7697

Laura L. Merkel
893 Sentor Ave.
Burlington, CO 80807

Clifford C. Miles
812 South Brown Ave.
Terre Haute, IN 47802

Stanley H. Murdock
218 North 10th St.
Washington, IN 47501
(812) 254-4789

John R. Pearse
RR 1, Box 83
West Union, IL 62477
(217) 279-3651

David B. Rahe
828 South Oak St.
Hillsboro, IL 62049
(217) 532-5887

J. Wiley Scott
411 North Dorchester Dr.
Mahomet, IL 62053
(217) 586-4233

Martha E. Sheppard
RR 1, Box 14B
Bowling Green, MO 63334
(314) 324-5740

Randy E. Staley
Peabody Coal Co, P.O. Box 568
Dugger, IN 47848
(812) 939-2774

Earl E. Voss
4009 Farhills Dr.
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 352-3089

Michael B. Walker
320 Barsi Blvd., No. 1
Macomb, IL 61455
(309) 837-1259

Donald L. Wallace
643 North Kansas
Edwardsville, IL 62025
(618) 656-8230

Benny J. Weiss
Route 3, Box 118
Harrisburg, IL 62946
(618) 252-4292

Gloria J. Westphal
318 North 5th St., Box 832
Silver Lake, WI 53170
(414) 389-4062

Roger D. Windhorn
62 Holiday Dr.
Clinton, IL 61727
(217) 935-9379

Steven E. Zwicker
772 Mayfair Dr., Route 6
Princeton, IL 61356
(815) 875-8279

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Mark Bramstedt
Robert Darmody
Tonie Endres
Sam Indorante
Ward Lenz
Robert McLeese

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOIL CLASSIFIERS
BY
THE ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

Please Print or Type

Name of Applicant _____ Birth Date _____
(Name to be printed on certificate)

Residence Address _____

Name of Employer or Business _____

Office phone _____ Home phone _____

ISCA Membership Status: (circle one) a: Full member
b: Associate member
c: Student member
d: Affiliate member
e: Honorary member
f: Out-of-State member
g: Retired member
h: Application pending

Date full membership attained _____ or date eligible for
full membership status _____

Current membership dues paid _____

Certification applied for:

___ Professional Soil Classifier in Illinois

___ Restoration of certificate which has lapsed

___ Duplicate certificate

___ Reciprocal certificate. Your current status _____
State or country of issue _____ . Standards attached _____

Education: year degree conferred, Name and location of Institution

BS _____

MS _____

PhD _____

Other _____

Education beyond listed degrees: _____

_____ Transcript attached that lists soils courses, number of
credits, and grades earned.

ISCA - Application for Certification - page 2

Experience in the practice of soil classifying: Describe your capacity and activities as defined in section 2.05 of the standards (attach page if needed).

1. (immediate preceding 12 months) _____

2. (from 24 to 12 months ago) _____

3. (from 36 to 24 months ago) _____

4. (from 48 to 36 months ago) _____

Other qualifications or experience you want considered: _____

Three individuals that will supply reference information on applicant's classifying experience upon request (other than current members of certification board).

1. Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ISCA - Application for Certification - page 3

2. Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

3. Name: _____

Occupation: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Application fee enclosed: \$ _____

I, _____ understand that the application fee will not be returned regardless of the action of the Certification Board.

I understand that I have the right to review the contents of my confidential file.

I certify that the information stated above is true to the best of my knowledge, and I request to be considered promptly for certification in the category indicated above.

Signature

Date



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP

The Illinois Soil Classifiers Association Affiliate Membership is designed to keep professionals in allied disciplines informed about current conditions in soil science and classification in Illinois. Affiliate members receive the newsletter and information concerning upcoming workshops in soils sponsored or cosponsored by ISCA. Constant changes in regulations involving all facets of soils and their utilization makes membership in the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association a good way to stay informed. Affiliate member dues are \$5.00 per year.

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP:

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____
Profession _____

Please send application and payment to:
Kenneth Gotsch, Secretary
Illinois Soil Classifiers Association
RR#3 Box 246
Shelbyville, IL 62565





1992 NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRIME FARMLAND RECLAMATION

August 10-14, 1992, St. Louis, Missouri

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research Service, and the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in conjunction with the Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois, the Department of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, and the School of Natural Resources, University of Missouri, will sponsor a symposium on reclamation of disturbed prime farmlands. Field trips will visit mine reclamation sites in southern Illinois and northeastern Missouri.

The symposium will present information and perspectives on the state of the art of prime farmland reclamation including research and reclamation technology and legislation and rule changes affecting reclamation of disturbed agricultural soils.

Papers on research, technology, or policy are solicited. Topic areas appropriate for the conference include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ RECLAMATION FOR ROWCROP PRODUCTION
- ◆ REGULATION AND RULES
- ◆ SUBSIDENCE EFFECTS ON PRIME FARMLANDS
- ◆ SOIL AMENDMENTS AND FERTILITY
- ◆ POST MINING MANAGEMENT
- ◆ SOIL & OVERBURDEN REPLACEMENT TECHNIQUES
- ◆ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND CONSTRAINTS
- ◆ SELECTION & MANAGEMENT OF CROP SPECIES
- ◆ MINESOIL CHARACTERIZATION

TO SUBMIT ABSTRACTS:

Send a one page abstract of proposed paper with the following information:

- Title, subject matter and key words.
- Names, titles, addresses and telephone numbers of authors.

DEADLINES:

- Receipt of abstract August 1, 1991
- Invitation to submit paper September 15, 1991
- Receipt of manuscript November 15, 1991
- Return of reviewed paper..... January 15, 1992
- Final draft due..... March 1, 1992

Address Abstracts to:

Robert Dunker
Dept. of Agronomy
University of Illinois
1102 S. Goodwin Ave.
Urbana, IL 61801

Additional Cooperating Organizations

American Society for Surface Mining and Reclamation, USDA Soil Conservation Service, IL Dept. of Mines & Minerals, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Kentucky Department of Surface Mining, Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources, IL Coal Association, IL Farm Bureau, Kentucky Coal Association, Illinois Soil Classifiers Association, National Association of State Land Reclamationists, Illinois Mine Subsidence Research Program, American Society of Agronomy, Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers, Western Kentucky Coal Association

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution

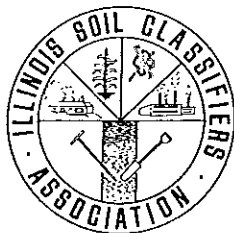
To receive additional symposium information, return this form to:

Carol Downs
Division of Conferences and Institutes
University of Illinois
302 E. John St., Suite 202
Champaign, IL 61820

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

September 1991 Newsletter

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I have just returned from a national symposium on soil genesis modeling. Gathered were 60 pedologists to consider the impact of global warming on soil genesis. One conclusion that came from the meeting was that soil science and soil scientists are an unknown commodity in the global warming scientific community. Ecologists, geographers, climatologists, botanists, and computer scientists all have been active in predicting the impact of global warming on society. Conspicuously absent from the "big league arm wavers" are soil scientists, even though all models of climatic change include a "soil" parameter. Soils in these predictive models are often considered as essentially uniform around the globe. Perhaps because the "arm wavers" do not know soils well, they can glibly predict what will happen to them if the climate changes. Soil scientists are humble people who know soils and how complex they are. That may be why we are under-represented at the highest levels - we have no Carl Sagans to promote our discipline at the national and global scale.

ISCA is not an international or even a national organization, so its impact in those areas is slight. We are, however, a state organization. It is within our state where we can make a difference. All ISCA members should actively promote our discipline and always act professionally. We need to be "big thinkers" without being braggers. We do know soils and how to manage them. If we do not take the lead in soils work, there are other disciplines, with less soil-knowledgeable people, which will fill the void. We have, over the last few years, become better known in our state. This recognition is due to a few good individuals who have worked for our association. All of the membership should be grateful for their efforts.

WILL SOIL SCIENTISTS COME IN FROM THE COLD?

From Agronomy News April 1991

State legislatures across the country are looking at formally recognizing scientific professionals to allow them to verify the successful completion of work done to comply with federal environmental rules. Engineers have long been recognized as credible "inspectors" in such cases because of their professional registration program based on the attainment of specific levels of knowledge and proficiency. Geologists are making strides toward similar status by writing and sponsoring "Suggested Geologist Practices Acts" in several legislatures around the country.

Although soil scientists have had a certification program (ARCPACS) for some time, their authority is not recognized by states and they cannot be contracted to "sign off" on work generated by the swelling volume of environmental work. Indeed, soil scientists often are hirelings who do the site analyses and give the briefings which the engineers use as a basis for issuing their stamp of approval or disapproval.

As Steve Cullen of the University of California, Santa Barbara, says, being an engineer or geologist in today's environmental climate "is a license to print money." California's effort to regulate this kind of work is contained in Assembly Bill 892, which would cover hydrogeologists. Dr. Cullen is working to have Bill 892 amended to include a broader group of earth scientists, including soil scientists.



Certified

ARCPACS AFFILIATED

of work is contained in Assembly Bill 892, which would cover hydrogeologists. Dr. Cullen is working to have Bill 892 amended to include a broader group of earth scientists, including soil scientists. SSSA President Fred Miller of Ohio State University has written to the bill's sponsor, California Assemblywoman Sally Tanner, to support Cullen's efforts to have soil scientists included in the amendment.

Soil scientists elsewhere should not look drowsily at these proceedings and figure that they probably should get around to doing something along these lines...some day. Once a law is written, it's difficult to amend. Once geologists and hydrologists join engineers on the list of "approved" scientists, future groups stumbling in and asking to be added to the gravy train will be given a weary "what next" by legislators. The time to strike is while the legislation is being written.

Work must begin at the state level. SSSA Headquarters is working on creating a "Soil Scientist Practices Act" that can be used when contacting state lawmakers to propose legislation. Soil scientists themselves, however, must work at their state levels to find out what legislation exists, what has been proposed, what is in the works. Then they must press their cases, or be left out in the cold!

THE FARM PROGRESS SHOW COMES TO ILLINOIS

Mark your calendars for September 24th, 25th, and the 26th. These are the dates of the Farm Progress Show. The show site will be located approximately 2 miles north of Dalton City. The best part of the show this year will be the soils pit display?!

Marking the front of the soils pit will be a 4 x 8 foot painted sign that portrays a soils map of the site, and promotes ISCA as a professional organization. This should make for good advertising to thousands of people with a wide variety of occupational backgrounds.

The soil pit will be a bit unique. It will be a 15 x 15 ' pit oriented due north on one of it's corners. It will feature walk through exhibits on each wall of the pit. The exhibits plan to include: (1) Soil Morphology of Drummer silty clay loam (2) Building Site Interpretive Display (3) Septic Tank Absorption Trench Interpretive Display and (4) DENR's exhibit on Well Heads and Ground Water Pollution. "Construction" of the pit begins Thursday morning, September 19th at 8:00 AM. Final display set-up continues on the following Monday.....what could possibly go wrong?

The Farm Progress Show Soils Pit Committee who have helped bring this all together are: Tonie Endres, Mark Bramstedt, Greg Hinthorn, Randy Leeper, John Pearce, Bob Tegler, Roger Windhorn and Steve Zwicker. We have also received strong support from the Soil & Water Conservation Districts in Macon and Moultrie Counties. Helping us to collect some of our needed supplies are Lori King, DC and Michelle Lewis, RC, Sullivan Field Office.

We are entering the critical stages of planning and set-up. If you are interested in helping, either in the initial set-up or as a "Tour Guide" during the farm show, please call me at 217-342-3931.

MIDWEST FRIENDS OF THE PLEISTOCENE

The Midwest Friends of the Pleistocene held their 38th Field Conference May 10-12 at Noah's Ark Motel in St. Charles, MO. Over 150 people were present. The field tour visited Pleistocene terraces in the confluence region of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois Rivers. There was plenty of healthy debate over parent materials, methods and dates of deposition. Geologists (carrying picks and hammers), archaeologists (carrying trowels), and soil scientists (carrying knives) visited four sites in the St. Charles, MO area near the Cuivre River. Loess deposits were seen in two local quarries. The

second day the field trip focused on the landscape of the Deer Plain Terrace. Midwest FOP will be held near the Boundary Waters in Minnesota next year.

ISCA TO SPONSOR SEPTIC SUITABILITY WORKSHOP

ISCA will sponsor a short course on evaluating soils for on-site waste water disposal on November 7-8, 1991. This workshop will be similar to the workshop held at Crystal Lake, Illinois in 1989. The workshop will convene at 1:00 pm at the Raintree Conference Center in Collinsville on the 7th. The afternoon session will be directed toward informing participants of what counties are doing across the state in regard to using soil information for sizing on-site sewage systems. The next morning will be spent in the field observing soil characteristics affecting installations of on-site systems. Further information will be sent.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM SUMMER MEETING

Twenty-eight members and a few guests met at Our Lady of the Snows Shrine outside of Collinsville for our annual summer meeting. Fried chicken was served as the main course with a tremendous variety of home cooked dishes to round-out the meal. After a short business meeting, vice president, Steve Suhl, turned the meeting over to the program committee.

Wetlands were the topic at the first site of the afternoon program. John Harryman, District Conservationist from Belleville, Dana Grantham, Area Resource Soil Scientist from Carbondale, and Don Purdy, soil classifier from St. Louis discussed wetland conversion at the PRI site. This is an industrial site outside of Dupu, Illinois. At the Powdermill Creek section, classifiers were able to get "dirt" under their fingernails. Leon Follmer, Illinois State Geological Survey, explained stratigraphy at two sites. At the second site, the group observed a thick gumbotil of Yarmouth age. By 4:00pm, most classifiers had headed home.

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL CODE SUFFERS SETBACK

Doug Ebelherr, program director for the on-site disposal program at IDPH reports that the revised code will be out again for the "first" review soon. This means that a final code will not be in place for another 6 to 8 months. There is a feeling in the IDPH that the revised code should be simplified so that users might more easily understand it. Some questions have also risen about how thick the separation distance should be between the bottom of the trench and the water table or bedrock, impermeable layer, etc. Classifiers can help themselves by communicating with local health department officials and installers. This is no time to rest. Make an effort to educate those who will be affected by the revised code.

ILLINOIS STATE SOIL - WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Well, we're 0 for 2. For the second year in a row, the state soil bill failed to pass the Senate. We did make it out of committee this year though.

We did receive a lot of press. Some good, some bad. I know the bad rubs us all the wrong way, but we got them talking and thinking. And it provided us the opportunity to "get'em" straight.

I guess I'm wondering where do we go from here?? What is the membership's pleasure?? Are you tired of all the fun that is being poked at the issue??

We do have a number of options -

1. Drop the entire issue.
2. Go back to the Governor's Conservation Education Advisory Council to seek their support in going through the schools (should it be 5th grade, high school FFA etc.).
3. Offer a bill naming a state natural resource - that being soil.
4. Offer a bill naming a state "prairie" soil and a state "timber" soil.
5. Re-introduce the (same legislative sponsors, or new legislative sponsors) bill naming Drummer silty clay loam as the state soil.
6. Wait a year before we do anything.

What do you think?? Let me know.

Robert L. McLeese, Chair
ISCA State Soil Committee

THE EDITOR'S EDITORIAL

From time to time there are environmental issues which appear as regulatory changes which are so profound that they require a person to rethink both technical information and policy. The proposed revisions to the "Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands" is such a case. Much fanfare has surrounded the revision of the "Federal Manual" by farmers, developers, and environmentalists. In many of these discussions, pseudo-scientific arguments have been used arbitrarily and capriciously by many who would set rigid but indefensible guidelines for wetland delineation. The underlying problem with all of the arguments is that they are not scientific criteria used to define an environmental condition, they are public policy concerns which should be taken up by legislators and the President. The Bush administration is attempting to legislate through regulation. Because of the volatile nature of environmental public policy, this approach may well work in light of the fact that another election year is just around the corner.

The ISCA newsletter welcomes and encourages editorial comment from the membership.

HYDRIC SOIL CRITERION

The following is excerpted in its entirety from the proposed revisions to the "Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands". The public comment period for these regulations ends October 15, 1991. The membership of ISCA is encouraged to participate in this process as hydric soils play a key role in the delineation of wetlands.

An area has hydric soil when, based on field verification, it has either:

1. Soils listed by series in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (1987 and amendments); or
2. Organic soils (Histosols, except Folists); or
3. Mineral soils classifying as Sulfaquents, Hydraquents, or Histic subgroups of Aquic Suborders; or
4. Other soils that meet the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils criteria for hydric soil.

An area meets the hydric soil criterion when, based on field verification, it has one or more of the following:

1. Where soil survey maps are available, the subject area is within:
 - a. A hydric soil map unit identified on the county list of hydric soil map units that is verified by landscape position and soil morphology against the series description of the hydric soil; or
 - b. A soil map unit with hydric soil inclusions identified on the county list of hydric soil map units, and the landscape position of the inclusion and the soil morphology for the identified soil series as a hydric soil inclusion are verified, or, if no series is designated, then either:
 - (1) The soil, classified to the series level, is on the national list of hydric soils; or
 - (2) The soil, classified according to "Soil Taxonomy", is a Histosol (except Folists), Sulfaquent, Hydraquent, or Histic subgroup of Aquic suborders; or
 - (3) Regional indicators of significant soil saturation (as developed and approved by Soil Conservation Service soil scientists and the Federal Interagency Committee for Wetlands Delineation) are materially present; or
2. Where soil maps are not available and the landscape position is likely to contain hydric soil (e.g., floodplain, depression, or seepage slope), subject area has either:
 - a. The soil, classified to the series level, is on the national list of hydric soils; or
 - b. The soil, classified according to "Soil Taxonomy", is a Histosol (except Folists) Sulfaquent, Hydraquent, or Histic subgroup of Aquic suborders; or
 - c. Regional indicators of significant soil saturation (as developed and approved by Soil Conservation Service soil scientists and the Federal Interagency Committee for Wetlands Delineation) are materially present.

Hydric Soils Background

Wetlands typically possess hydric soils, but not all areas mapped as hydric soil series are wetlands (e.g., dry phases that were never wetlands and drained phases that represent former wetlands). Hydric soils are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1987). These soils usually support hydrophytic vegetation under natural (unaltered) conditions.

National and State Hydric Soils Lists

The SCS in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) has prepared a list of the Nation's hydric soils (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1987). State lists have also been prepared for statewide use. The national and state lists identify those soil series that typically meet the NTCHS hydric soil criteria according to available soil interpretation records in SCS's soils database. These lists are periodically updated, so make sure the list being used is the current one. The list, while extensive, does not include all series that may have hydric members; these soils may be determined as hydric when they have evidence of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation. The lists facilitate use of SCS county soil surveys for identifying potential wetlands. One must be careful, however, in using the soil survey, because a soil map unit of nonhydric soil may have inclusions of hydric soil that were not delineated on the map or vice versa. Also, some map units (e.g., alluvial land, swamp, tidal marsh, muck and peat) may be hydric soil areas, but are not on the hydric soils lists because they were not given a series name at the time of mapping. These soils meet the NTCHS criteria for hydric soils.

County Hydric Soil Map Unit Lists

Because of the limitations of the national and state hydric soil lists, the SCS prepared lists of hydric soil map units for each county in the United States. These lists may be obtained from local SCS district offices and are the preferred lists to be used when using soil survey maps. The hydric soil map unit lists identify all map units that are either named by a hydric soil or that have a potential of having hydric soil inclusions. The lists provide the map unit symbol, the name of the hydric soil part or parts of the map unit, information on the hydric soil composition of the map unit, and probable landscape position of hydric soils in the map unit delineation. The county lists also include map units named by miscellaneous land types or higher levels in "Soil Taxonomy" that meet NTCHS hydric soil criteria.

Soil Surveys

The SCS publishes soil surveys for areas where soil mapping is completed. Soil surveys that meet standards of the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) are used to identify areas of hydric soils. These soil surveys may be published (completed) or unpublished (on file at local SCS field offices). Published soil surveys of an area may be obtained from the local SCS field office or the Agricultural Extension Service office. Unpublished maps may be obtained from the local SCS district office.

The NCSS maps contain four kinds of map units: (1) Consociations, (2) complexes, (3) associations, and (4) undifferentiated groups. (Note: Inclusions of unnamed soils may be contained within any map unit; the inclusions are listed in the description of the soil map unit in a soil survey report). Consociations are soil map units named for a single kind of soil (taxon) or miscellaneous area. Seventy-five percent or more of the area is composed of the taxon for which the map unit is named (and similar taxa). When named by a hydric soil, the map unit is considered a hydric soil map unit for wetland determinations. However, small areas within these map units generally too small to be mapped separately (some areas are identified by "wet spot" symbols) may not be hydric and should be excluded in delineating wetlands.

Complexes and associations are soil map units named by two or more kinds of soils (taxa) or miscellaneous areas. If all taxa for which these map units are named are hydric, the soil map unit may be considered a hydric soil map unit for wetland determinations. If only part of the map unit is made up of hydric soils, only those portions of the map unit that are hydric are considered in wetland determinations.

Undifferentiated groups are soil map units named by two or more kinds of soils or miscellaneous areas. The soils in these map units do not always occur together in the same map unit but are included together because some common feature such as steepness or flooding determines use and management. These map units are

distinguished from the others in that "and" is used as a conjunction in the name, while dashes are used for complexes and associations. If all components are hydric, the map unit may be considered a hydric soil map unit. If one or more of the soils for which the unit is named are nonhydric, each area must be examined for the presence of hydric soils.

Use of County Hydric Soils Map Unit Lists and Soil Surveys

The county hydric soils map unit list and soil surveys should be used to help determine if the hydric soil criterion is met in a given area. When making a wetland determination, one should first locate the area of concern on a soil survey map and identify the soil map units for the area. The county list of hydric soil map units should be consulted to determine whether the soil map units are hydric or potentially hydric. If hydric soil map units or map units with hydric soil inclusions are noted, then one should examine the soil in the field and compare its morphology with the corresponding hydric soil description in the soil survey report. If the soil's characteristics match those described for the hydric soil, then the hydric soil criterion is met, unless the soil has been effectively drained. If soils have been significantly disturbed, either mechanically or hydrologically, refer to the disturbed areas section. In the absence of site-specific information, hydric soils also may be recognized by certain soil properties caused by wetland hydrology conditions that make soil meet the NTCHS criteria for hydric soils.

General Characteristics of Hydric Soils

Due to their wetness during the growing season, hydric soils usually develop certain morphological properties that can be readily observed in the field. Anaerobic soil conditions usually occur due to excessive wetness and they typically lower the soil redox potential causing a chemical reduction of some soil components, mainly iron oxides and manganese oxides. This reduction affects solubility, movement, and aggregation of these oxides which is reflected in the soil color and other physical characteristics that are usually indicative of hydric soils.

Soils are separated into two major types on the basis of material composition: organic soil and mineral soil. In general, soils with at least 16 inches of organic material in the upper part of the soil profile and soils with organic material resting on bedrock are considered organic soils (Histosols). Soils largely composed of sand, silt, and/or clay are mineral soils. For technical definitions, see "Soil Taxonomy", U.S.D.A. Soil Survey Staff 1975.

Organic Soils

Accumulation of organic matter in most organic soils results from anaerobic soil conditions associated with long periods of submergence or soil saturation during the growing season. These saturated conditions impede aerobic decomposition (oxidation) of the bulk organic materials such as leaves, stems, and roots, and encourage their accumulation over time as peat or muck. Consequently, most organic soils are characterized as very poorly drained soils. Organic soils typically form in waterlogged depressions, and peat or muck deposits may range from about 1.5 feet to more than 30 feet deep. Organic soils also develop in low-lying areas along coastal waters where tidal flooding is frequent.

Hydric organic soils are subdivided into three groups based on the presence of identifiable plant material: (1) Muck (Saprists) in which two-thirds or more of the material is decomposed and less than one-third of the plant fibers are identifiable; (2) peat (Fibrists) in which less than one-third of the material is decomposed and more than two-thirds of the plant fibers are still identifiable; and (3) mucky peat or peaty muck (Hemists) in which the ratio of decomposed to identifiable plant matter is more nearly even (U.S.D.A. Soil Survey Staff 1975). A fourth group of organic soils (Folists) exists in tropical and boreal mountainous areas where precipitation exceeds the evapotranspiration rate, but these soils are never saturated for more than a few days after heavy rains and thus do not develop under hydric conditions. All organic soils, with the exception of the

Folists, are hydric soils.

Hydric organic soils can be easily recognized as black-colored muck to dark brown-colored peat. Distinguishing mucks from peats based on the relative degree of decomposition is fairly simple. In mucks (Sapristis), almost all of the plant remains have been decomposed beyond recognition. When rubbed, mucks feel greasy and leave hands dirty. In contrast, the plant remains in peats (Fibrists) show little decomposition and the original constituent plants can be recognized fairly easily. When the organic matter is rubbed between the fingers, most plant fibers will remain identifiable, leaving hands relatively clean. Between the extremes of mucks and peats, organic soils with partially decomposed plant fibers (Hemists) can be recognized. In peaty mucks up to two-thirds of the plant fibers can be destroyed by rubbing the materials between the fingers, while in mucky peats up to two-thirds of the plant remains are still recognizable after rubbing.

Hydric Mineral Soils

When less organic material accumulates in the soil, the soil is classified as mineral soil. Some mineral soils may have thick organic surface layers (histic epipedons) due to heavy seasonal rainfall or a high water table, yet these soils are still composed largely of mineral matter (Ponnamperuma 1972). Mineral soils that are covered with moving (flooded) or standing (ponded) water for significant periods or are saturated for extended periods during the growing season meet the NTCHS criteria for hydric soils and are classified as hydric mineral soils. Soil saturation may result from low-lying topographic position, groundwater seepage, or the presence of a slowly permeable layer (e.g., clay, confining layer, confining bedrock, or hardpan).

The duration and depth of soil saturation are essential criteria for identifying hydric soils and wetlands. Soil morphological features are commonly used to indicate long-term soil moisture regimes (Bouma 1983).

A thick dark surface layer, grayish subsurface and subsoil colors, the presence of orange or reddish brown (iron) and/or dark reddish brown or black (manganese) mottles or concretions near the surface, and the wet condition of the soil may help identify the hydric character of many mineral soils. The grayish subsurface and subsoil colors and thick, dark surface layers are the best indicators of current wetness, since the yellow- or orange-colored mottles are very insoluble and once formed may remain indefinitely as relict mottles of former wetness (Diers and Anderson 1984).

A histic epipedon (organic surface layer) is evidence of a soil meeting the NTCHS criteria. It is an 8 to 16 inch organic layer at or near the surface of a hydric mineral soil that is saturated with water for 30 consecutive days or more in most years. It contains a minimum of 20 percent organic matter when no clay is present or a minimum of 30 percent organic matter when clay content is 60 percent or greater. Soils with histic epipedons are inundated or saturated for sufficient periods to greatly retard aerobic decomposition of organic matter, and are considered hydric soils. In general, a histic epipedon is a thin surface layer of peat or muck if the soil has not been plowed (U.S.D.A. Soil Survey Staff 1975). Histic epipedons are typically designated as O-horizons (Oa, Oe, or Oi surface layers), and in some cases the terms "mucky" or "peaty" are used as modifiers to the mineral soil texture term, e.g., mucky loam.

Soil-related Evidence of Significant Saturation

Identification of some wetlands and delineation of the upper boundary in many wetlands is not readily accomplished without a detailed examination of the underlying soil. Colors in the soil are strongly influenced by the frequency and duration of soil saturation which causes reducing conditions. A gleyed layer and a low chroma matrix with high chroma mottles near the surface are common indicators of hydric soils throughout the country. Other soil markers of significant soil saturation vary regionally. These signs include thick organic surface layers (≥ 8 inches), gleying, and certain types of mottling. If significant drainage of groundwater alteration has taken place, then it is necessary to determine whether the area in question is effectively drained

and is now nonwetland or is only partly drained and remains wetland despite some hydrologic modification. Guidance for determining whether an area is effectively drained is presented in the section on disturbed areas.

Soils saturated for prolonged periods during the growing season in most years are usually gleyed in the saturated zone. Gleyed layers are predominantly gray in color and occasionally greenish or bluish gray. In gleyed soils, the distinctive colors result from a process known as gleization. Prolonged saturation of mineral soil converts iron from its oxidized (ferric) form to its reduced (ferrous) state. These reduced compounds may be completely removed from the soil, resulting in gleying (Veneman, *et al.* 1976). Mineral soils that are always saturated are typically uniformly gleyed throughout the saturated area. Soils gleyed to the surface layer are evidence of wetland hydrology and anaerobic soil conditions. These soils often show evidence of oxidizing conditions only along root channels. Some nonsaturated soils have gray layers (E-horizons) immediately below the surface layer that are gray for reasons other than saturation, such as leaching due to organic acids.

Mineral soils that are alternately saturated and oxidized (aerated) during the year are usually mottled in the part of the soil that is seasonally wet. Mottles are spots or blotches of different colors interspersed with the dominant (matrix) color. The abundance, size, and color of the mottles usually reflect the hydrology- the duration of the saturation period, and indicate whether or not the soil is saturated for long periods. Mineral soils that are predominantly grayish with common or many, distinct or prominent brown or yellow mottles are usually saturated for long periods during the growing season and are hydric soils. Soils that are predominantly brown or yellow with gray mottles are saturated for shorter periods and may be hydric depending on the depth to gray mottles and the color of the overlying layer. Mineral soils that are never saturated are usually bright-colored and are not mottled; they are nonhydric soils (Tiner and Veneman 1987). Realize, however, that in some hydric soils, mottles may not be visible due to masking by organic matter (Parker, *et al.* 1984).

It is important to note that the gleization and mottle formation processes are strongly influenced by the activity of certain soil microorganisms. These microorganisms reduce iron when the soil environment is anaerobic, that is, when virtually no free oxygen is present, and when the soil contains organic matter. If the soil conditions are such that free oxygen is present, organic matter is absent, or temperatures are too low (below 41 degrees Fahrenheit) to sustain microbial activity, gleization will not proceed and mottles will not form even though the soil may be saturated for prolonged periods of time (Diers and Anderson 1984). Soil colors as discussed above often reveal much about a soil's historical wetness over the long-term. Scientists and others examining the soil can determine the approximate soil color by comparing the soil sample with a Munsell soil color chart. The standardized Munsell soil colors are identified by three components: hue, value, and chroma. The hue is related to one of the main spectral colors: red, yellow, green, blue, or purple, or various mixtures of these principal colors. The value refers to the degree of lightness, while the chroma notation indicates the color strength or purity. In the Munsell soil color book, each individual hue has its own page, each of which is further subdivided into units for value (on the vertical axis) and chroma (horizontal axis). Although theoretically each soil color represents a unique combination of hues, values, and chromas, the number of combinations common in the soil environment usually is limited. Because of this situation and the fact that accurate reproduction of each soil color is expensive, the Munsell soil color book contains a limited number of combinations of hues, values, and chromas. The color of the soil matrix or a mottle is determined by comparing a soil sample with the individual color chips in the soil color book. The appropriate Munsell color name can be read from the facing page in the "Munsell Soil Color Charts" (Kollmorgen Corporation 1975). Chromas of 2 or less are considered low chromas and are often diagnostic of hydric soils. Low chroma colors include black, various shades of gray, and the darker shades of brown and red.

Gleying (bluish, greenish, or grayish colors) in or immediately below the A-horizon is an indication of a markedly reduced hydric soil and an area that should meet wetland hydrology in the absence of significant hydrologic modification. Gleying can occur in both mottled and unmottled soils. Gleyed soil conditions can be determined by using the gley page of the "Munsell Soil Color Charts" (Kollmorgen Corporation 1975). Note: Gleyed conditions normally extend throughout saturated soils. Beware of soils with gray subsoils due

to parent materials, soils with gray E-horizons or albic horizons due to leaching and not to saturation; these latter soils can often be recognized by bright-colored layers below the E-horizon (see "Atypical Hydric Soils" below).

Mineral soils that are saturated for substantial periods of the growing season but are unsaturated for some time, commonly develop mottles. Soils that have brightly colored mottles and a low chroma matrix are indicative of a fluctuating water table. The following color features in the horizon immediately below the A-horizon (or E-horizon, albic horizon) provide evidence of soil saturation sufficient to be hydric soils and should also meet the wetland hydrology criterion:

1. Matrix chroma of 2 or less in mottled soils, or
2. Matrix chroma of 1 or less in unmottled soils.

Note: Mollisols have value requirements of 4 or more as well as chroma requirements for aquic suborders (See "Atypical Hydric Soils" below).

The chroma requirements above are for soils in a moistened condition. Colors noted for dry (unmoistened) soils should be clearly stated as such. The colors of the topsoil (A-horizon) are often not indicative of the hydrologic situation because cultivation and soil enrichment affect the original soil color. Hence, the soil colors below the A-horizon (and E-horizon, if present) usually must be examined.

Note: Beware of hydric soils that have colors other than those described above (See "Atypical Hydric Soils" below).

During the oxidation-reduction process, the iron and manganese in solution in saturated soils are sometimes precipitated as oxides into concretions or soft masses upon exposure to air as the soil dries. Concretions are local concentrations of chemical compounds (e.g., iron oxide) in the form of a grain or nodule of varying size, shape, hardness, and color (Buckman and Brady 1969). Manganese concretions are also usually black or dark brown, while iron concretions are usually yellow, orange, or reddish brown. In wetlands, these concretions are also accompanied by soil colors as described above.

Atypical Hydric Soils

Some hydric soils are soils lacking diagnostic hydric soil properties or soils that may look like hydric soils in terms of soil color, but whose color is not the result of excess wetness.

Presumably, the area in question has been located on a soil survey map that identified it as a hydric component of a map unit on the county list of hydric soil map units or if no maps are available, soil properties (matrix colors) that appear to contradict landscape position (e.g. red-colored soils in obvious depressions or gray-colored soils in obvious uplands) have been observed. Atypical hydric soils are discussed below.

To determine whether the area in question is wetland, emphasis will be placed on vegetation and signs of hydrology, yet always consider landscape position in assessing the likelihood of wetland in these situations.

Hydric Entisols (Floodplain and Sandy Soils). Entisols are usually young or recently formed soils that have little or no evidence of pedogenically developed horizons (U.S.D.A. Soil Survey Staff 1975). These soils are typical of floodplains throughout the U.S., but are also found in glacial outwash plains, along tidal waters, and in other areas. They include sandy soils of riverine islands, bars, and banks, and finer-textured soils of floodplain terraces. Wet Entisols have an aquic or peraquic moisture regime and are considered hydric soils, unless effectively drained. Some Entisols are easily recognized as hydric soils such as Sulfaquents of tidal salt marshes and Hydraquents, whereas others pose problems because they do not possess typical hydric soil field

indicators. Wet sandy Entisols (with loamy fine sand and coarser textures in horizons within 20 inches of the surface) may lack sufficient organic matter and clay to develop hydric soil colors. When these soils have a hue between 10YR and 10Y and distinct or prominent mottles present, a chroma of 3 or less is permitted to identify the soil as hydric (i.e., an aquic moisture regime). Also, hydrologic data showing that the soil is flooded or ponded enough to be wetland are sufficient to verify these soils as hydric. Sandy Entisols must have positive indicators of hydrology (see positive indicators for sandy soils for your region) in the upper 6 inches and have colors of the loamy fine sand or coarser Aquents. Soils that key to the aeric suborder within 12 inches are not considered hydric soils. Other Entisols are considered hydric if they classify in the aquic suborder and have the colors as listed for soils that are finer than loamy fine sand in some or all layers to a depth of 12 inches. Soils that key to the aeric subgroup or have aeric colors above 12 inches as listed for Aquent subgroups are not hydric.

Hydric Mollisols (Prairie and Steppe Soils). Mollisols are dark colored, base-rich soils. They are common in the central part of the conterminous U.S. from eastern Illinois to Montana and south to Texas. Natural vegetation is mainly tall and mid-grass prairies and short grass steppes. These soils typically have deep, dark-colored surface (mollic epipedons) and subsurface layers that have color values of less than 4 moist and commonly have chromas of 2 or less. The low chroma colors of Mollisols are not necessarily due to wetness of periods of saturation. They are rich in organic matter due largely to the vegetation (deep roots) and reworking of the soil and organic matter by earthworms, ants, moles, and rodents. The low chroma colors of Mollisols are not necessarily due to prolonged saturation, so be particularly careful in making wetland determinations in these soils. Many Great Groups of aquic Mollisols do not have aeric subgroups. Therefore, if a Mollisol is classified as an Aquoll, special care is needed to determine if it is hydric. There are two suborders of Mollisols that have aquic moisture regimes: Albolls and Aquolls. Albolls have an albic horizon that separates the surface layer from an argillic or natric horizon. The albic horizon must have chromas of 2 or less or the albic, argillic, or natric horizons must have characteristics associated with wetness such as mottles, iron-manganese concretions larger than 2 mm or both. All Albolls are considered hydric soils. Aquolls exhibiting regional hydrology characteristics for Mollisols in the upper part are considered hydric.

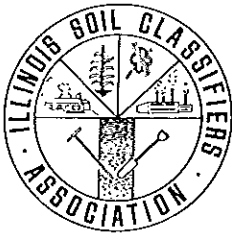
WELCOME TO NEW AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Leslie Bant, West Chicago
Paul Chase, Wheaton
Grundy County Health Department
Lester Johnson, Galena
Kevin Koppeleman, Wheaton
Roger Lockwood, Palatine
Dale Parker, Madison, WI
Louise Tharp, Kewanee

Debbie Carlson, Belvidere
Darryl Einhorn, Barrington
Eric Johnson, Wheaton
James Kapustiak, Rosemont
Robert Lenzini, Elgin
Patrick McNulty, Woodstock
Tazewell County Health Dept., Pat Welch
Perry Van Beek, Peoria

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Jerry Berning
Robert Darmody
Tonie Endres
Brian Fitch
Ken Gotsch
Richard Hootman
Robert McLeese
Martha Sheppard



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

December 1991 Newsletter

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The year of my office is quickly winding down. One observation I have made as President is that the organization depends on the actions of a few key people. The officers, committee members, and other volunteers keep ISCA going. I am very grateful for their contributions and help through the year. Members who have not been active should consider getting involved. The next President will need and appreciate all the help available. I encourage anyone interested in bettering the organization to make yourself known to the nominating committee and to volunteer help and ideas. In a small organization like ISCA, you can make a difference.

WHO ARE THE GIS LEADERS IN ILLINOIS?

From Illinois GIS and Mapnotes,
September 1990 and May 1991

To the Editor:

I wonder if your readers know who has taken the lead in digitizing spatial data in Illinois? Illinois Natural History Survey? Illinois State Geological Survey? Illinois State Water Survey? Soil Conservation Service? U.S. Geological Survey? No! No! No! No! and No!

The answer, I believe, is county government! Specifically, the supervisors of assessments! These county officials have a state mandate to use modern soil survey information for farmland assessments. In implementing this mandate, many are starting by digitizing the soil survey, probably the most complex and most expensive to digitize of all the natural resource data layers.

So, here we are in Illinois with 100 or so county supervisors of assessments going in 100 different directions in implementing farmland assessment. Some are contracting with vendors to digitize soils and parcel, some are digitizing in-house, some are doing nothing, and most are struggling!

There are no guidelines, and no standards and specifications being offered from the state to help the counties enter into the GIS arena. Consider this:

Most assessors do not know what GIS is!

Most assessors do not know what a planimetrically correct base is!

Most assessors do not know what orthophotography is!



Certified

ARCPACS AFFILIATED

Most assessors have never heard of national map accuracy standards!

Most assessors are spending between \$100,000 and \$200,000 to implement farmland assessment!

Most assessors are looking for direction and leadership!

Wouldn't it make sense:

If the state offered guidelines for a base format?

If the state offered standards and specifications for digitizing soil survey, parcels, drainage, and other data layers?

If the state offered a list of approved vendors who could meet the required standards and specifications?

If the state had funds available to cost share to help counties implement this mandate?

The Illinois Department of Revenue should probably take the lead in this issue but it should not be their concern alone. The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois Department of Conservation, Soil Conservation Service, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S. Geological Survey, and many other state and federal agencies have something to gain in helping county government "do the right thing, the first time!"

We have a tremendous opportunity here in Illinois to create digital data layers that will enable us to answer questions concerning the state's natural resources rapidly and accurately. But we have to get our act together and cooperate!

Sincerely,
Robert L. McLeese
State Soil Scientist

To the Editor:

I wonder how your readers responded to the open letter that appeared in your September, 1990 issue concerning the implementation of Geographic Information Systems in Illinois county government. I, for one, have some thoughts that I would like to share.

First, I submit that most assessment officials do indeed know what GIS is. It has been my experience that county and city assessors are well versed in what information they need, and how to best attain it. There has been recent confusion about GIS because, in my opinion, certain federal and state organizations have attempted to redefine GIS to better fulfill their specific needs. I question this practice.

Second, I submit that the needs for geographic information are different from county to county. Thus, the decisions concerning what information is included in a county GIS project is best determined by the county; not by state or federal agencies.

Third, I submit that certain federal and state agencies have sought to unilaterally redefine terms essential to the GIS industry to advance their own goals. By way of example, I offer the recent redefinitions of the term "orthophotography." At several recent forums, I have listened to seemingly authoritative definitions. These presentations have consistently integrated the definitions of differential rectification with that of orthophotography. Orthophotography according to every reputable definition that I am aware of, refers to projection and accuracy; not the methods by which these accuracies are obtained. Please note the following definition of orthophotograph: "Photograph having the properties of an orthographic projection. It is derived from a conventional perspective photograph by simple or differential rectification so that image displacements and scale differences caused by camera tilt and terrain relief are removed." The source for this definition is "Large Scale Mapping Guidelines," published by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, USGS Open File Report 86-005, 1986, p.39.

I believe it to be the obligation of any "authority" to point out where facts end and opinions begin.

Lastly, I submit that assessors are not looking for direction and leadership on GIS, but rather that they are the leaders of GIS in Illinois. I submit that our efforts are best targeted towards responding to the needs of Illinois assessors, instead of attempting to impose our will upon them.

Brent D. Mainzinger
The Sidwell Company
West Chicago, Illinois

Mr. McLeese Replies:

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to Mr. Mainzinger's letter and offer the following comments.

1. GIS goes beyond assessment officials! Building a GIS at the local level should include all map users and database users. County and city officials have come a long way in the last year in learning about GIS and related disciplines. I like to think that SCS played an important part in the education effort.
2. I don't think anyone has attempted to redefine GIS as Mr. Mainzinger suggests. SCS is trying to get people to think about this technology in terms of "Building a GIS." A GIS begins with the idea of storing and maintaining map information on computers, but goes way beyond that. The power of GIS is in the manipulation, analysis, and display of the data!
3. GIS needs are, indeed, different from county to county. And local officials have to make

tough decisions when it comes to investing in A GIS. But, there are some basic concepts that they need to be aware of such as:

- Base map/overlay concept.
- Scale independence.
- Seamless maps.
- Shared map data.

Also, building a cooperative effort, learning about GIS and related disciplines and determining information needs are activities common to all. GIS is a long-term investment and a multidiscipline technology, and the time spent early on, learning about aerial photography, scale, coordinate systems, map projections, etc., may be the most critical phase of GIS.

4. The definition we have been using for orthophotos states that an orthophoto is "a photographic reproduction prepared from a perspective photograph in which the displacement of images due to camera tilt and terrain relief have been removed, so that the orthophoto has the same metric properties as a map and a uniform scale" (*Manual of Photogrammetry*, 1966).

Whether this definition or the one offered by Mr. Mainzinger is correct is really beyond the point we try to stress in our discussions of orthophotos. The point being that a proper base (planimetrically correct) is important! And, there are a number of options available.

5. Some assessors are leaders in GIS in Illinois, but definitely not the majority. SCS has been trying to respond to the needs of those that aren't. Our effectiveness can only be measured by those local officials.

6. It is the responsibility of all GIS users to:

- Maintain the integrity and accuracy of the original data.
- Eliminate duplication and waste in developing digital data bases.
- Facilitate the transfer of data between different systems.

There are standards and specifications that will allow this to happen and SCS will continue to promote those standards.

Robert L. McLeese
State Soil Scientist
Soils Conservation Service
Champaign, Illinois

SOILS OF DA CHICAGO PARKS*

Don Fehrenbacher

The Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Chicago Park District, North Cook Soil and Water Conservation District, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station along with other agencies and private consulting soil classifiers is undertaking the first intensive soil survey of the

parks in a major city in the Midwest. This will be an integral part of the MLRA Soil Survey Update activities in northeastern Illinois.

The first survey will be in Chicago's Grant Park along Lake Michigan. This will be a scientific analysis and appraisal of the soil conditions in the park along with related issues of soil compaction that result from heavy urban use. This park bears unusually high pedestrian patron load that consists of heavy tourist traffic and many multi-day events that bring millions of people to a relatively small section of the park. The Park District is concerned about many soil changes and landscape stress consequences of that usage and needs to better understand the implications for future event plans and to explore remedial offsets that might be indicated by this study.

The second survey in Douglas Park, an inner-city park, will be reflective of the needs and ambitions of the park areas that make up a large number of the District properties. This will be a demonstration project that will be expanded under the contemplated Memo of Agreement into a comprehensive survey of the parks of Chicago. These studies will also provide a broad urban laboratory for soil science issues and problems.

* Da Bear's home field, Soldier Field, is owned by the Chicago Park District. (Footnote for people out-of-touch with reality.)

REPORT ON SCS GEOMORPHIC STUDY

Bryan Fitch

During the week of July 22-26, 1991, a geomorphic study was held in Franklin County, Illinois. The Franklin-Jefferson soil survey staff conducted the study with assistance from SCS personnel from NSSC, Lincoln, NE.: state office, Champaign: and several soil scientists from throughout Illinois. Also, cooperating were the University of Illinois and Franklin County SWCD and SCS field offices.

The study was initiated because of soil mapping questions incurred as a result of soil investigations made at the onset of the Franklin-Jefferson soil survey. Many terrace or bench landscapes are present throughout both counties which had not been recognized previously. There is an apparent lack of thick Illinoian Glacial till in areas it was thought to exist. Also the Roxana Silts, stratigraphically below the Peoria Loess are thicker than expected.

In 1990 a transect was studied in Jefferson County. In 1991 two transects were studied in Franklin County. These transects were laid out over landscapes across several landforms. Sites were selected along the transects to be studied. At each site a pedon was described in detail and sampled to bedrock depth when possible. Full soil characterization data for each pedon will be forthcoming.

The bench landscapes which are present in both counties were verified by the study. Bench phases for several map units were added to the provisional soils legend. Roxana Silts were found to range from 24 to 42 inches in thickness. Even though there is evidence of glaciation, a large area of both counties are relatively shallow to sandstone and shale residuum or bedrock.

Field work is now completed. Further research and analysis will be continued by the National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln NE.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

November 23, 1991

Dear Mr. Kelsey:

I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy reading the ISCA Newsletter. It is well written and contains many interesting articles. I was especially interested in the September issue on "Will Soil Scientists Come in From the Cold"? It is true that we soil scientists have so much to offer but are afraid to get up and tell people about it. As I stated in my recent article in Soil Survey Horizons, early soils surveyors were more interested in the classification and formation of soils than they were in telling people how to use them. Perhaps some still feel that way. Maybe Fred Miller was right when he suggested that maybe SSSA should break from ASA. I don't think that the SSSA or the ASA has done much in the past to promote our identity such as that enjoyed by the Engineers. We need the backing of the SSSA if we are to gain our proper place in the world. I am glad that soil scientists are finally recognizing the importance of being recognized professionally.

I hope you and other soil scientists enjoyed my recent article in Soil Survey Horizons. It indicates the progress that has been made in the past 30 years. Continue the good work toward getting soil surveys recognized and used. People need to know how useful soil maps can be.

Sincerely,
A.A. Klingebiel
Honorary Member ISCA

PS: At the age of 81 I continue to enjoy life. I recently donated all of my publications, papers etc. to the Parks Library, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. I also completed and had published for my family and friends, "The Story Of My Life". I have received many favorable comments about it.

Editor's Note: Mr. Klingebiel makes an important point. We need to focus our efforts on teaching people the value of soil information and how soil scientists can help improve the quality of life.

RUBBER STAMPS FOR CERTIFIED CLASSIFIERS

To: ISCA Certified Professional Soil Classifiers
From: ISCA Certification Board

Re: Rubber stamps for ISCA Certified Professional Classifiers

The ISCA Certification Board has voted in favor of making stamps available to ISCA certified professionals (CP). The stamps are rubber and will require the CP to purchase an ink pad at his/her own cost. The stamps as designed will also require the CP to "fill in" the expiration date upon each use. This will allow the stamp to be used as long as the C maintains his/her certification, rather than require replacement on an annual basis. The size and design of the is shown below.



The Board intends to make this stamp available at cost on an optional basis. That cost is \$22.55. The entire cost of this offering will be born by those ordering the stamp and not be subsidized by the Board or the ISCA membership-at-large.

To order, please complete the attached form and mail to:

Bill Kreznor, Vice-president
ISCA Certification Board
904 Powers Road
Woodstock, IL 60098-2702

Please include remittance of \$22.55 payable to Illinois Soil Classifiers Association. All orders must be received by 31 January 1992. The stamps will be distributed at the ISCA Annual Meeting in March (another incentive to attend), or by alternative arrangement with those CPS unable to attend.

Name: _____

Name to appear on stamp: _____

ISCA CPSC certificate No.: _____ (not membership certificate no.)

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

ANNOUNCEMENTS! ANNOUNCEMENTS! ANNOUNCEMENTS!

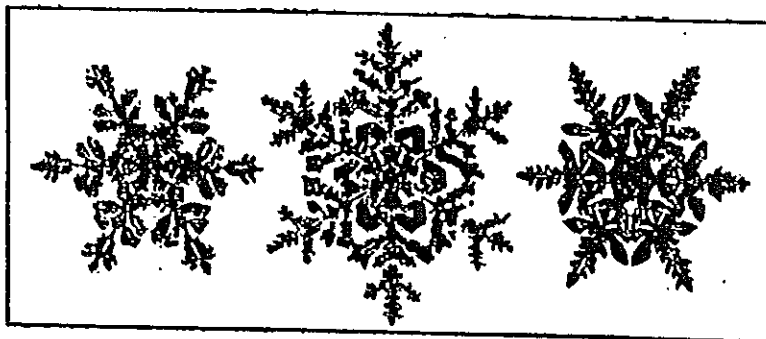
Soils 301 to be taught Extramurally

Soils 301 -Pedology-will be taught by Dr. Robert Darmody at the North Aurora Activity Center. Class will meet Wednesday nights 6:30-9:45 starting January 22, 1992. Prerequisite for the class is introductory soils. Topics to be covered include soil genesis, morphology, and classification and mapping as well as hydric soils and applied pedology. Both graduate and undergraduate credit is offered. Tuition is \$261.00. For more information, contact Dr. D. A. Miller, Teaching Coordinator, University of Illinois at 217/333-9489.)

Position Available -- Soil Morphologist/Geomorphologist

This position involves participating with a multi-disciplinary team of geologist, chemists, and engineers. The Soil Morphologist/Geomorphologist position requires a thorough understanding of soil morphology as it applies to siting solid and hazardous waste disposal sites. Experience with USDA and Unified (engineering) systems for classifying soils is required. The person selected will be responsible for assisting in the remediation of soil contamination problems, identifying soils for low permeability landfill cap materials, and cover soils through hand-auger and test pit surveys, specifying the appropriate laboratory test methods, completing related sections of permit applications, report writing, and working with archaeologists. A background in geomorphology and experience in soil survey is preferred. Applicant should have no restrictions on travel.

M.S. in soil morphology/pedology or geology required. Submit resume to: GAI Consultants, Inc., Personnel Department, Attention: AD#234, 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146. (EOE M/F/V/H).



*W*ishing you joy and contentment
during this wondrous season.