



Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database

User Guide

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National Soil Survey Center
National Geospatial Center of Excellence

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Introduction

[Gridded SSURGO \(gSSURGO\)](#) is similar to the standard product from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) [Soil Survey Geographic \(SSURGO\) Database](#), but is in the Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI®) file geodatabase format. A file geodatabase has the capacity to store significantly more data and thus greater spatial extents than the traditional SSURGO product. This allows for statewide or even Conterminous United States (CONUS) tiling of data. gSSURGO contains all of the original soil attribute tables in SSURGO. All spatial data are stored within the geodatabase instead of externally as separate shape files. Both SSURGO and gSSURGO are considered products of the [National Cooperative Soil Survey \(NCSS\)](#).

An important addition to the new format is a 10-meter raster (MapunitRaster_10m) of the map unit soil polygons feature class, which provides statewide coverage in a single layer. The CONUS database includes a 30-meter raster because of size constraints. This new addition provides greater performance and important analysis capabilities to users of soils data. Statewide tiles consist of soil survey areas needed to provide full coverage for a given State. In order to create a true statewide soils layer, some clipping of excess soil survey area gSSURGO data may be required. The new format also includes a national Value Added Look Up (valu) Table that has several new “ready to map” attributes.

Along with these important advantages, the gSSURGO format has a few disadvantages:

- File geodatabases such as gSSURGO are NOT compatible with the NRCS Soil Data Viewer application.
- The file geodatabase format supports a limited subset of the standard query language (SQL) that the Microsoft® Access® database format or Microsoft® SQL Server® uses.
- Unlike vector layers, the geodatabase is unable to store permanent table relates for raster layers.

Obtaining gSSURGO Data

gSSURGO can be obtained as one or more statewide geodatabases or as a CONUS geodatabase via free download from the USDA-NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway (GDG) website located at <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/>.

All current data can also be downloaded from the Geospatial Data Gateway’s Direct Download link. Detailed instructions for downloading data can be found on the next page.

Note: All gSSURGO User Guide example processes shown in figures and screenshots were prepared using ESRI® ArcGIS™ 10.7 software in a Microsoft® Windows® 10 operating system.

Additional information and documentation for gSSURGO data and ArcGIS™ tools for working with the data may be found on the gSSURGO webpage at https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053628.

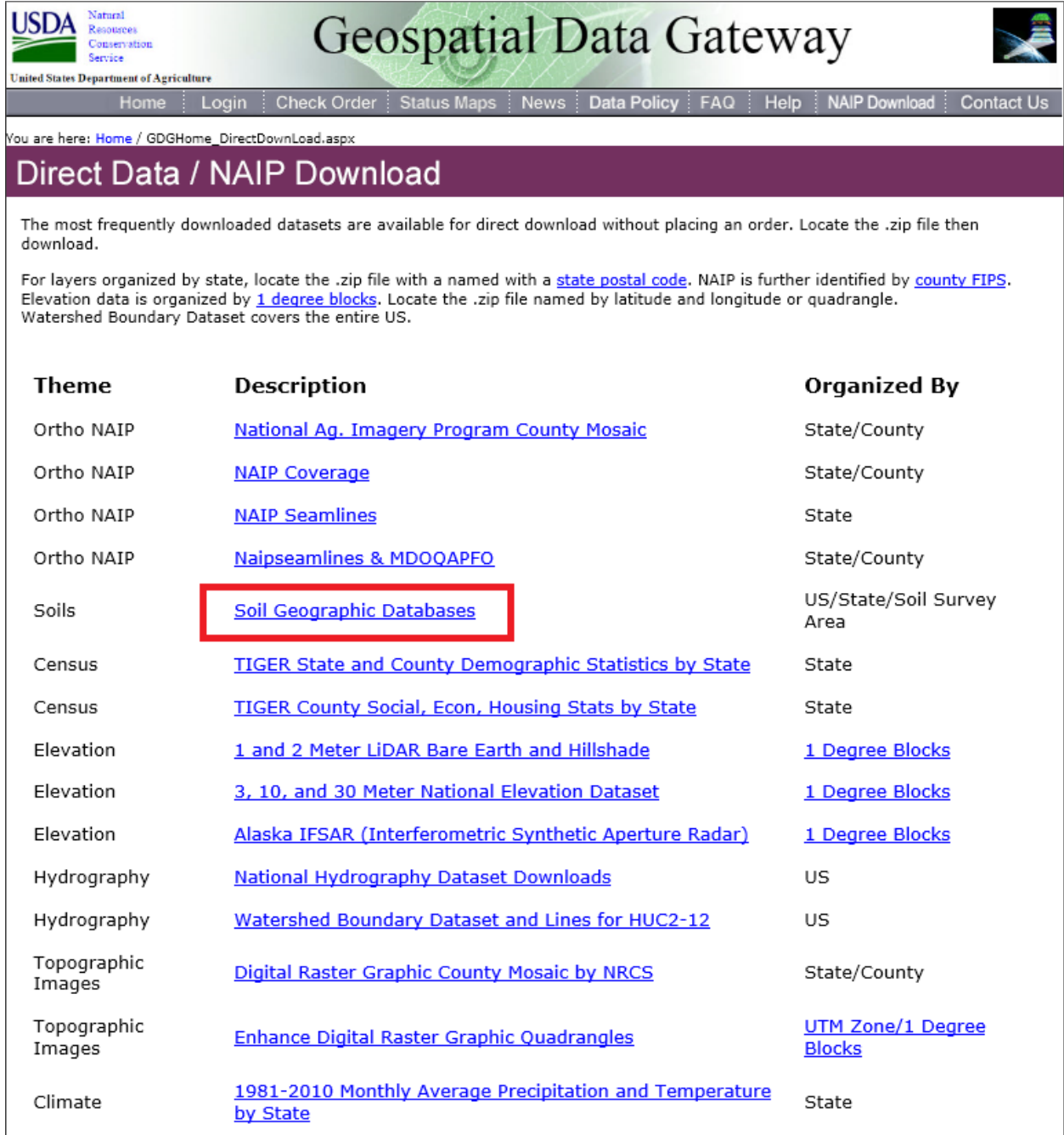
Download Data from the Geospatial Data Gateway

1. Using a web browser, open <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/>.

The screenshot shows the Geospatial Data Gateway (GDG) website. At the top, there is a header with the USDA logo and the text 'Geospatial Data Gateway'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, Login, Check Order, Status Maps, News, Data Policy, FAQ, Help, NAIP Download, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to GDG' and includes a 'System Status' section with a 'Please Note' about Oregon NAIP 2018 data. A 'GET DATA' button is prominently displayed. Below this, there is a 'Please Note' about bulk orders and a link to download SSURGO2.2 datasets. A 'I Want To...' dropdown menu is shown with 'Direct Data Download' selected and highlighted with a red box. The page also features a large image of a rock arch over the ocean and a footer with the text 'the one stop source for environmental and natural resource data'.

2. Click the **Direct Data Download** link.

- On the Gateway Order by State web page, select the desired state from the choice list.



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Geospatial Data Gateway

Home | Login | Check Order | Status Maps | News | Data Policy | FAQ | Help | NAIP Download | Contact Us

You are here: [Home](#) / [GDGHome_DirectDownload.aspx](#)

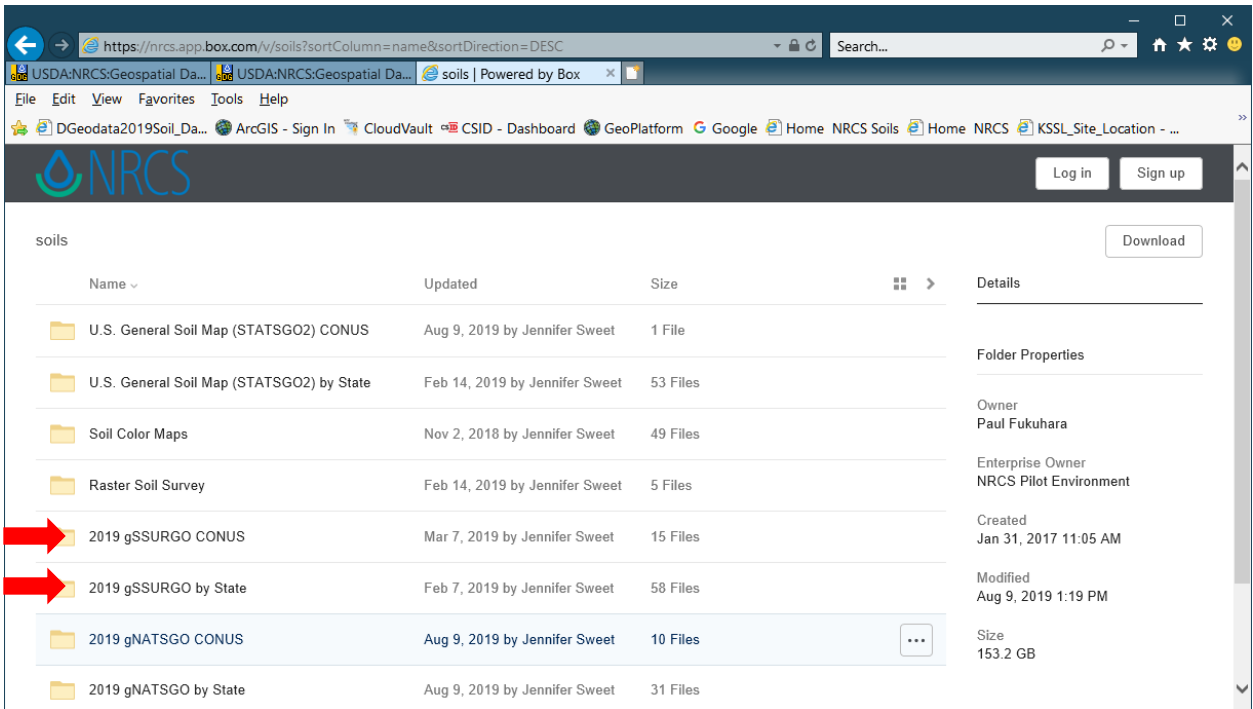
Direct Data / NAIP Download

The most frequently downloaded datasets are available for direct download without placing an order. Locate the .zip file then download.

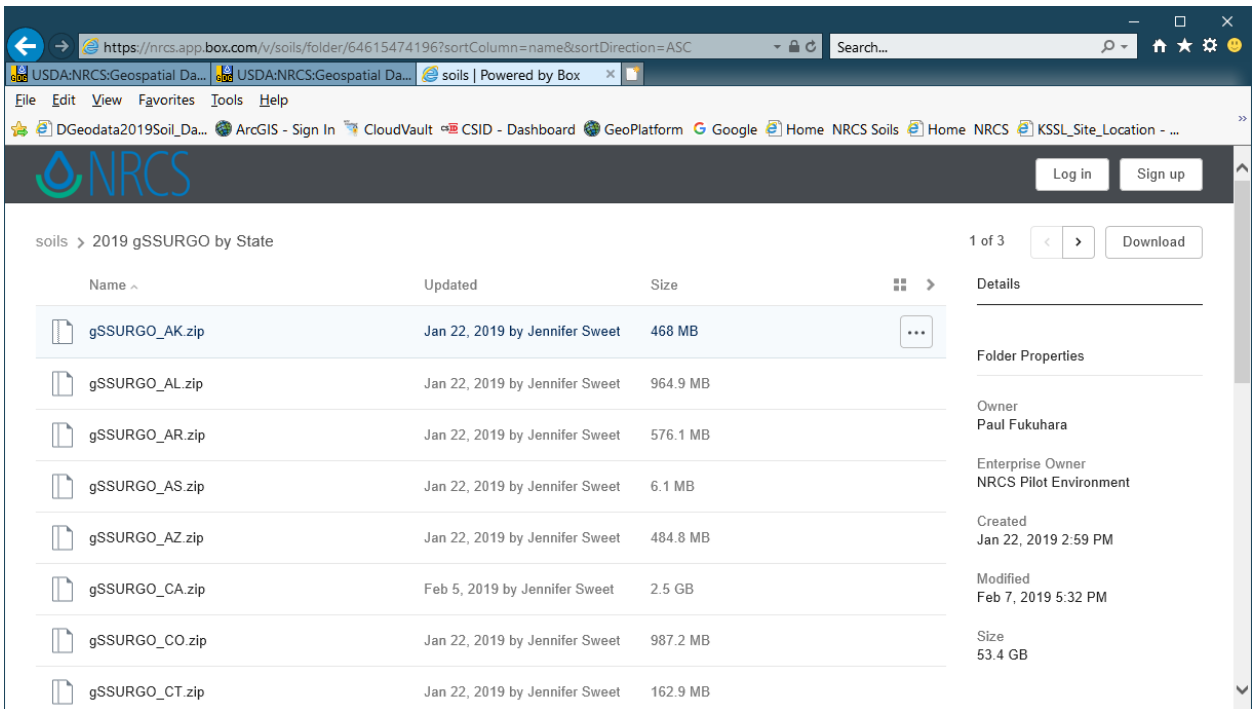
For layers organized by state, locate the .zip file with a named with a [state postal code](#). NAIP is further identified by [county FIPS](#). Elevation data is organized by [1 degree blocks](#). Locate the .zip file named by latitude and longitude or quadrangle. Watershed Boundary Dataset covers the entire US.

Theme	Description	Organized By
Ortho NAIP	National Ag. Imagery Program County Mosaic	State/County
Ortho NAIP	NAIP Coverage	State/County
Ortho NAIP	NAIP Seamlines	State
Ortho NAIP	Naipseamlines & MDOQAPFO	State/County
Soils	Soil Geographic Databases	US/State/Soil Survey Area
Census	TIGER State and County Demographic Statistics by State	State
Census	TIGER County Social, Econ, Housing Stats by State	State
Elevation	1 and 2 Meter LiDAR Bare Earth and Hillshade	1 Degree Blocks
Elevation	3, 10, and 30 Meter National Elevation Dataset	1 Degree Blocks
Elevation	Alaska IFSAR (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar)	1 Degree Blocks
Hydrography	National Hydrography Dataset Downloads	US
Hydrography	Watershed Boundary Dataset and Lines for HUC2-12	US
Topographic Images	Digital Raster Graphic County Mosaic by NRCS	State/County
Topographic Images	Enhance Digital Raster Graphic Quadrangles	UTM Zone/1 Degree Blocks
Climate	1981-2010 Monthly Average Precipitation and Temperature by State	State

4. Click on **Soil Geographic Databases..**



5. Click on **....gSSURGO by State** or **....gSSURGO CONUS**



How to Verify SSURGO and gSSURGO Data Creation Dates

There are several ways to compare the date of the soils data in gSSURGO with the date of SSURGO r data that is currently available on Web Soil Survey:

1. View the Web Soil Survey *Download Soils Data* page.

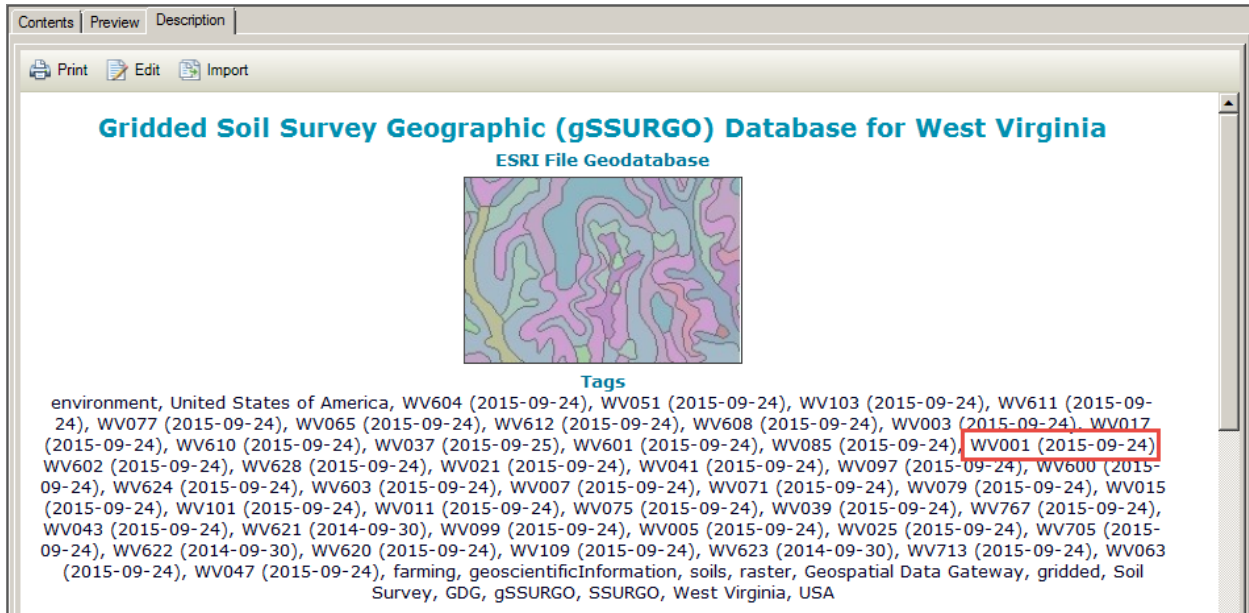
Select the *Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)*. A list shows all the data for a state.

The screenshot shows the 'Web Soil Survey' interface. The 'Download Soils Data' button is selected. The 'Your AOI (SSURGO)' section is set to 'Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)'. Under 'General Information', the download contents are listed as 'Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database (if selected), and FGDC metadata'. The 'Options' section shows 'State' set to 'West Virginia'. Below this is a table of download links for various survey areas. The table has columns for Name, Area Symbol, Data Availability, Version, Template Database, Download Size, and Download Link. The row for 'Barbour County, West Virginia' is highlighted with a red box, showing its version information: 'Survey Area: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015; Tabular: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015; Spatial: Version 4, Sep 24, 2015'.

Name	Area Symbol	Data Availability	Version	Template Database	Download Size	Download Link
Barbour County, West Virginia	WV001	Tabular and Spatial, complete	Survey Area: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015 Tabular: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015 Spatial: Version 4, Sep 24, 2015	soildb_WV_2003 Access 2003 Version 36	16.6 MB	wss_SSA_WV001_soildb_WV_2003_[2015-09-24].zip

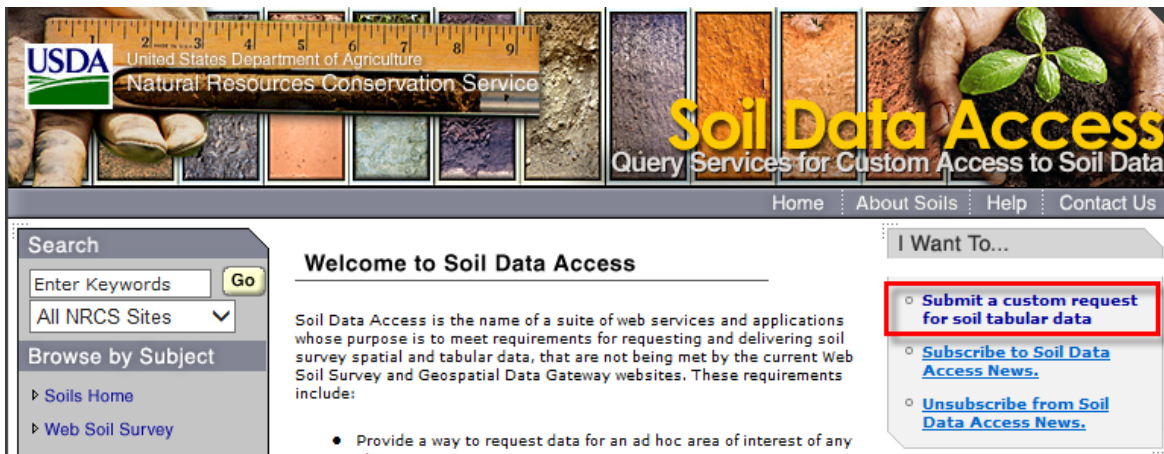
The individual survey dates from Web Soil Survey can be compared with the gSSURGO metadata. See following example shown in ArcCatalog. For this comparison, the date of the WV001 SSURGO data is “Sep 24, 2015” and the date of the WV001 gSSURGO data is “2015-9-24.” The same data exists in both SSURGO and gSSURGO.

2. Open ArcCatalog and view the description for gSSURGO.



Query the Soil Data Access service at <https://sdmdataaccess.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

3. Select the option **Submit a custom request for soil tabular data**.



4. Input the following SQL query.

```
SELECT AREASYMBOL, AREANAME, CONVERT(varchar(10), [SAVEREST], 126) AS SAVEREST
FROM SASTATUSMAP WHERE AREASYMBOL LIKE 'WV%' ORDER BY AREASYMBOL
```

Select the time frame and input. Click the **Submit Query** button.

Submit your own SQL or SQL Data Shaping query to retrieve data from the Soil Data Mart. You can choose to view the results of the query immediately or, for larger volumes of data, you can choose to submit the query to be queued and run in background. Information about the queries that may be run, including rules and sample queries, can be found on the [Query Help](#) page.

If you choose to view the results immediately, they will be displayed in a separate browser window. **In order to view the results, popup blocking must be disabled.** The SDMTabularService.RunQuery web method is used to run the query, therefore this is a good place to test any queries that you would like to use with that web method. Further information is available on the [Web Service Help](#) page.

If you choose to submit the query to be queued and run in background, the results will be packaged either one query result set per text file if the Text option was selected or into a single XML file if the XML option was selected, with all files then placed in a WinZip® archive (see the Downloads section of the [Help](#) page if you need more information about archives). You will be notified via e-mail when the results are ready to be downloaded, and that e-mail will include an FTP link for retrieving the data you requested.

For immediate queries, the timeout is 30 seconds and no more than 10,000 records can be returned to a browser. Immediate requests that can complete within 30 seconds but return more than 10,000 records must be submitted as a queued request. For queued queries, the timeout is 10 minutes and there is no enforced limit to the number of records that can be returned.

Please enter your SQL query:

```
SELECT AREASYMBOL, AREANAME, CONVERT(varchar(10), [SAVEREST], 126) AS SAVEREST FROM SASTATUSMAP WHERE AREASYMBOL LIKE 'WV%' ORDER BY AREASYMBOL
```

Please select the time frame and format in which you would like to see the results:

Immediate / XML (same format returned in the SDMTabularService.RunQuery web method response)

Immediate / HTML (results displayed in tables for easier viewing)

Queued / XML

Queued / Text

First row contains column names

Field Delimiter:

Text Delimiter:

Please enter your e-mail address:

Please confirm your e-mail address:

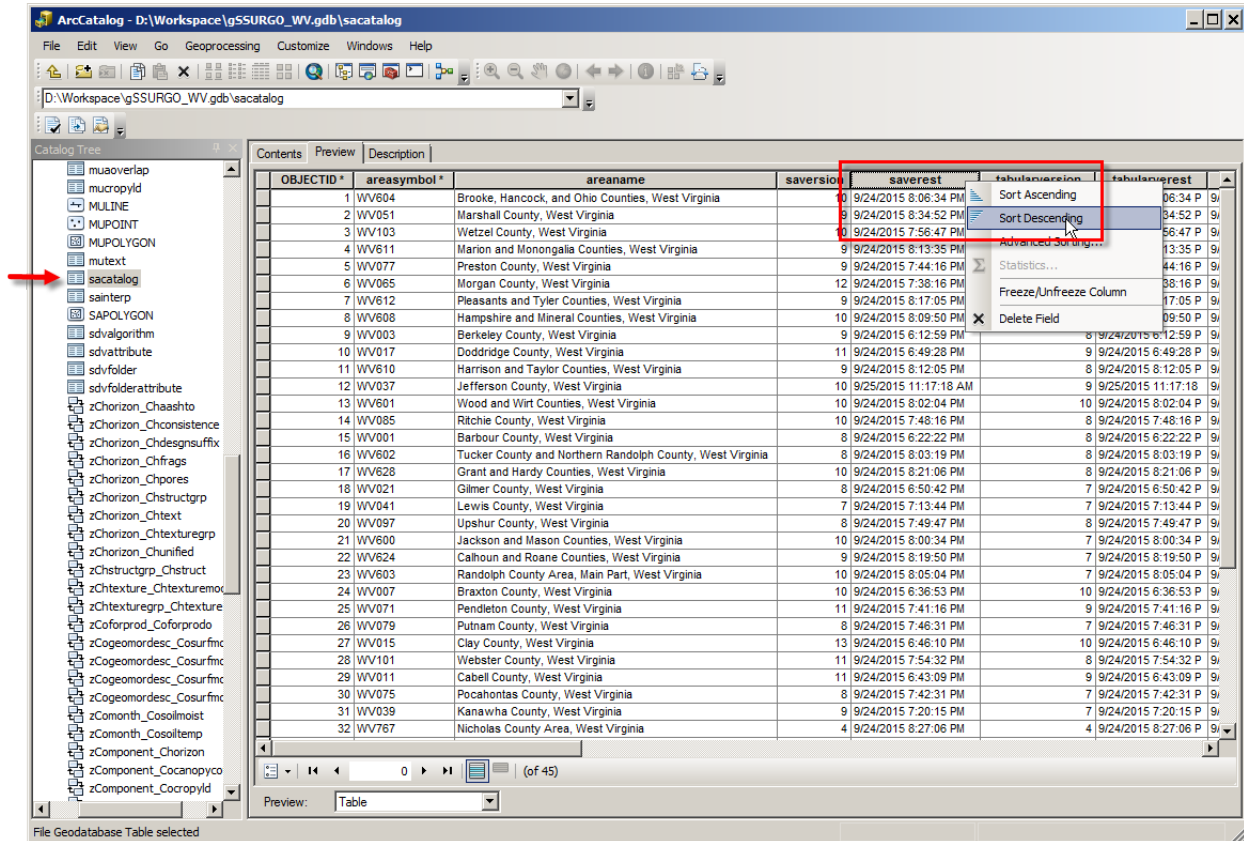
If the e-mail account entered above is protected by spam blocking software, you will need to authorize e-mail from SoilDataAccess@nrcs.usda.gov in order to receive e-mail notification once your query has been processed.

Result

AREASYMBOL	AREANAME	SAVEREST
WV001	Barbour County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV003	Berkeley County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV005	Boone County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV007	Braxton County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV011	Cabell County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV015	Clay County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV017	Doddridge County, West Virginia	2015-09-24
WV021	Gilmer County, West Virginia	2015-09-24

Determine when east survey area version was established.

- In ArcCatalog, open the *sacatalog* table in the gSSURGO database and sort on the *saverest* column in descending order to find the newest data.



Result

OBJECTID*	areasymbol*	areaname	saversion	saverest	tabularversion	tabularverest
12	WV037	Jefferson County, West Virginia	10	9/25/2015 11:17:18 AM	9	9/25/2015 11:17:18 9/
2	WV051	Marshall County, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:34:52 PM	9	9/24/2015 8:34:52 P 9/
32	WV767	Nicholas County Area, West Virginia	4	9/24/2015 8:27:06 PM	4	9/24/2015 8:27:06 P 9/
43	WV713	Mercer and Summers Counties Area, West Virginia	4	9/24/2015 8:25:36 PM	4	9/24/2015 8:25:36 P 9/
38	WV705	Fayette and Raleigh Counties Area, West Virginia	8	9/24/2015 8:24:21 PM	7	9/24/2015 8:24:21 P 9/
17	WV628	Grant and Hardy Counties, West Virginia	10	9/24/2015 8:21:06 PM	8	9/24/2015 8:21:06 P 9/
22	WV624	Calhoun and Roane Counties, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:19:50 PM	7	9/24/2015 8:19:50 P 9/
40	WV620	Logan and Mingo Counties, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:18:20 PM	8	9/24/2015 8:18:20 P 9/
7	WV612	Pleasants and Tyler Counties, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:17:05 PM	7	9/24/2015 8:17:05 P 9/
4	WV611	Marion and Monongalia Counties, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:13:35 PM	9	9/24/2015 8:13:35 P 9/
11	WV610	Harrison and Taylor Counties, West Virginia	9	9/24/2015 8:12:05 PM	8	9/24/2015 8:12:05 P 9/
8	WV608	Hampshire and Mineral Counties, West Virginia	10	9/24/2015 8:09:50 PM	9	9/24/2015 8:09:50 P 9/
1	WV604	Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio Counties, West Virginia	10	9/24/2015 8:06:34 PM	10	9/24/2015 8:06:34 P 9/
23	WV603	Randolph County Area, Main Part, West Virginia	10	9/24/2015 8:05:04 PM	7	9/24/2015 8:05:04 P 9/
16	WV602	Tucker County and Northern Randolph County, West Virginia	8	9/24/2015 8:03:19 PM	8	9/24/2015 8:03:19 P 9/

Note that the dates in ArcCatalog and in Web Soils Survey are the same.

ArcCatalog

OBJECTID *	areasyml * *	areaname	saversion	saverest	tabularversion	tabularverest
15	WV001	Barbour County, West Virginia	8	9/24/2015 6:22:22 PM	8	9/24/2015 6:22:22 P
9	WV003	Berkeley County, West Virginia	8	9/24/2015 6:12:59 PM	8	9/24/2015 6:12:59 P
36	WV005	Boone County, West Virginia	7	9/24/2015 6:31:53 PM	7	9/24/2015 6:31:53 P
24	WV007	Braxton County, West Virginia	10	9/24/2015 6:36:53 PM	10	9/24/2015 6:36:53 P
20	WV011	Cassell County, West Virginia	11	9/24/2015 6:43:00 PM	11	9/24/2015 6:43:00 P

Web Soil Survey

Name	Area Symbol	Data Availability	Version	Template Database	Download Size	Download Link
Barbour County, West Virginia	WV001	Tabular and Spatial, complete	Survey Area: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015 Tabular: Version 8, Sep 24, 2015 Spatial: Version 4, Sep 24, 2015	soildb_WV_2003 Access 2003 Version 36	16.6 MB	wss_SSA_WV001_soildb_WV_2003_[2015-09-24].zip

Raster Data Defined

Unlike feature layers which are made up of points, lines, or polygons, raster data is a cell-based matrix organized into rows and columns. Raster data typically possess a uniform cell size along the X and Y axes. Each cell represents a specific value (Figure 1). In the gSSURGO raster, cell values are represented by integer values, which in turn relate to the MUKEY (map unit key) for a soil map unit. Along with the original cell value, the attribute table also contains a MUKEY column.

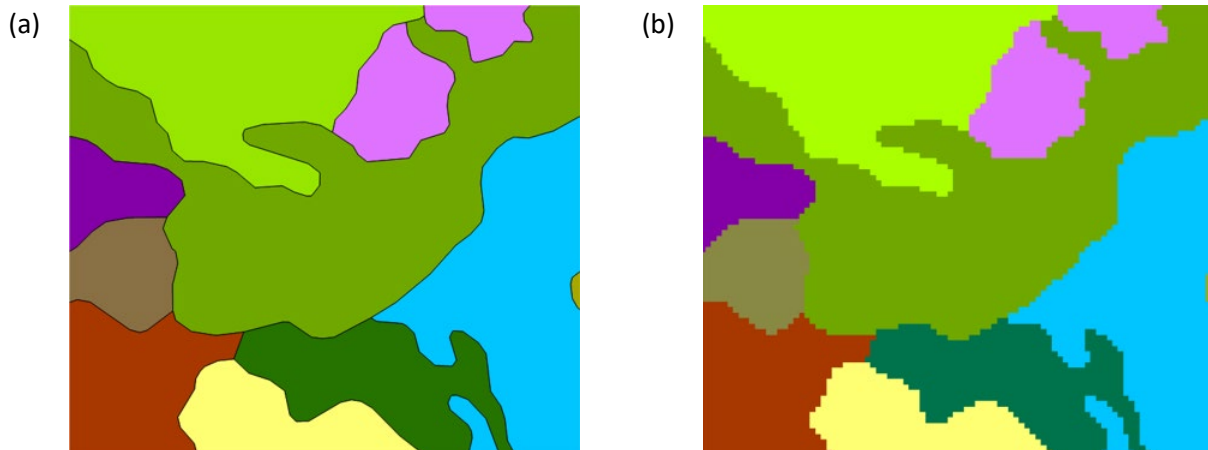


Figure 1. —(a) An example of the traditional vector-based SSURGO map unit polygon format at 1:6,000 map scale; (b) the corresponding new raster-based Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) 10-meter map unit format.

Raster Format Advantages

The raster format offers significant advantages over the traditional polygon format when creating maps or performing analyses on a national, statewide, watershed, or regional basis. Map display time and geoprocessing overlay operations are enhanced 15 or 20 times. In addition, many other physical layers used in conjunction with soils data by modelers are commonly in raster format. Examples include land cover, land use, elevation, slope, and climate. Traditionally, raster was not the preferred format due to greater storage requirements. The availability of increased hard drive capacity has minimized this issue.

Raster Specifications

MapunitRaster_10m is the name of the standard file geodatabase raster contained within the state-tiled gSSURGO databases. For CONUS only a 30-meter raster was created due to size constraints. It was created by converting the MUPOLYGON feature class to raster format using an Albers Equal Area projection. In order to facilitate analysis based upon areal calculations, a similar Albers Equal Area Conic coordinate system (meters) was selected for each geodatabase. Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the lower 48 states share in common the USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic USGS version coordinate system with a horizontal datum of NAD 1983. Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, and the Pacific Islands Area each use a different variation of Albers Equal Area Conic coordinate system and a horizontal datum of WGS 1984.

During the conversion process, the output raster cell size is set to 10 meters and snapped to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Database (NLCD 2006) 30-meter raster. This resolution was chosen to maintain the shape and extent of the original polygons without sacrificing display performance.

This resolution also enhances alignment to other raster layers such as the USDA National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) Cropland Data Layer (CDL). The example in Figure 1(b) exhibits moderate pixilation when compared to the vector in Figure 1(a) because it is being displayed at three times the original digitizing map scale (for illustrative purposes).

Associated Tables in the gSSURGO Database

A complete description of the tables and their relationships is included on the [SSURGO webpage](#). Some of the commonly used tables are described below. Specific information is located in the SSURGO Tables and Columns Report document found on the [SSURGO Structural Metadata and Documentation webpage](#).

Mapunit	Includes soil map unit name and prime farmland designation. Uses MUKEY as the join field with spatial data.
Muaggatt	Includes common soil interpretations for map units. Uses MUKEY as the join field with spatial data.
Component	Includes interpretations and properties for components of map units. Use of this table requires a relate since there are several records in this table for each single MUKEY in the raster data.
Chorizon	Includes data by horizon for components. Use of this table requires a relate since there are several records in this table for each single MUKEY in the raster data.

Value Added Look Up (Valu1) Table

The Value Added Look Up Table (Valu1) is designed to facilitate thematic mapping for several important soil properties and interpretations. Similar to the muagatt table, the Valu1 table is a compilation of 58 pre-summarized or "ready to map" attributes including:

- Soil organic carbon
- Available water storage
- Crop productivity indices
- Crop root zone depths
- Available water storage within crop root zone depths
- Drought-vulnerable soil landscapes
- Potential wetland soil landscapes

Previous versions of this table were national in extent, and could be used in conjunction with any gSSURGO product of the same vintage. As of FY2017, the table is now part of the gSSURGO database and will only contain data for those survey areas in the geodatabase. Related metadata values for themes are included (Figure 2). Table level metadata for specific column definitions are available in the Appendix.

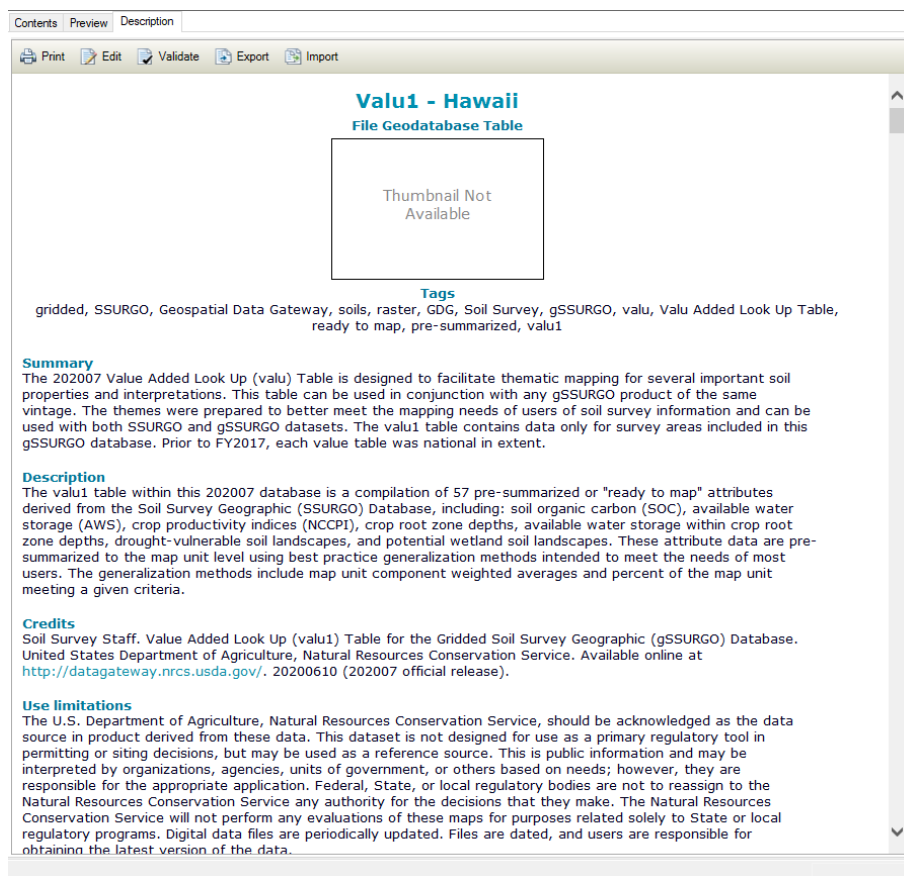


Figure 2.—Screenshot of Valu1 table metadata shown in ArcCatalog™.

These attribute data are pre-summarized to the map unit level using best practice generalization methods intended to meet the needs of most users. The generalization methods include map unit component weighted averages and percent of the map unit meeting a given criteria. These themes

were prepared to better meet the mapping needs of users of soil survey information and can be used with both SSURGO and gSSURGO datasets. The Valu1 table contains data for all areas where SSURGO coverage exists.

Please note that some available water storage values in the Valu1 table differ from similar calculations viewed in Web Soil Survey. These differences are due to the choice of method used to summarize horizon and component level data. Columns in the Valu1 table for available water storage and soil organic carbon were created using strict rules for excluding map unit or component records with missing horizon information or with logical inconsistencies in component percent or horizon depth. Please review the valu table metadata for greater detail about the valu table summary methods.

Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)

The map unit average soil organic carbon values are given in units of grams carbon per square meter for 11 standard layer or zone depths. Table column names begin with “soc.” The average thickness of soil map unit component horizons used in these layer/zone calculations is also included. The standard layers include the following depth ranges:

- 0-5cm
- 5-20cm
- 20-50cm
- 50-100cm
- 100-150cm
- 150-150+cm (maximum reported soil depth)

The standard zones include:

- 0-5cm (also a standard layer)
- 0-20cm
- 0-30cm
- 0-100cm
- 0-150cm
- 0-150+cm (full reported soil depth)

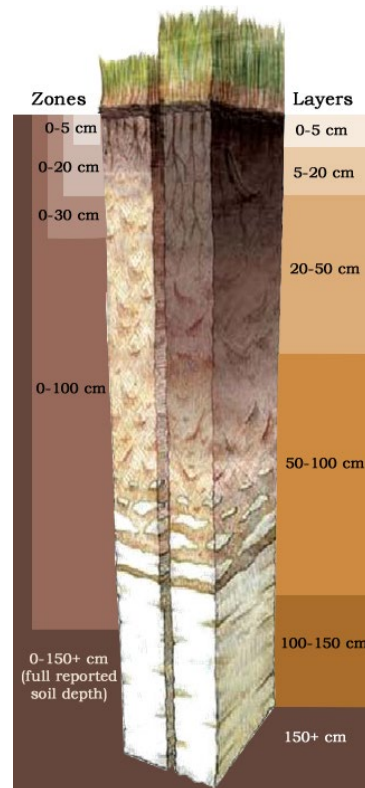


Figure 4.—by Alfred Hartemink

Available Water Storage (AWS)

The map unit average available water storage values are given in units of millimeters for 11 standard layer or zone depths. Table column names begin with “aws.” The average thickness of soil map unit component horizons used in these layer/zone calculations is also included. See the information above on soil organic carbon for a list of standard layers and zones.

National Commodity Crop Productivity Index (NCCPI)

The map unit average National Commodity Crop Productivity Index values are provided for major earthy components. (Low index values indicate low productivity, and high index values indicate high productivity.) Table column names begin with “nccpi.” NCCPI values are included for corn/soybeans, small grains, and cotton crops. Of these crops, the highest overall NCCPI value is also identified. Earthy components are those soil series or higher level taxa components that can support crop growth. Major components are those soil components for which the MAJCOMPFLAG is “Yes” in the SSURGO component table. A map unit percent composition for earthy major components is provided (Dobos, Sinclair, Jr., and Robotham, 2012).

Crop Root Zone Depths

The map unit average root zone depth values for commodity crops are given in centimeters for major earthy components. Criteria for root-limiting soil depth include the presence of:

- Hard bedrock
- Soft bedrock
- A fragipan
- A duripan
- Sulfuric material
- A dense layer
- A layer having a pH less than 3.5
- A layer having an electrical conductivity greater than 12 decisiemens (dS) per meter within the component soil profile

If no root-restricting zone is identified, a depth of 150 centimeters is used to approximate the root zone depth (Dobos, Sinclair, Jr., and Robotham, 2012).

Available Water Storage within Crop Root Zone Depths

The value for map unit average available water storage within the root zone depth for major earthy components is given in millimeters. Table column is named “rootznaws.”

Drought-Vulnerable Soil Landscapes

In the Drought-vulnerable soil landscapes column, map units are identified as either drought vulnerable (1) or not drought vulnerable (0). Drought-vulnerable soil landscape map units have 152 millimeters (6 inches) or less root zone available water storage for major components. Table column is named “droughty.”

Potential Wetland Soil Landscapes

The potential wetland soil landscapes (PWSL version 1) information is given as the percentage of the map unit (all components) that meet the criteria for a potential wetland soil landscape. Table column is named “pws1pomu.” Where water was determined to account for 80 percent or more of a map unit, a value of 999 was used to indicate a water body. This identifies a general water body class for mapping.

The map unit sum of the component percentage representative values is also provided as metadata.


For all columns in the Valu1 table, “NULL” is used where data are incomplete or not available.

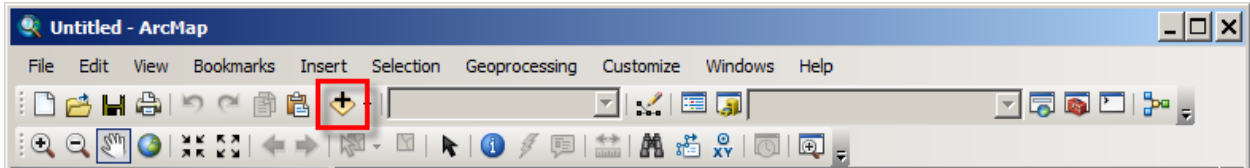
The Valu1 table can be used to map 58 attributes. See examples in the following sections.

Working with the Raster Soils Layer (MapunitRaster_10m) in ArcMap™

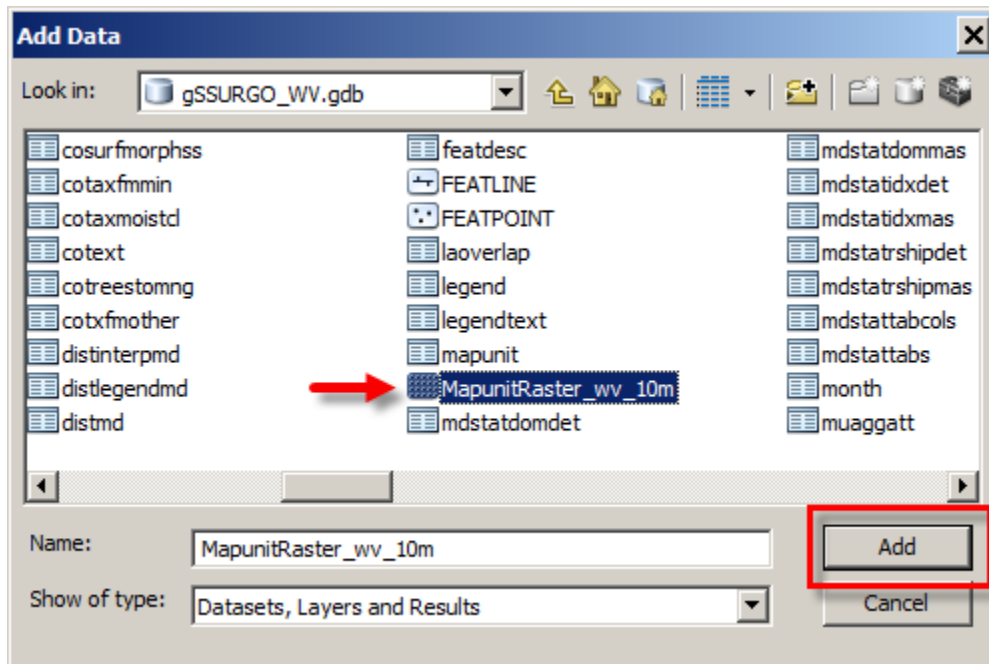
Joining gSSURGO Data with the Muaggatt Table Using the MUKEY Field

The following example shows how to join the gSSURGO spatial data to the map unit aggregated attribute (muaggatt) table using the MUKEY field.

1. **Start ArcMap** with a new blank map.
2. On the Standard toolbar, click the **Add Data**  button.



3. From the appropriate file geodatabase (e.g., **gSSURGO_WV.gdb**), select the raster feature class (e.g., **MapunitRaster_10m**), and click the **Add** button.



In Figure 5, it appears that several areas in the south-central part are missing or contain “No Data.” This, however, is not the case. Survey areas occasionally appear blank because the stretched renderer displays these areas as white. This is due to the new MUKEY values that have a much lower range than the rest.

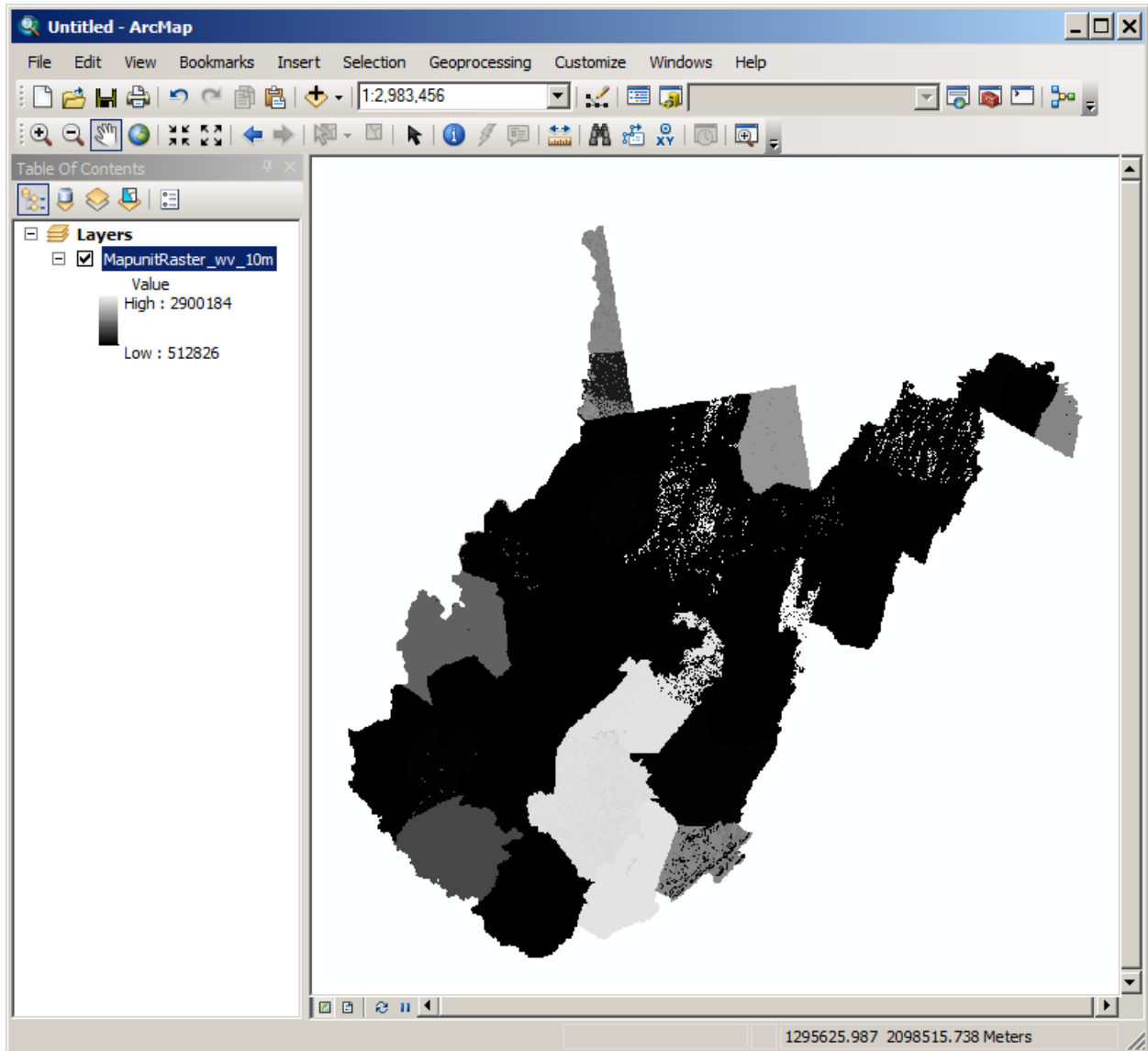

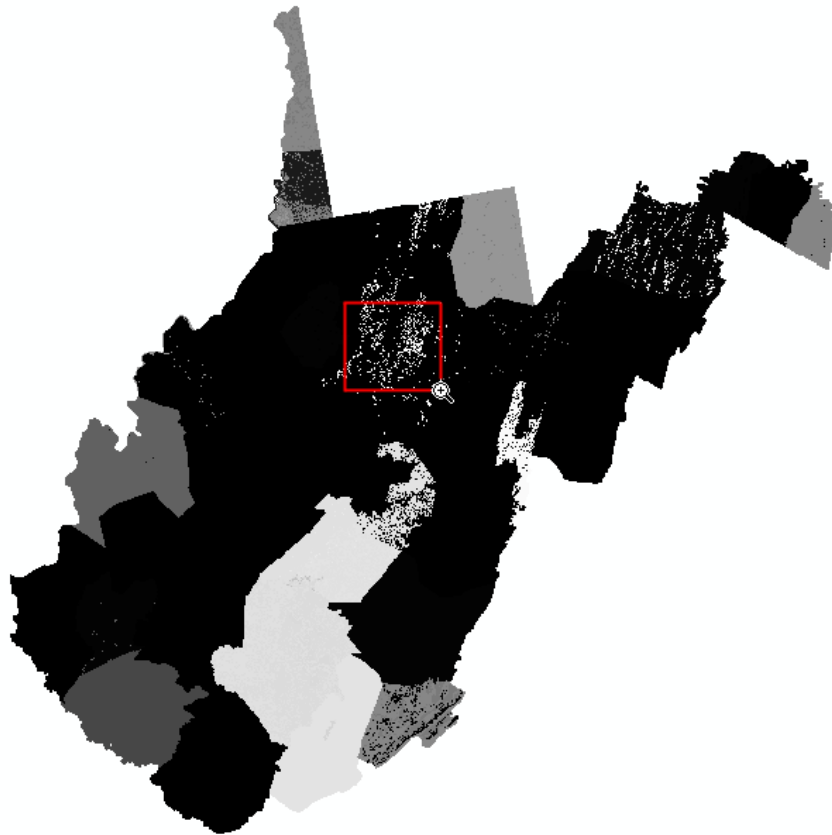


Figure 5.— By default, the raster is symbolized on the Value field using a black to white color ramp.

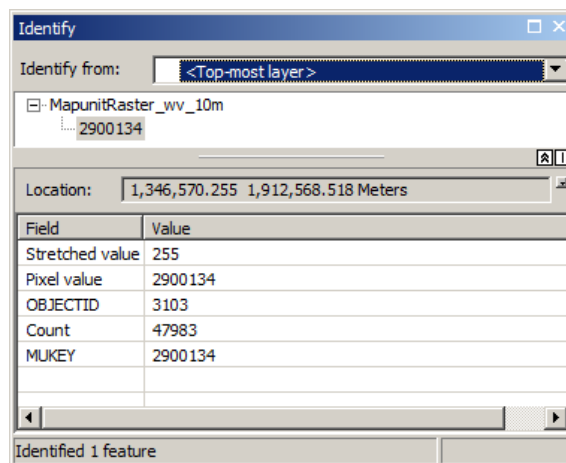
Check to make sure the white areas contain data.

4. Use the Zoom In  tool, located on the Tools toolbar, and zoom to an area that appears to be missing attributes (white).



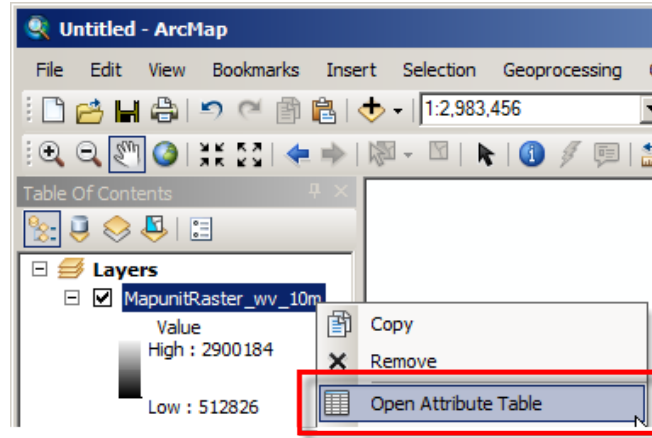
5. Click in a white area with the **Identify**  button located on the Tools toolbar.

The identified area contains data.



Determine if there are any “No Data” areas. If the MUKEY field contains data, the display renders white. Where the field contains “No Data,” spatial data probably does not exist.

- Right-click on the raster feature class (e.g., MapunitRaster-WV_10m) and select **Open Attribute Table**.



The raster attribute table contains three default fields: OBJECTID, Value, and Count.

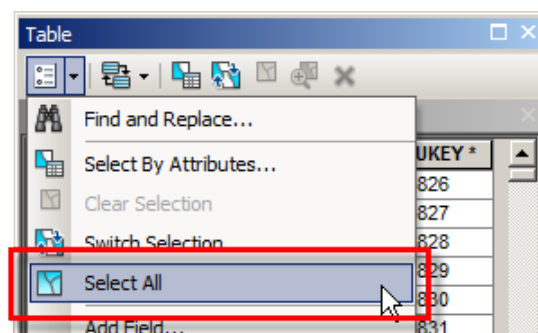
- *OBJECTID* uniquely identifies each row in the table.
- *Value* uniquely lists each cell value contained in the raster.
- *Count* lists the number of cells that contain the cell value.

The MUKEY field will be used to join with other soil attribute tables containing the MUKEY column.

The screenshot shows the 'Table' window for 'MapunitRaster_wv_10m'. The table has four columns: OBJECTID, Value, Count, and MUKEY. The first row is highlighted with a red rectangle. The data in the first row is as follows:

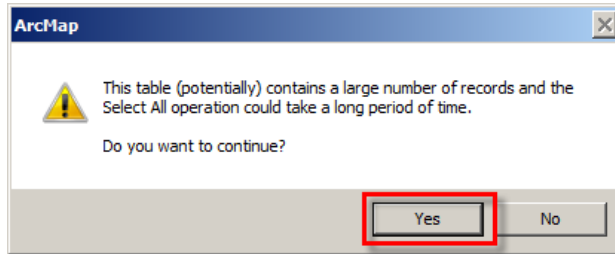
OBJECTID *	Value	Count	MUKEY *
1	512826	6504	512826
2	512827	35744	512827
3	512828	284488	512828
4	512829	977306	512829
5	512830	8778335	512830
6	512831	23530	512831

- In the Table Options drop-down menu click **Select All**.

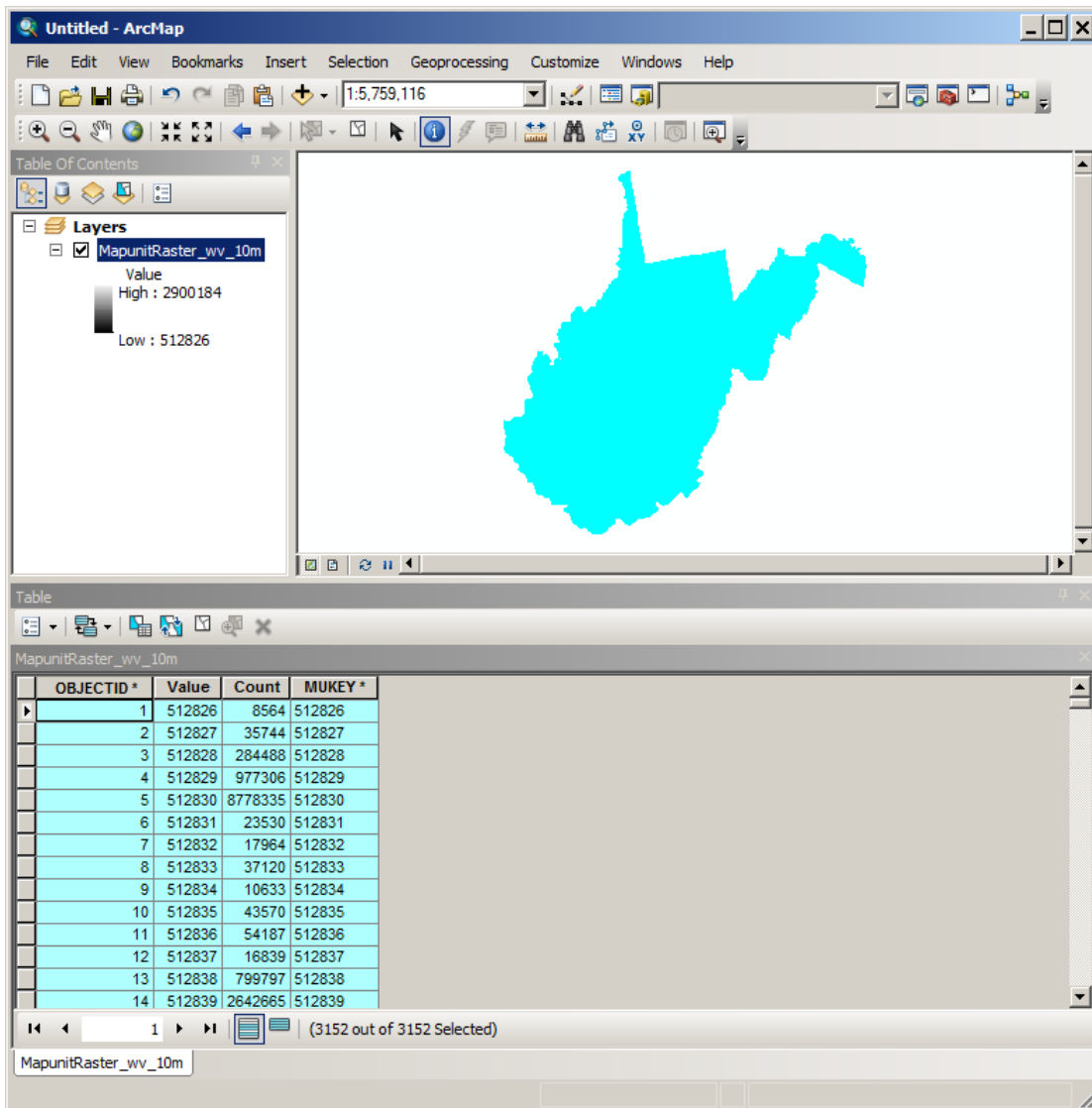


A warning may pop up indicating that the table may contain a large number of records and that the select operation may take significant time.

8. Click **Yes** to continue.

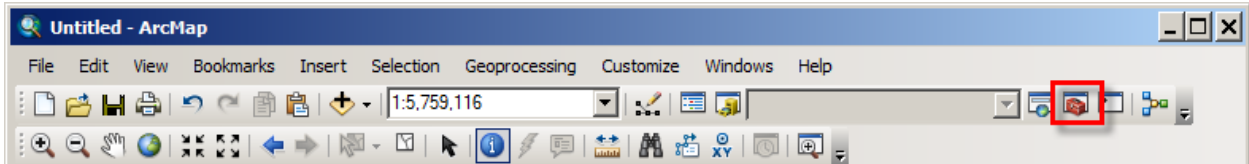


9. Both the ArcMap display and attribute table windows now show all records selected. **Close** the table.

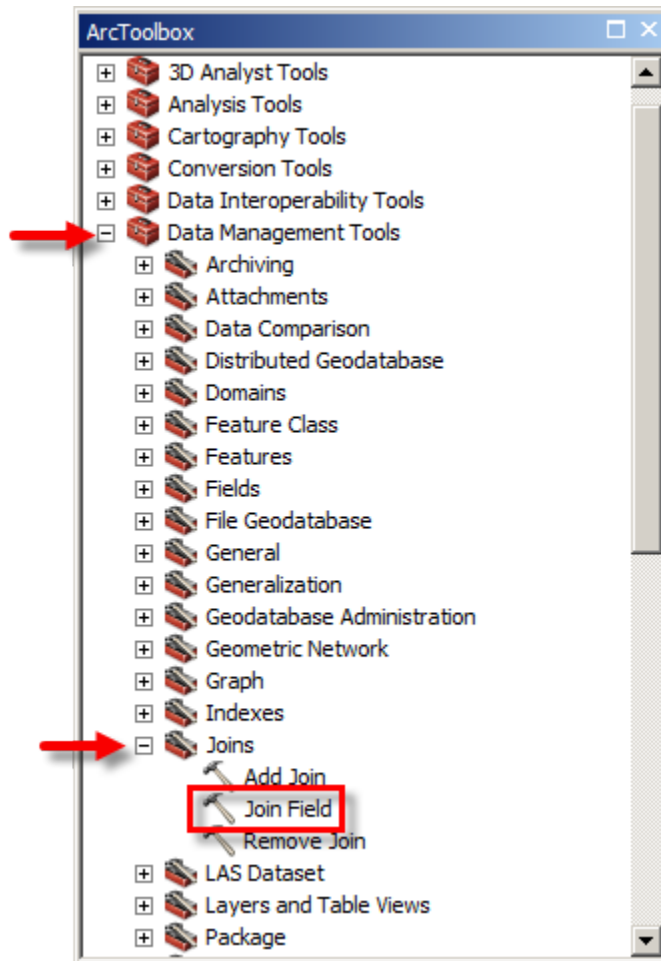


A join is typically established using the **Add Join** tool. This will temporarily append the fields of one table to another with a common attribute, e.g., MUKEY. It may be best to use the **Join Field** tool to permanently add the fields to the table for symbolization purposes. The fields can be dropped later, if necessary.

10. Open **ArcToolbox** located on the Standard toolbar.

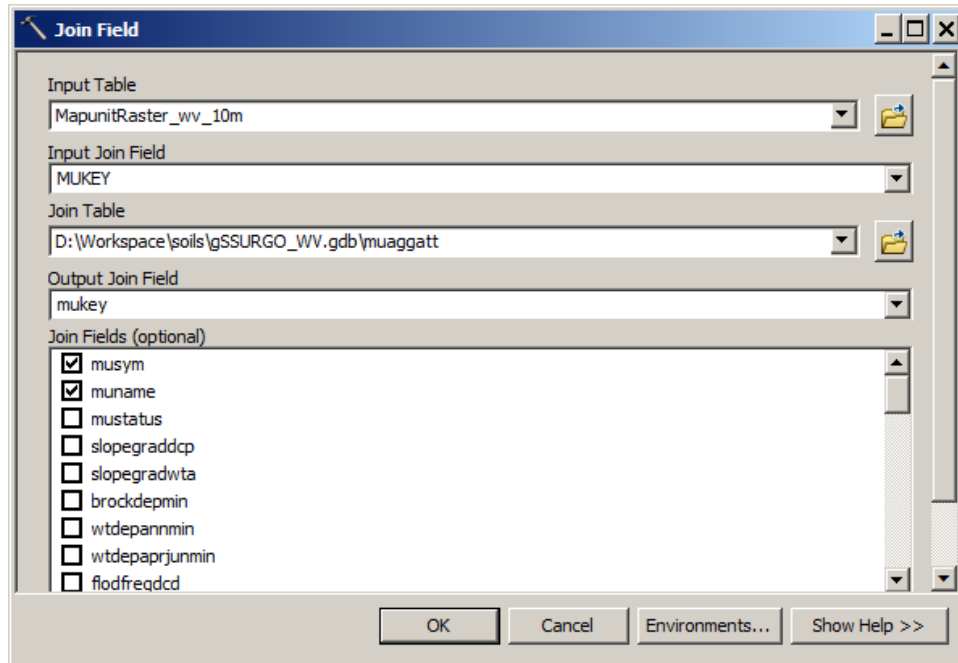


11. In ArcToolbox, expand the **Data Management Tools**, expand the **Joins** tools, and double-click on the **Join Field** tool to open a dialog box.



12. In the Join Field dialog:

- For the Input Table, select **MapunitRaster_10m**.
- For the Input Join Field, select **MUKEY**.
- For the Join Table, browse to **muaggatt**.
- For the Output Join Field, select **mukey**.
- For the Join Fields (optional), check **musym**, **muname**, **aws0150wta**, and **hydrpdcd**.
- Click **OK**.



The attribute table will now contain the additional fields:

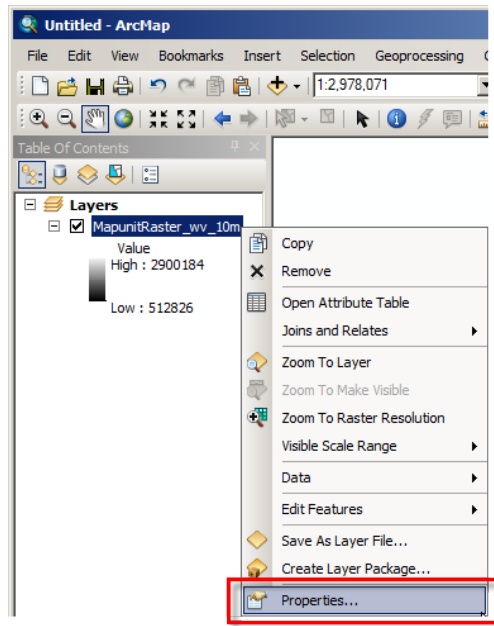
- Mapunit Symbol (**musym**)
- Mapunit Name (**muname**)
- Available Water Storage 0-150 cm – Weighted Average (**aws0150wta**)
- Hydrologic Group – Dominant Conditions (**hydrpdcd**).

TIP: If the attribute table does not display the additional columns after processing is complete, exit and restart ArcMap™. Add the raster and open the attribute table. The additional columns will appear.

OBJECTID	Value	Count	MUKEY	Mapunit Symbol	Mapunit Name	Available Water Storage 0-150 cm - Weighted Average	Hydrologic Group - Dominant Conditions
1	512826	8564	512826	AgB	Allegheny loam, shale substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes	18.93	C
2	512827	35744	512827	AgC	Allegheny loam, shale substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes	18.93	C
3	512828	284488	512828	CDD	Clymer-Dekalb complex, moderately steep	10.45	B
4	512829	977306	512829	CDE	Clymer-Dekalb complex, steep	10.3	B
5	512830	8778335	512830	CDF	Clymer-Dekalb complex, very steep	9.9	B
6	512831	23530	512831	CaC	Clymer loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	12.72	B
7	512832	17964	512832	CoB	Coolville silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes	21.73	C/D
8	512833	37120	512833	CoC	Coolville silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes	21.73	C/D
9	512834	10633	512834	Crc3	Coolville silty clay loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded	21.73	C/D
10	512835	43570	512835	Ct	Conaco loam	24	C

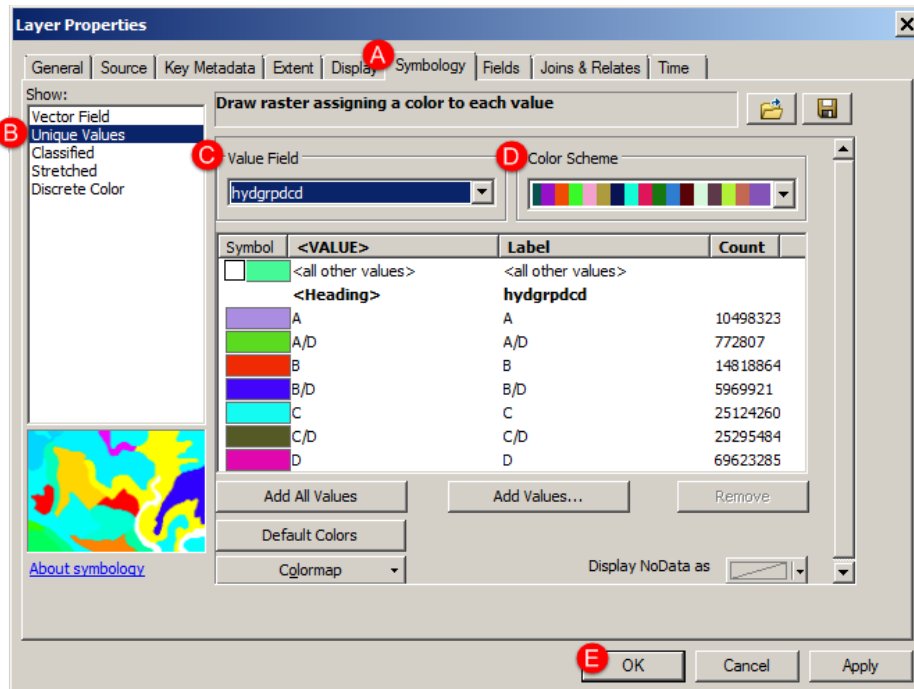
Symbolize the data based on the entries for Hydrologic Group – Dominant Conditions.

13. Right click on the raster layer and click **Properties**.

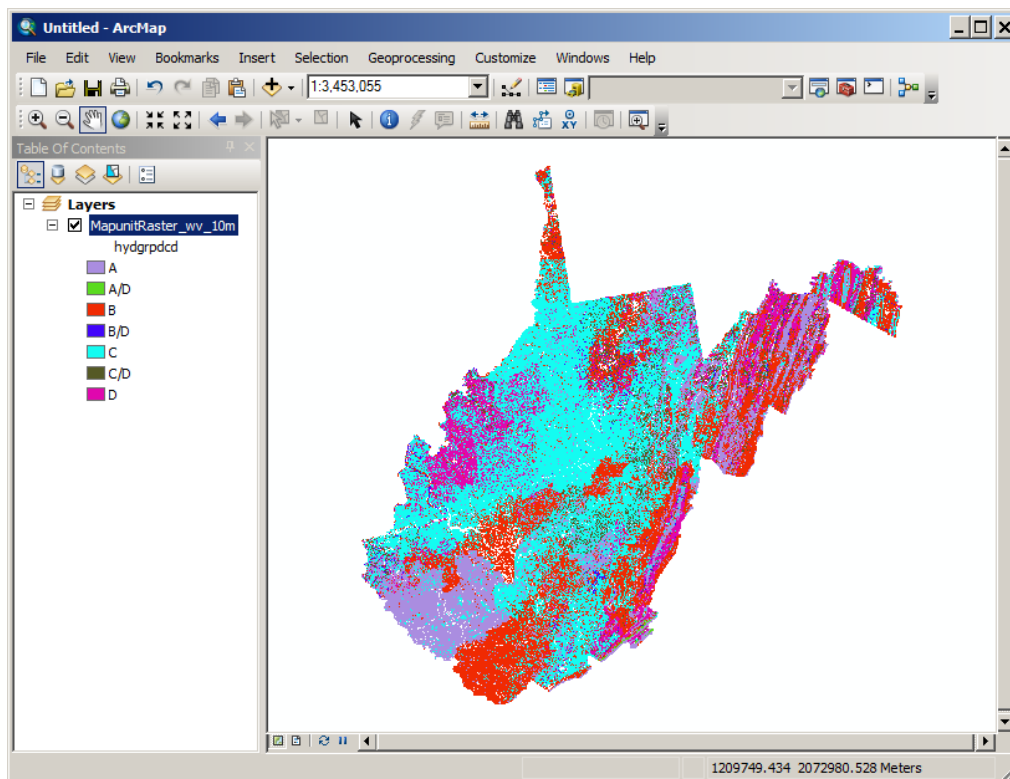


14. In the Layer Properties dialog:

- A. Select the **Symbology** tab in the **Layer Properties** dialog box.
- B. In the Show group, select **Unique Values**.
- C. From the Value Field drop-down menu, select **hydrpdcd**.
- D. Choose a color palette from the **Color Scheme**.
- E. Click **OK**.

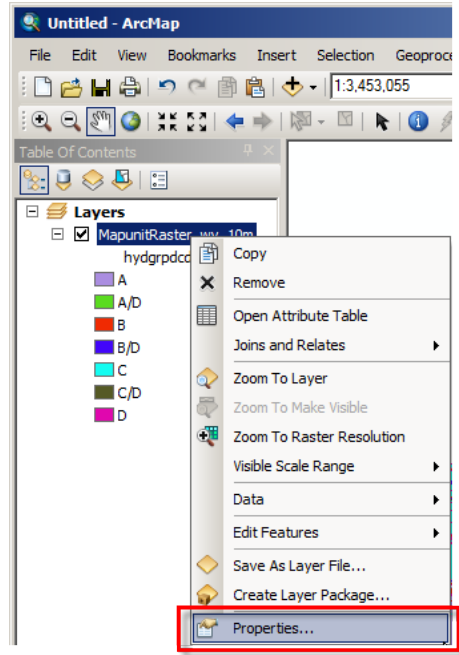


The dominant condition for the map unit is rendered for Hydrologic Group.

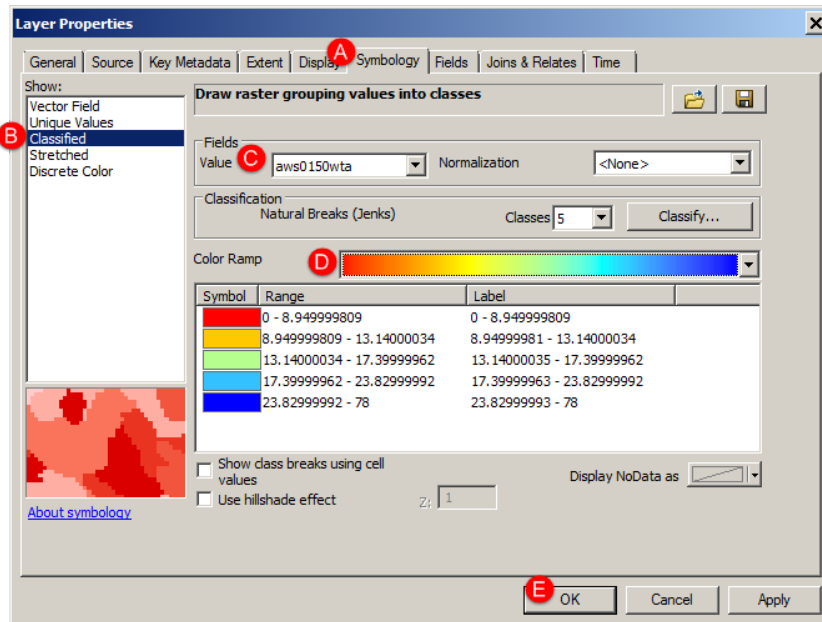


Symbolize the data based on the available water storage

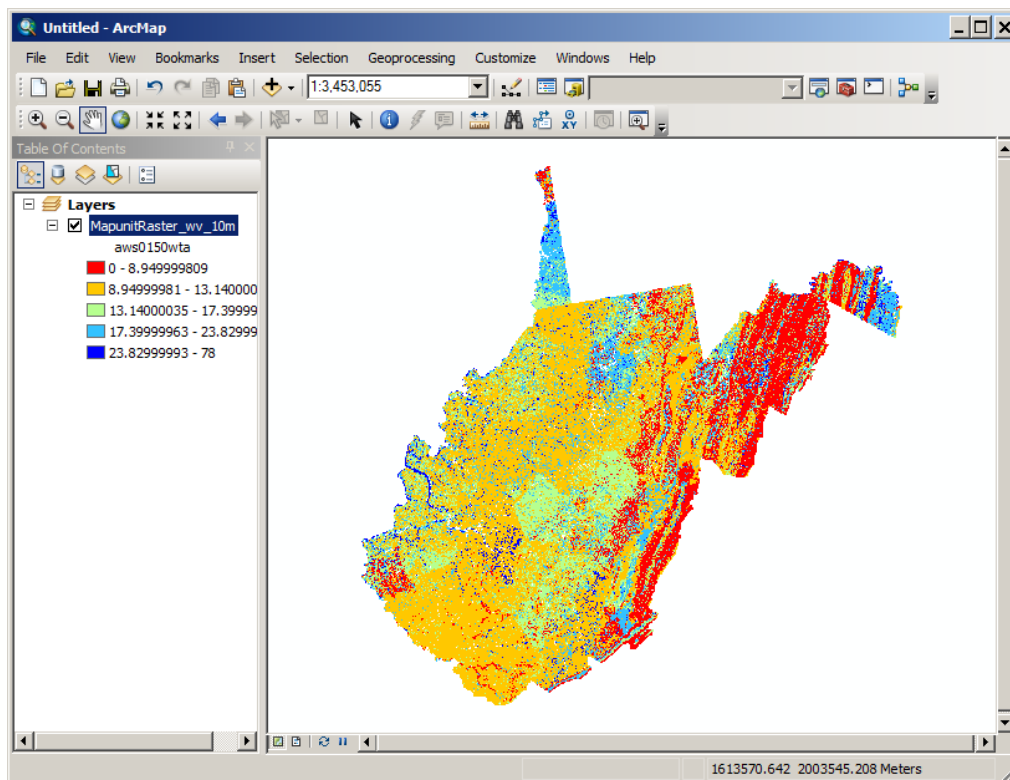
15. Right click on the raster layer and click **Properties**.



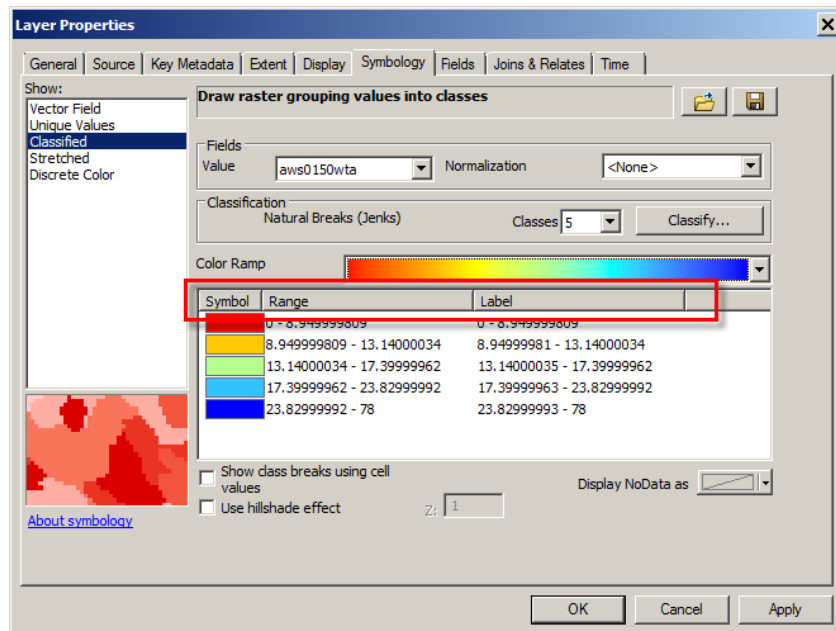
16. In the Layer Properties dialog:
 - A. Select the **Symbology** tab in the **Layer Properties** dialog box.
 - B. In the Show group, select **Classified**.
 - C. From the Value Field drop-down menu, select **aws0150wta**.
 - D. Choose a color palette from the **Color Ramp**.
 - E. Click **OK**.



The weighted average for the map unit is rendered for Available Water Storage 0-150 cm.



Clicking on the Symbol, Range, or Label column heading in the Layer Properties dialog box allows the user to alter settings, such as the number of decimal places. Changing these settings will also change the layer's legend in the Table of Contents and make it easier to read.



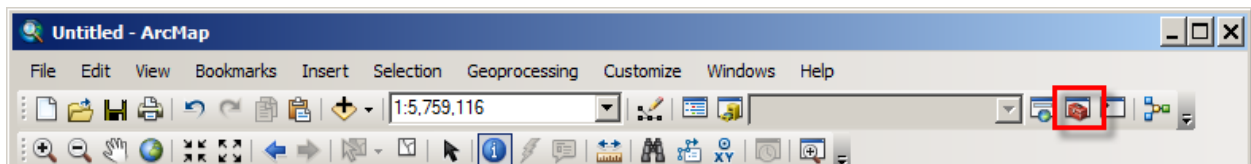
Other Classification Methods

The previous screenshot used the ArcGIS® default Natural Breaks (Jenks) classification method. Other classification options can be applied. It is important to consult a subject matter expert to ensure that appropriate and meaningful breaks are applied to the data.

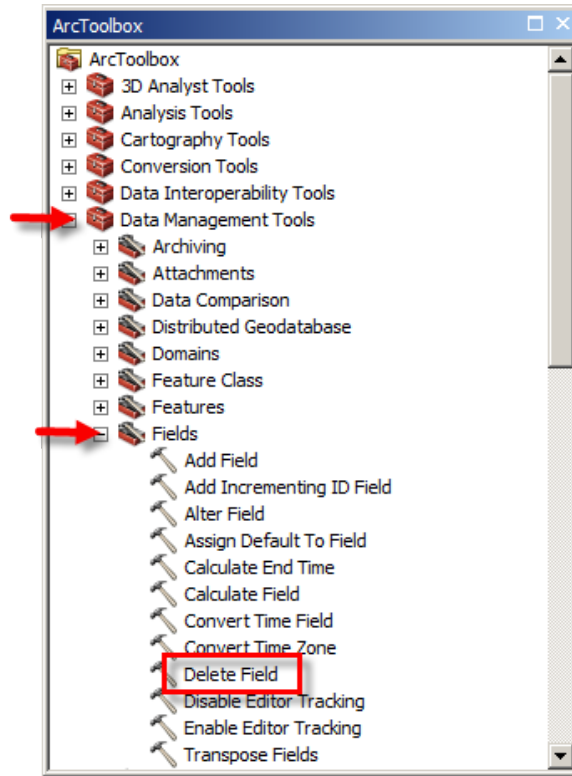
Removing Join Columns from the Attribute Table

The following example demonstrates how to permanently drop columns (created using JoinField tool) in the attribute table. Please be careful. There is no 'Undo' if the wrong column is dropped. Do NOT try to delete the Value, Count, or MUKEY columns. The Value and Count columns are managed by the geodatabase and cannot be deleted or calculated. See the section "Restoring MUKEY Values in Raster Layers" in the event that the MUKEY column or data is lost.

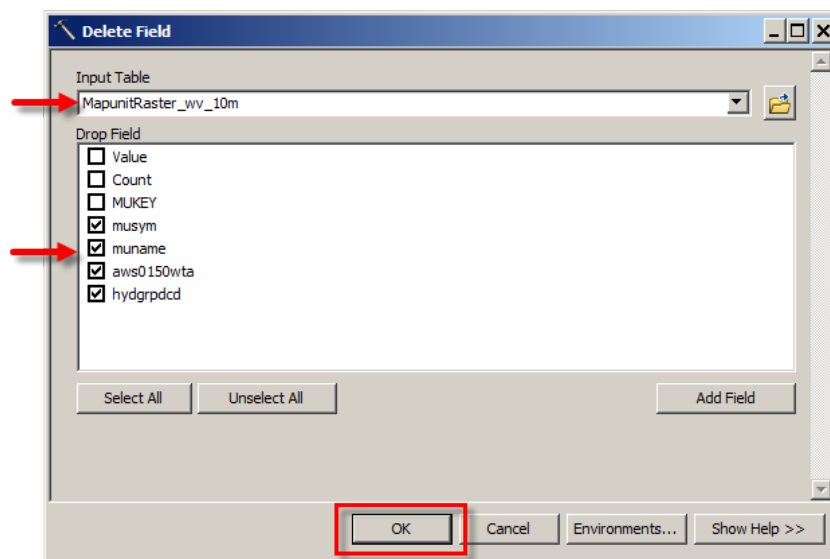
1. Open **ArcToolbox** located on the Standard toolbar.



2. In ArcToolbox, expand the **Data Management Tools**, expand the **Joins** tools, and double-click on the **Delete Field** tool to open a dialog.

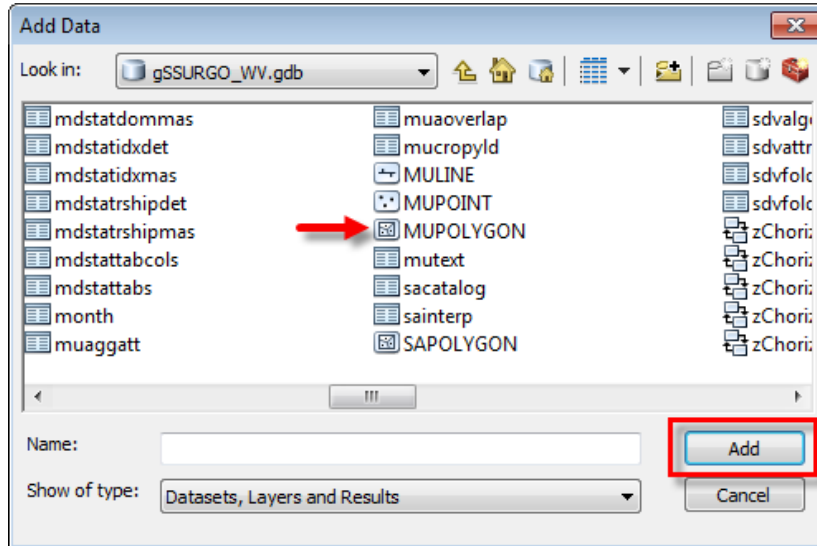



3. Complete the Delete Field dialog:
- For the Input Table, select **MapunitRaster_10m**.
 - Place a **check** in the box beside the name of the field(s) that you want to delete.
 - Click **OK**.





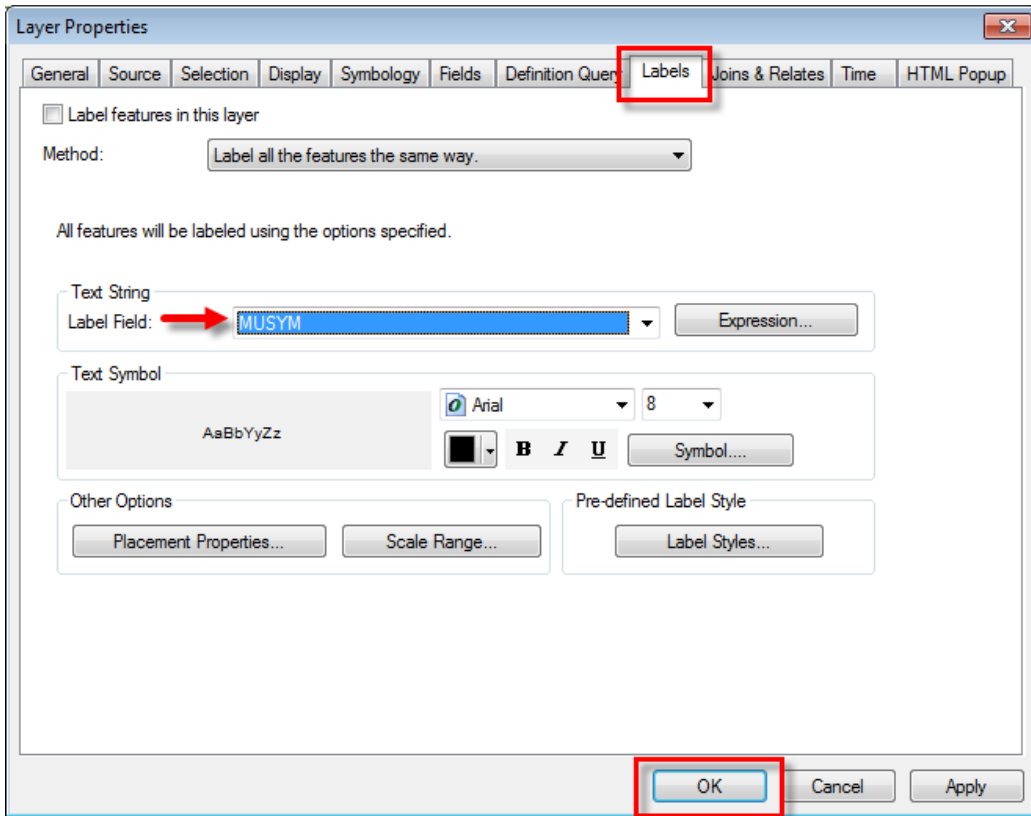
3. In the gSSURGO file geodatabase add the **MUPOLYGON** data layer.



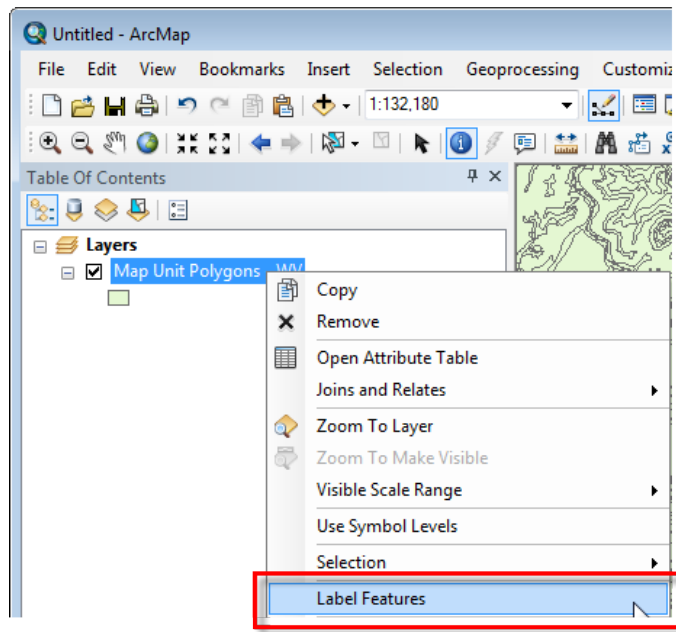
4. Use the **Zoom In**  tool, located on the Tools toolbar, and zoom in to an area.

5. In the ArcMap Table of Contents, double click on the **MUPOLYGON** data layer to open the Layer Properties dialog.

6. In the Layer Properties dialog, click on the **Labels** tab. Change the Label Field to **MUSYM** and click **OK**.

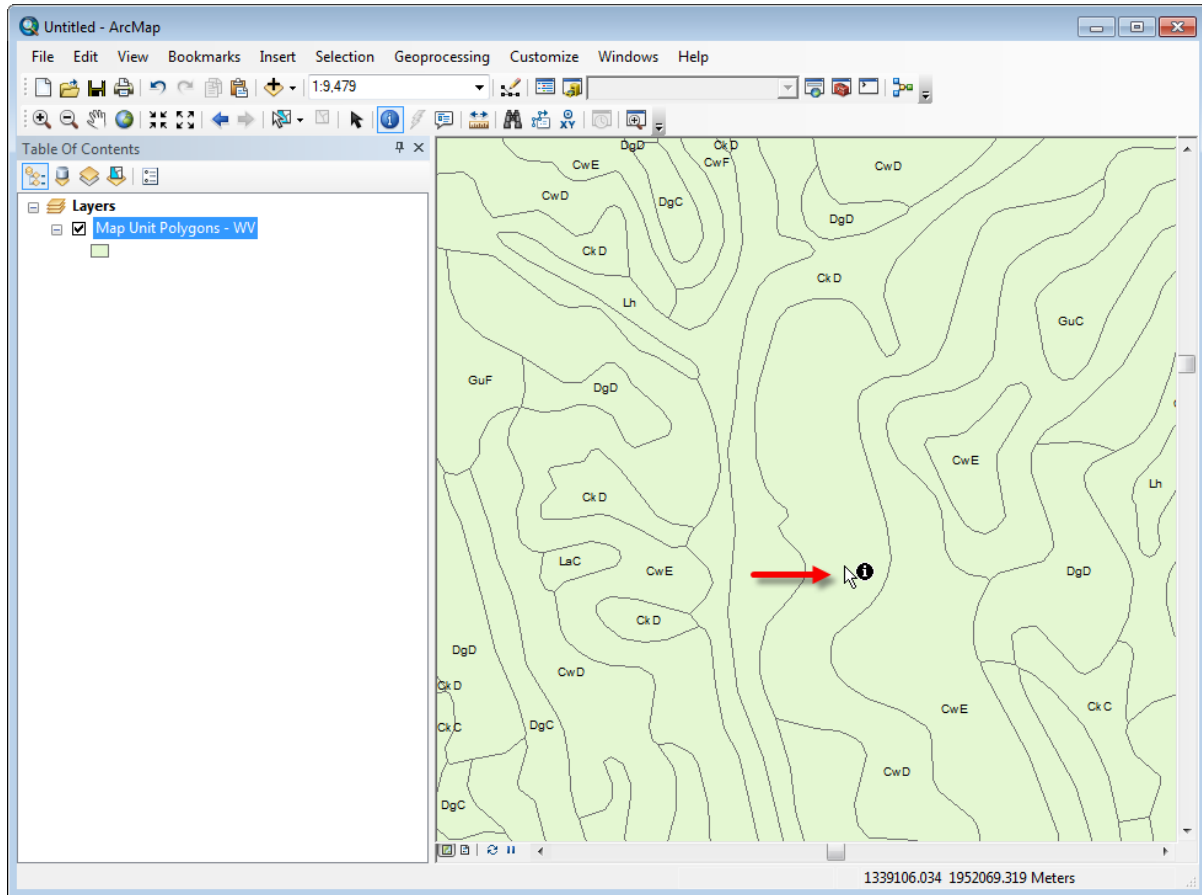


7. Turn on the labels for the MUPOLYGON data layer by right clicking on it in the Table on Contents and select **Label Features**.

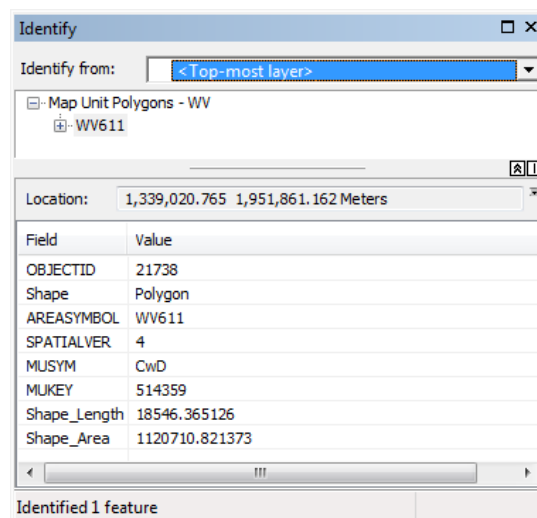


- Click in a white area with the **Identify** button located on the Tools toolbar and click on a polygon.

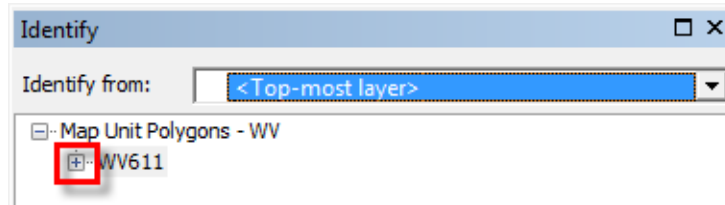
This example shows identifying the polygon for the “Culleoka-Westmoreland silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes” soil type.



- The Identify results dialog is displayed.



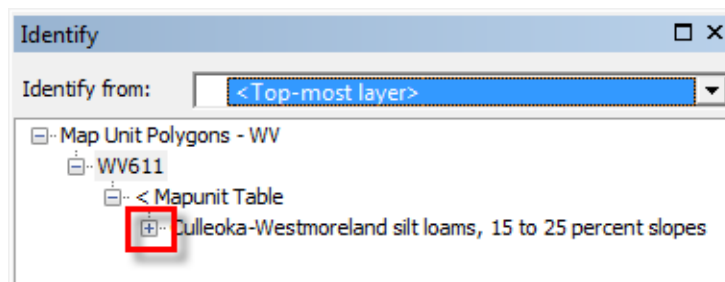
- In the Identify dialog, click the **plus sign (+)** beside the map unit name to expand the selected map unit.



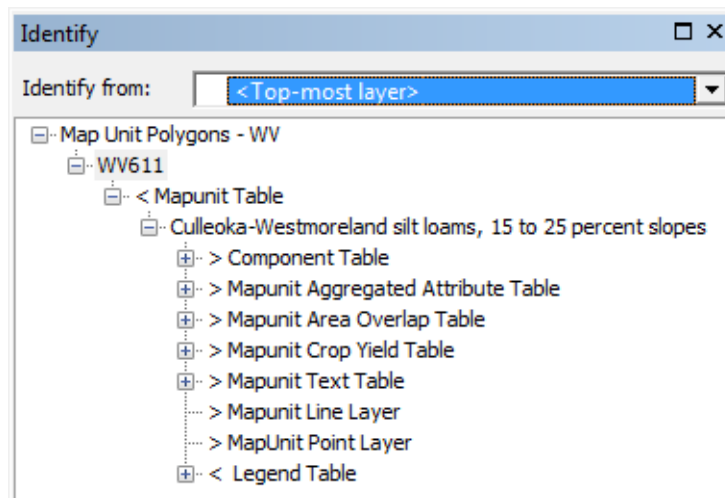
- Expand the Mapunit Table by clicking on the **plus sign (+)**.



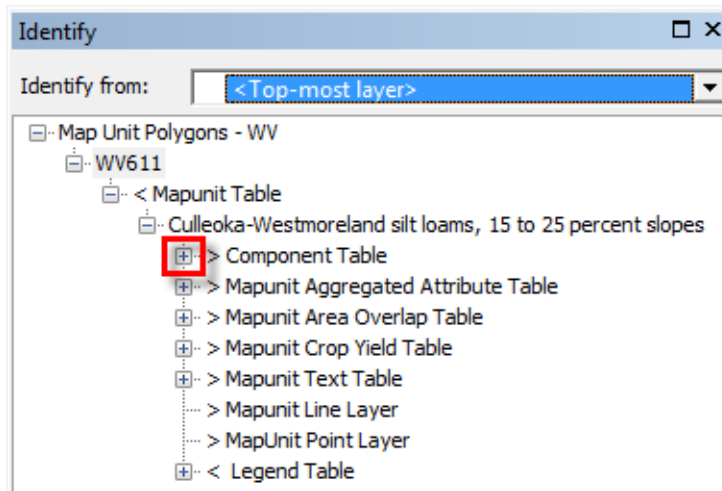
- Select the **plus sign (+)** beside the map unit name to expand the selected map unit.



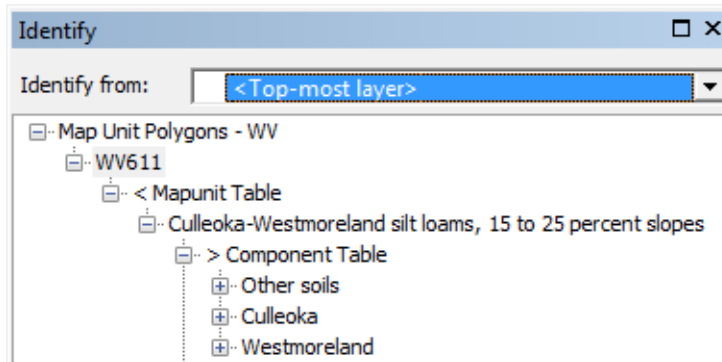
The display shows the relationship classes created from the Mapunit Table and its child tables. If the table does not contain records, there will not be a corresponding plus sign beside the table.



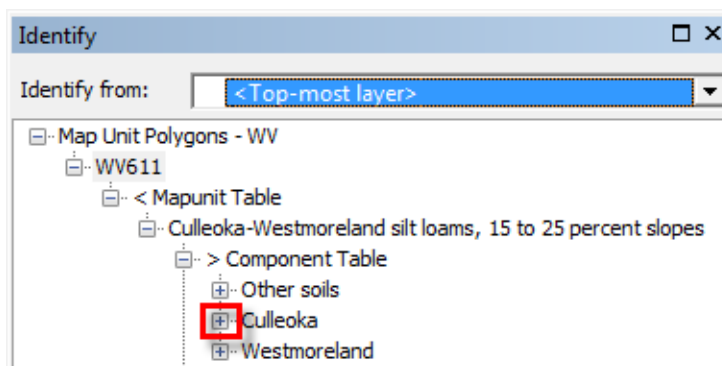
13. Select the **plus sign (+)** beside the Component Table to expand.



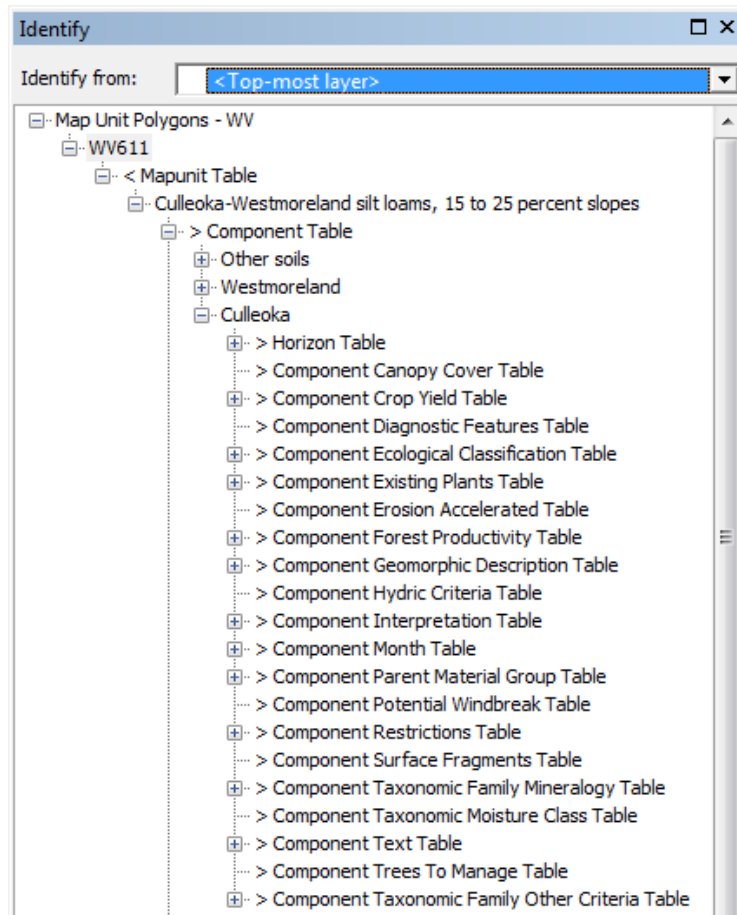
The map unit components; Other soils, Culleoka, and Westmoreland are displayed.



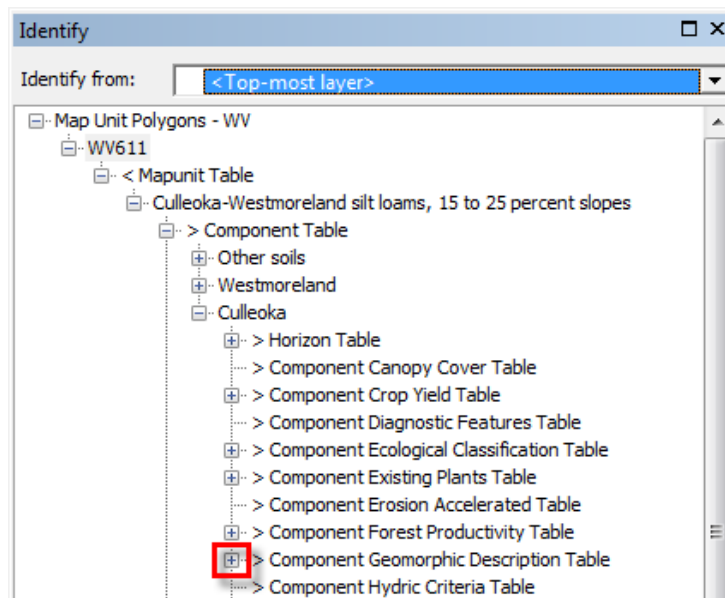
14. Expand the **plus sign (+)** for Culleoka.



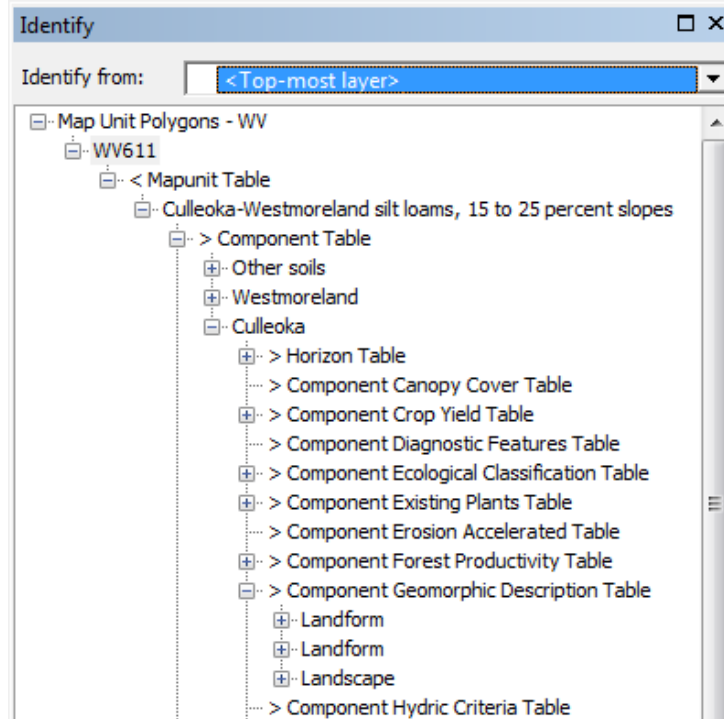
The display shows the relationship classes for the child tables of the Culleoka component.



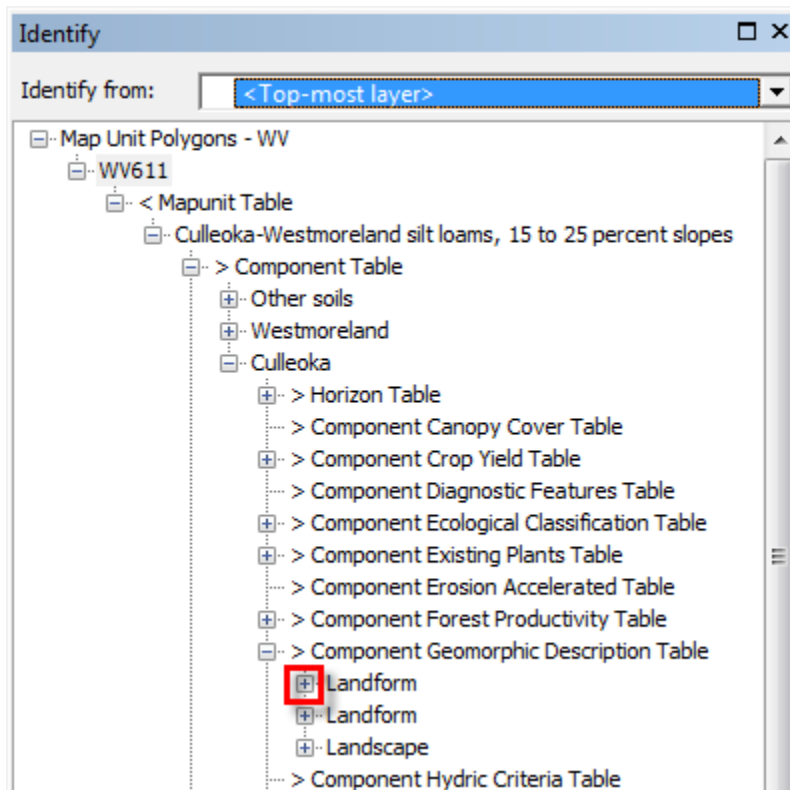
15. Expand the **plus sign (+)** beside the Component Geomorphic Description Table



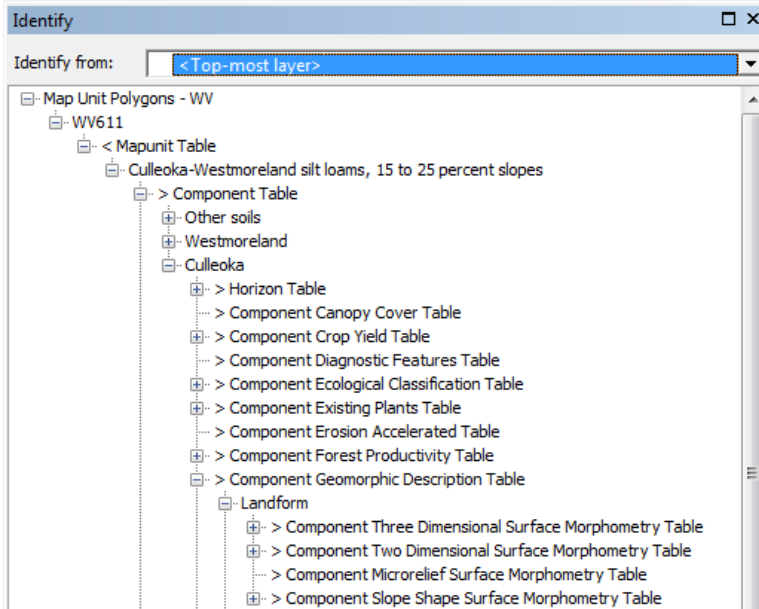
The landform and landscape positions of the Culleoka component are displayed.



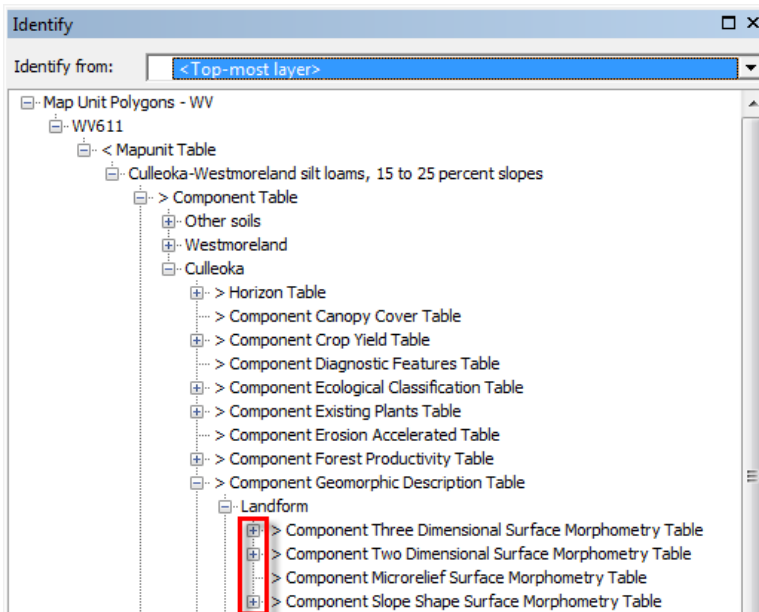
16. Expand the **plus sign (+)** beside the Landform that appears first in the list.



The Landform Components are listed.



17. Expand the **plus sign (+)** beside each Landform Component.



In order for the values to make sense, click on the individual numeric values to decode.

The table aliases are displayed in the Identify results tree. A table alias is one of the properties that was set when the relationship classes were created.

The Landform record can also be expanded to display information contained in four child tables of the Component Geomorphic Description Table. In this example, no related information exists in the Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry Table.

The screenshot shows the 'Identify' window with the following tree structure:

- Map Unit Polygons - WV
 - WV611
 - < Mapunit Table
 - Culleoka-Westmoreland silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes
 - > Component Table
 - Other soils
 - Westmoreland
 - Culleoka
 - > Horizon Table
 - > Component Canopy Cover Table
 - > Component Crop Yield Table
 - > Component Diagnostic Features Table
 - > Component Ecological Classification Table
 - > Component Existing Plants Table
 - > Component Erosion Accelerated Table
 - > Component Forest Productivity Table
 - > Component Geomorphic Description Table
 - Landform
 - > Component Three Dimensional Surface Morphometry Table
 - 646
 - > Component Two Dimensional Surface Morphometry Table
 - 730
 - > Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry Table
 - > Component Slope Shape Surface Morphometry Table
 - 776

Below the tree, three data tables are shown, each corresponding to a numeric value in the tree:

| Field | Value |
|----------------|------------|
| OBJECTID | 646 |
| geomposmntn | <null> |
| geomposhill | Interfluve |
| geompostrce | <null> |
| geomposflats | <null> |
| cogeomdkey | 17852620 |
| cosurfmorgckey | 5818264 |

| Field | Value |
|----------------|----------|
| OBJECTID | 776 |
| shapeacross | Linear |
| shapedown | Convex |
| cogeomdkey | 17852620 |
| cosurfmorsskey | 9942762 |


| Field | Value |
|-----------------|----------|
| OBJECTID | 730 |
| hillslopeprof | Summit |
| cogeomdkey | 17852620 |
| cosurfmorhpkkey | 7085251 |

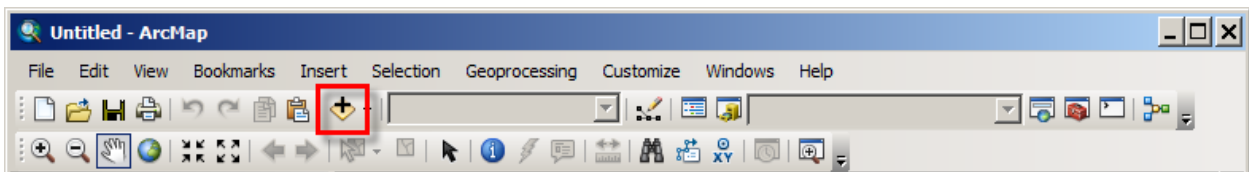
Using Relationship Classes to Find Related Records in Related Tables

In the following example, the relationship is traced between the Component Geomorphic Description (cogeomordesc) Table and the Map Unit Polygon attribute table. This is the “bottom up” approach.

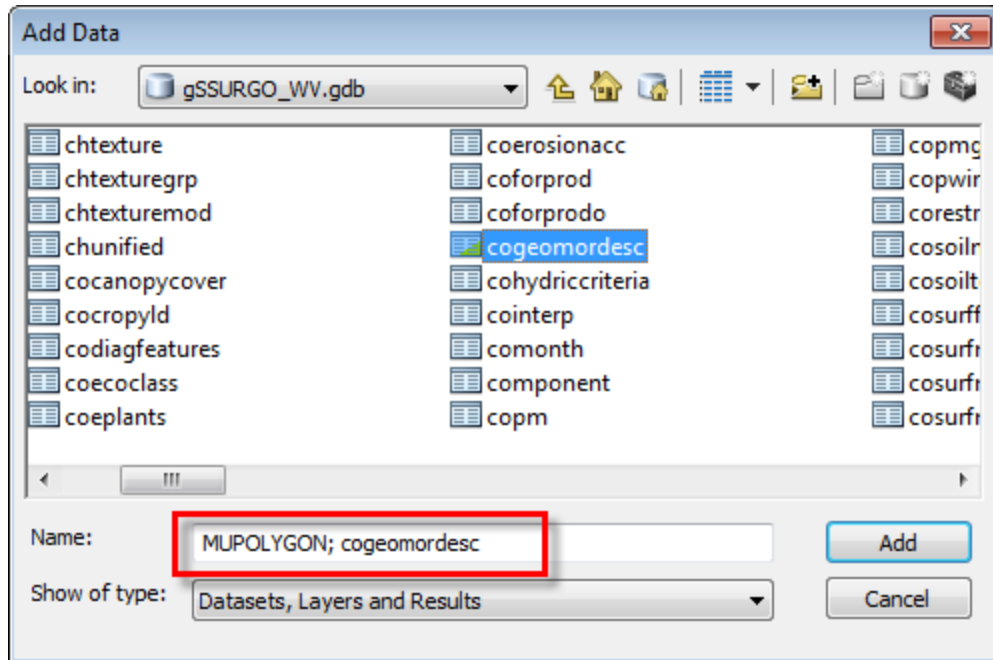
The selection sequence is: cogeomordesc, component, mapunit, MUPOLYGON feature class.

Find map units containing “flood plains”. Begin with the cogeomordesc table.

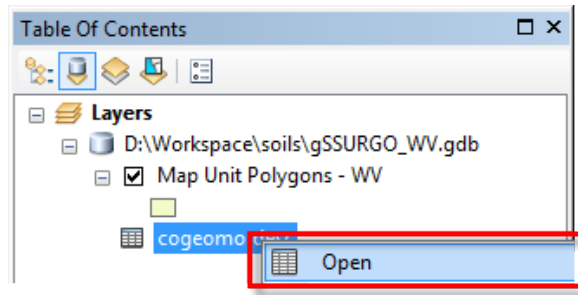
1. **Start ArcMap** with a new blank map.
2. On the Standard toolbar, click the **Add Data**  button.



3. In the gSSURGO file geodatabase add the **MUPOLYGON** data layer and the **cogeomordesc** table.

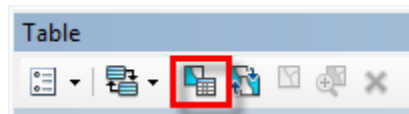


4. In the Table of Contents, right click on the **cogeomordesc** table and click **Open**.

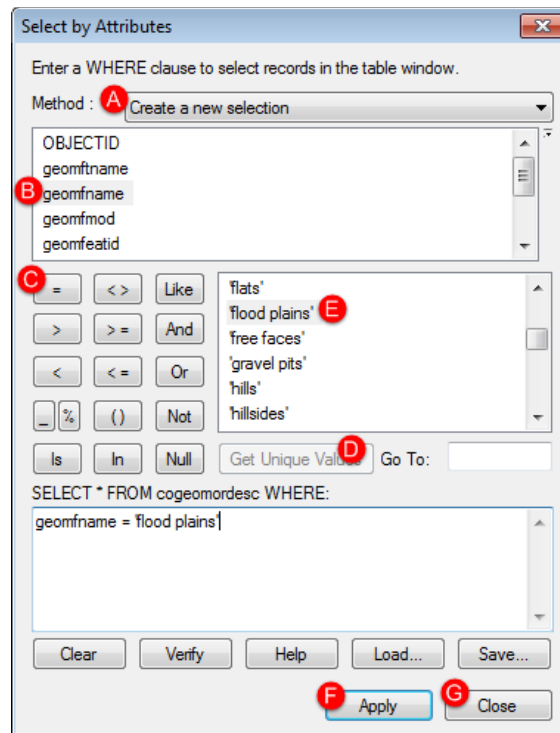


Narrow the number of records to work with.

5. In the attribute table, click on the **Select by Attributes** button.



6. Complete the **Select by Attributes** dialog box:
 - A. Method: **Create New Selection**
 - B. Double-click on **geomfname** (Feature Name).
 - C. Single-click on **equals sign (=)**.
 - D. Click on the **Get Unique Values** button for a list of values for the feature name field.
 - E. Double-click on **flood plains** to complete the selection.
 - F. Click **Apply**.
 - G. Click **Close**.



In this example, the query selected 1142 records from the 14692 contained in the table.

| OBJECTID * | Feature Type | Feature Name | Feature Modifier | Feature ID | Exists On Feature ID |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Landform | stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Landscape | river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 3 | Landform | stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Landscape | river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 5 | Landform | stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Landscape | river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 7 | Landform | stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Landscape | river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 9 | Landform | flood plains | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | Landscape | valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 11 | Landform | flood plains | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | Landscape | alluvial plains | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| 13 | Landform | hillslopes | <Null> | <Null> | <Null> |
| 14 | Landscape | uplands | <Null> | <Null> | <Null> |
| 15 | Landform | hillslopes | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | Landscape | uplands | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |

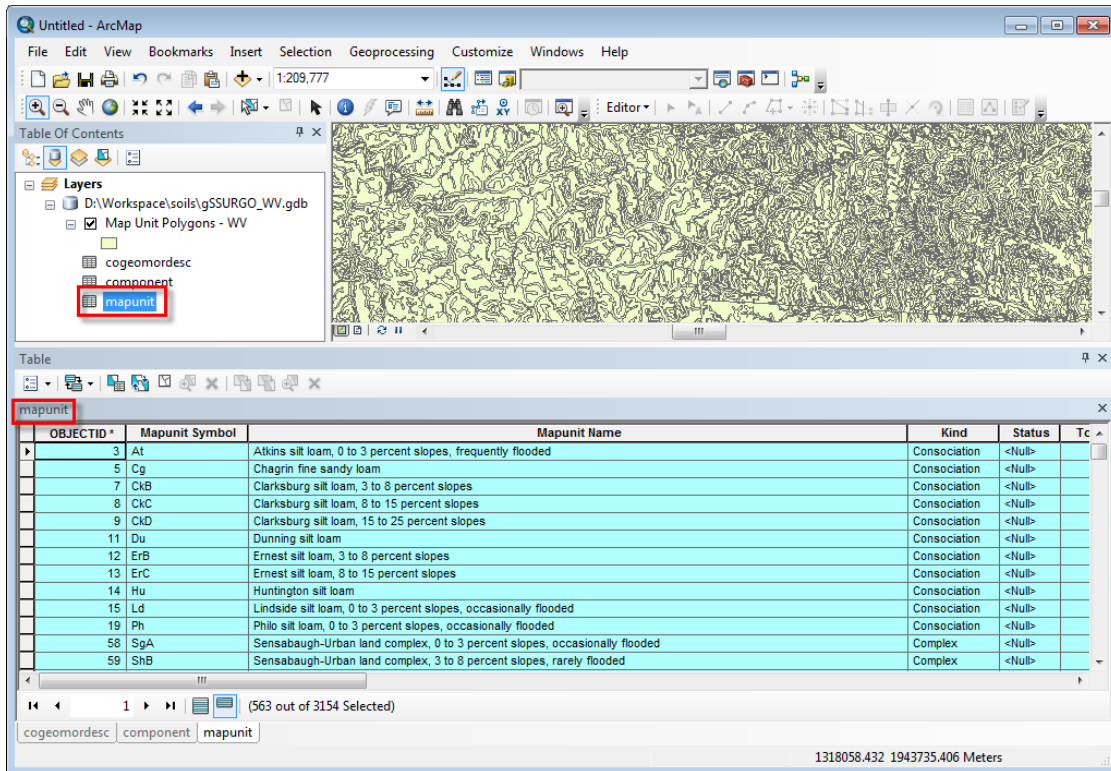
(1142 out of 14692 Selected)

7. Click **Table Options** drop-down menu in the cogemordesc table, click on **Related Tables>zComponent_Cogemordesc**.

| Feature Name | Feature Modifier | Feature ID | Exists On Feature ID |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| stream terraces | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| river valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| flood plains | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| valleys | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| flood plains | <Null> | 1 | 2 |
| alluvial plains | <Null> | 2 | <Null> |
| hillslopes | <Null> | <Null> | <Null> |
| uplands | <Null> | <Null> | <Null> |
| hillslopes | <Null> | 1 | 2 |

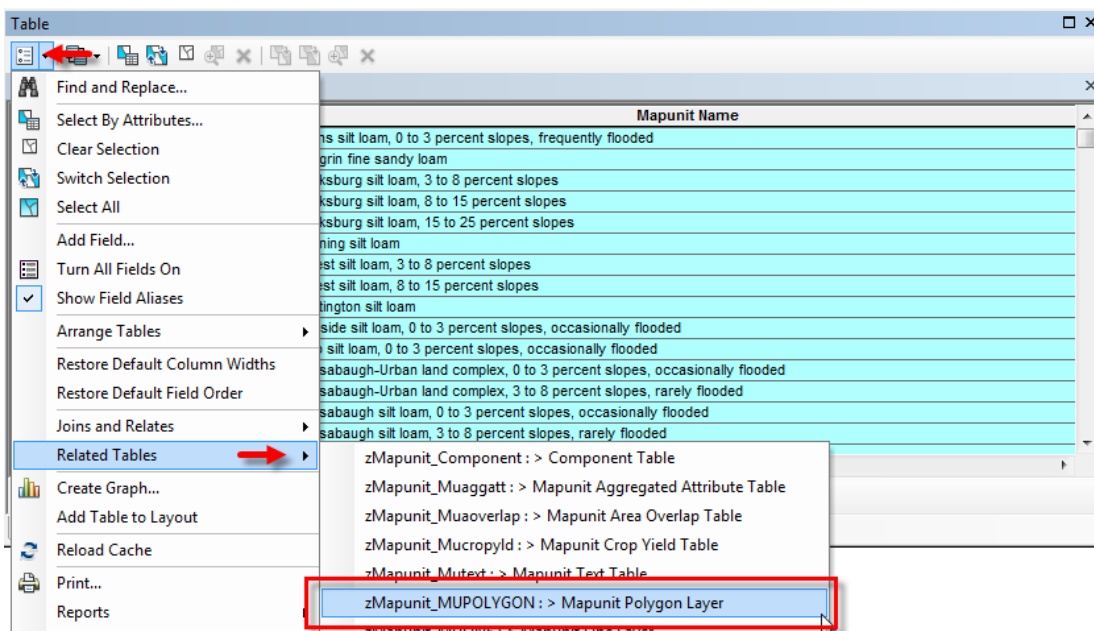
- Find and Replace...
- Select By Attributes...
- Clear Selection
- Switch Selection
- Select All
- Add Field...
- Turn All Fields On
- Show Field Aliases
- Arrange Tables
- Restore Default Column Widths
- Restore Default Field Order
- Joins and Relates
- Related Tables**
 - zCogemordesc_Cosurfmorphgc : > Component Three Dimensional Surface Morphometry Table
 - zCogemordesc_Cosurfmorphhpp : > Component Two Dimensional Surface Morphometry Table
 - zCogemordesc_Cosurfmorphmr : > Component Microrelief Surface Morphometry Table
 - zCogemordesc_Cosurfmorphss : > Component Slope Shape Surface Morphometry Table
 - zComponent_Cogemordesc : < Component Table**
- Create Graph...
- Add Table to Layout
- Reload Cache
- Print...
- Reports
- Export...
- Appearance...

The mapunit table is added to the Table of Contents. There are 563 out of 3154 records selected.

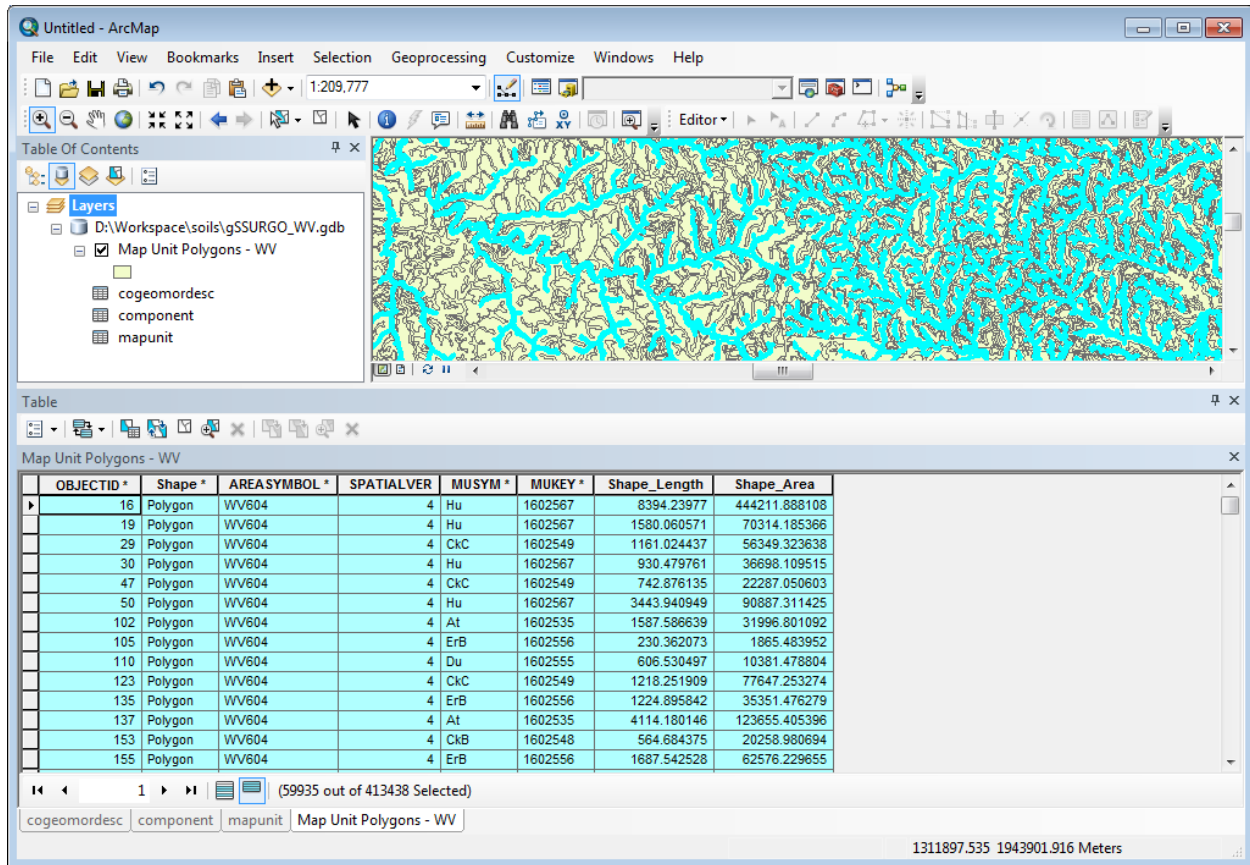


9. Click **Table Options** drop-down menu in the mapunit table, click on **Related Tables>zMapunit_MUPOLYGON:>Mapunit Polygon Layer**.


This may take some time to process, depending on how many records are selected.



In this example, 59935 map unit polygons have a component with the landform “flood plain.”



The Map Unit Polygons feature class is already in the Table of Contents.

10. If needed, turn on the MapUnit Polygons feature class in the Table of Contents to display the data.
11. Zoom to the Full Extent by clicking on the **Full Extent**  button located on the Tools toolbar.

At the end of this “bottom up” approach to relationship classes is a display of flood-plain map units.

Note: In this example, the percentages of the components were not taken into consideration, only the presence or absence of flood plains.

ArcTools for gSSURGO

gSSURGO databases are large and complex, containing dozens of tables with hundreds of attributes that describe soil properties and model how they interact with the environment. To make it easier for users to work with these databases, an ArcToolbox has been developed with several toolsets and tools.

Currently the toolbox is only compatible with ArcGIS Desktop. A few of the tools are described below, but a comprehensive user guide as well as the Soil Data Development Toolbox itself can be found on the gSSURGO home page:

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/geo/?cid=nrcs142p2_053628

Creating Custom gSSURGO Databases

gSSURGO databases for states and for the coterminous United States can be downloaded from the Geospatial Data Gateway, but may not suit every user's needs. The Soil Data Development Toolbox will allow users to develop their own custom gSSURGO databases for any area where SSURGO data is available.

Creating Soil Maps

Several tools are available in the Soil Data Development Toolbox for creating soil maps based upon map unit data, component data, horizon data or soil interpretations. The tools make it easy for the user to work with all these data without having to understand all of the complex table relationships and methods for properly summarizing the data to a level that can be displayed on a map.

Creating Soil Property Rasters

The file geodatabase raster in gSSURGO works really well for creating soil maps or for calculating basic statistics for the map properties. The file geodatabase raster is very limited in its ability to support raster modeling. Most spatial analyst tools and methods only work with rasters whose cell value is based upon the soil property value. The gSSURGO file geodatabase raster cell value is based upon the mukey (map unit key), not on the soil property value. The toolbox makes it simple for the user to convert soil map layers to soil property rasters that can be used in modeling.

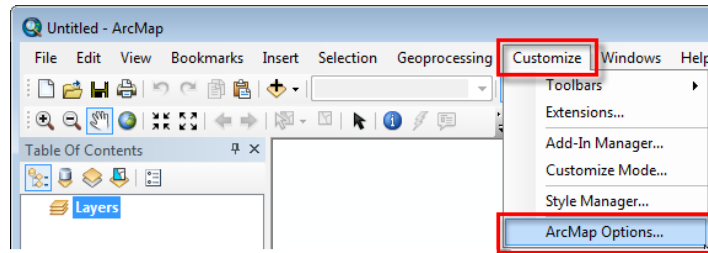
Performance Tips

Displaying Layers in the ArcMap™ Table of Contents

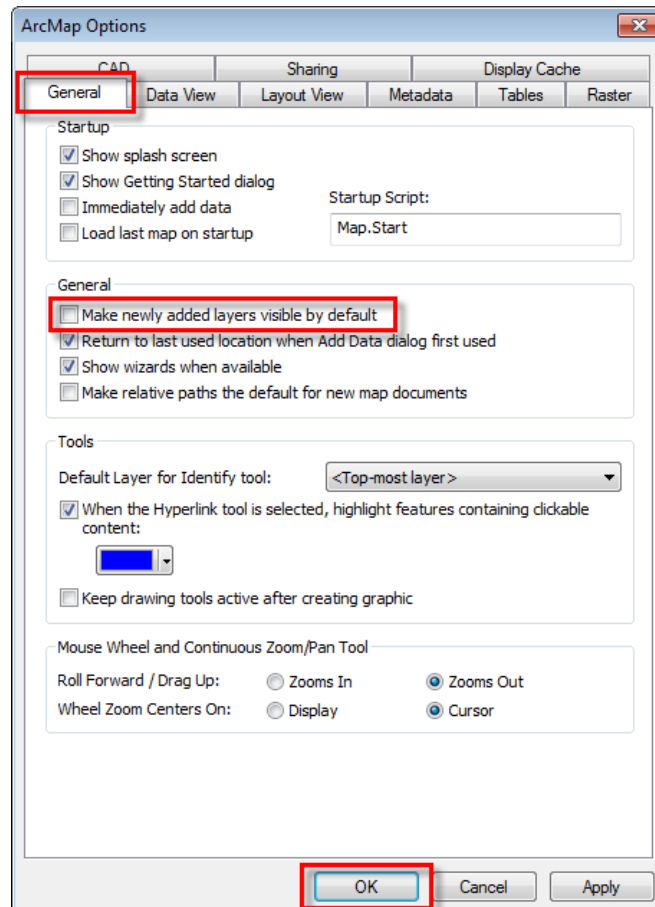
Making Newly Added Layers Visible by Default

Normally ArcMap™ automatically begins to display a map layer as soon as the user adds it to the Table of Contents. When working with very large feature classes that have thousands, if not millions, of records, turning off the default draw can greatly speed up the process. This gives the user an opportunity to first modify the layer symbology or to zoom to a new location. This default setting can easily be changed by the user and need only be changed once.

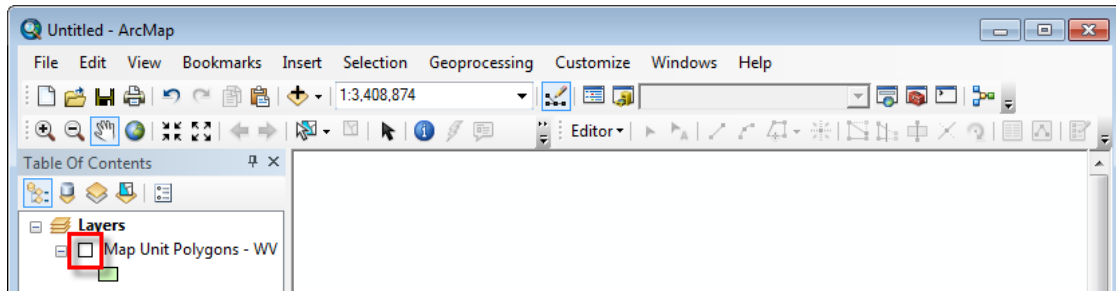
1. From the ArcMap Main Menu, click **Customize>ArcMap Options**.



2. In the ArcMap Options dialog, click the **General** tab. Uncheck the box to **Make newly added layers visible by default**. Click **OK**.



By unchecking this option the data layer is not drawn when added to the Table of Contents. Once the West Virginia file geodatabase has been added there are more than 400,000 records in the geodatabase.

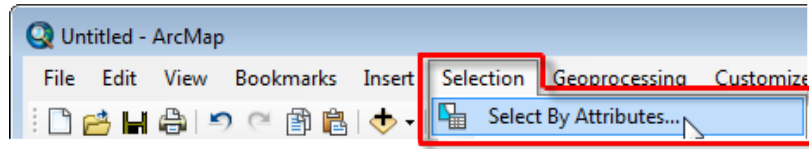


By selecting a smaller area of interest before proceeding will help speed up the process.

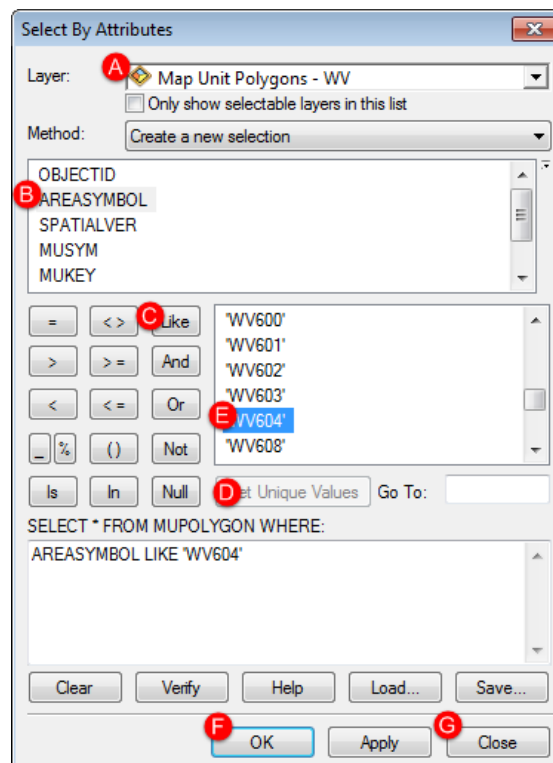
Selecting an Area of Interest to Reduce the Number of Records

If a specific area is needed, a selection to reduce the number of records to draw in the display area is useful. This example demonstrates selecting a soil survey area.

1. On the ArcMap Main menu click **Selection>Select By Attributes**.



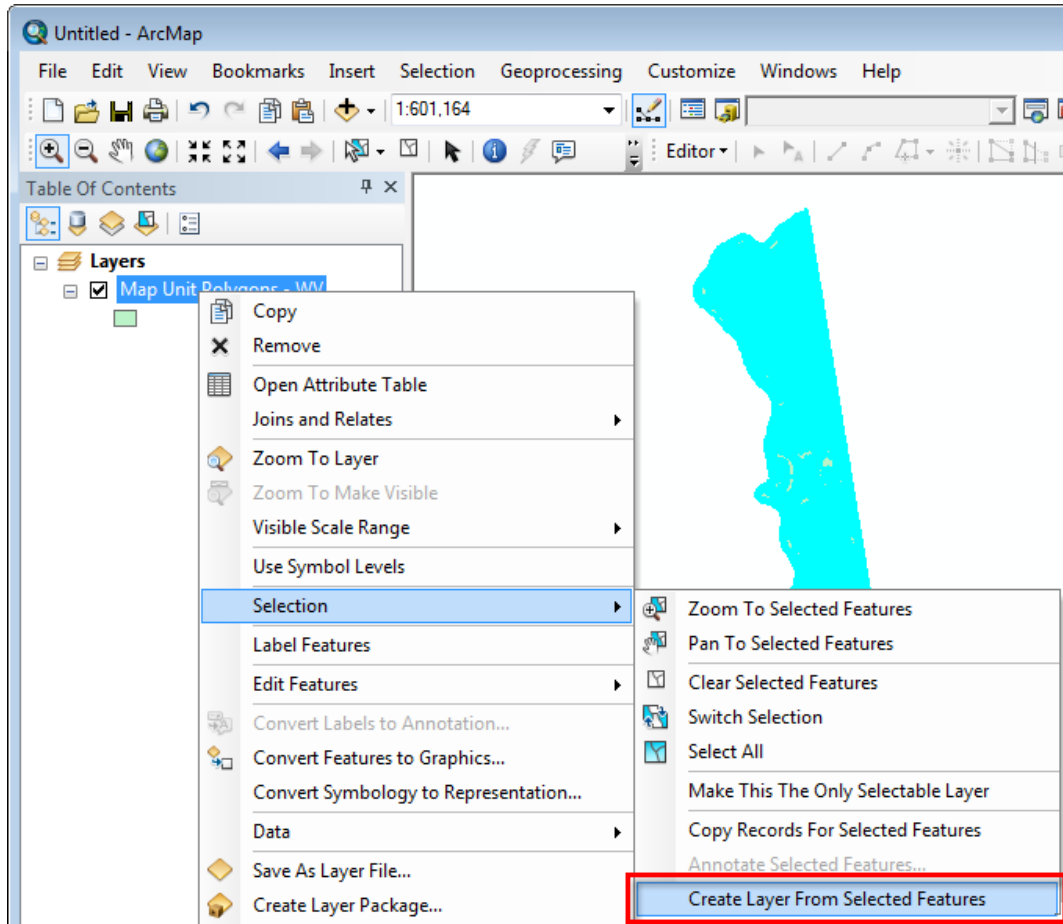
2. Complete the Select by Attributes dialog box:
 - A. Select **Map Unit Polygons** for Layer.
 - B. Double-click on **AREASYMBOL**.
 - C. Single-click on **Like**.
 - D. Click on the **Get Unique Values** button.
 - E. Double-click on **WV604**.
 - F. Click **OK**.
 - G. Click **Close**.



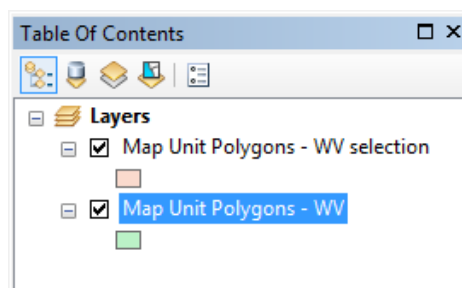
Creating a layer file to be used over and over again for analysis will eliminate the need to create a selected set each time specific data are needed.

Creating a Layer File from Selected Features

1. Right-click on the feature class (e.g., **MapUnit Polygons-WV**), click on arrow next to **Selection**, and select **Create Layer From Selected Features**.



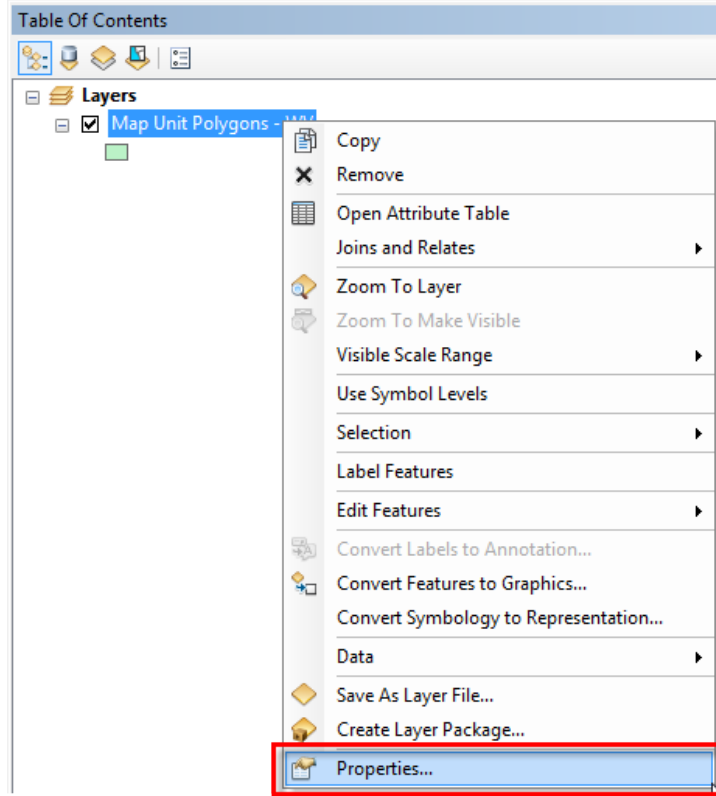
The new layer is automatically added to the Table of Contents. Adjust the symbology, if desired.



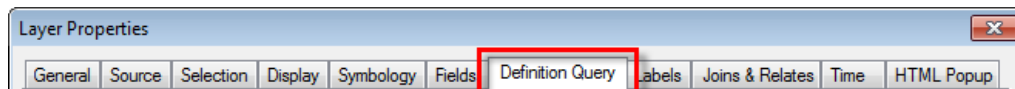
Using a Layer Definition Query to Reduce the Number of Selected Records

A definition query can be used to reduce the number of records before displaying in ArcMap.

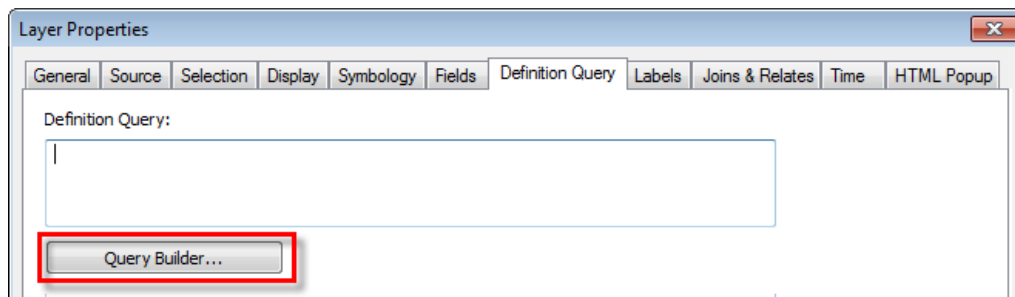
1. In the ArcMap Table of Contents, right-click on the feature class (e.g., **Map Unit Polygons - WV**) and click **Properties**.



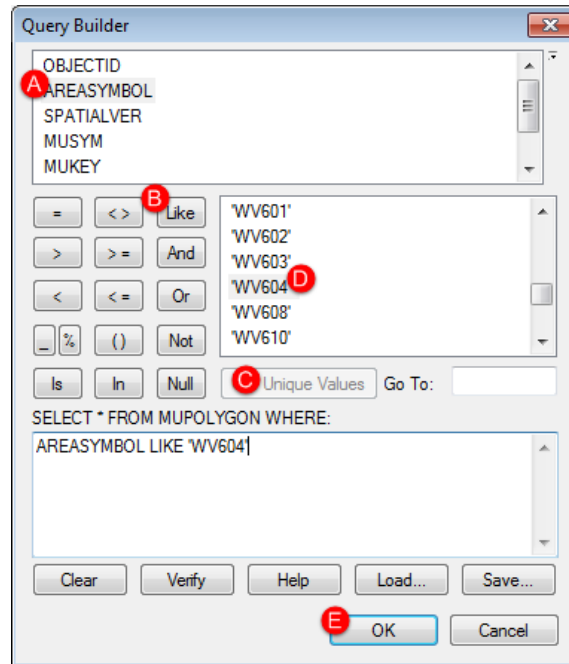
2. In the Layer Properties dialog click on the **Definition Query** tab.



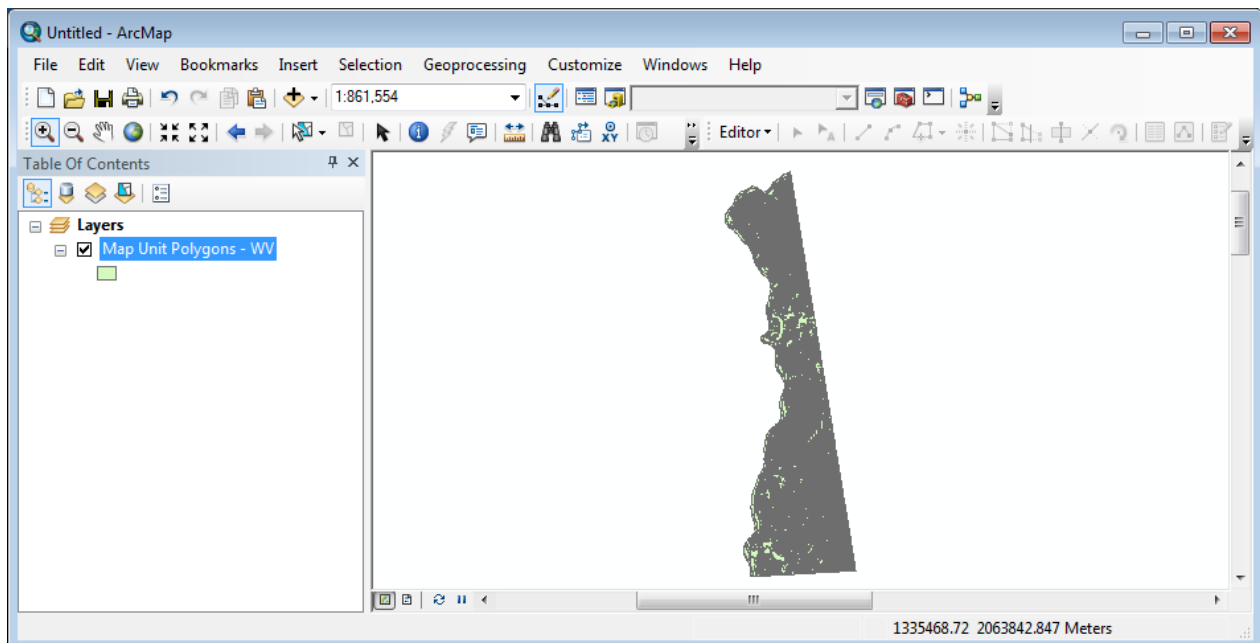
3. Click on the **Query Builder** button.



4. In the **Query Builder** dialog:
 - A. Double-click on **AREASYMBOL**.
 - B. Single-click on **Like**.
 - C. Click the **Get Unique Values** button.
 - D. Double-click on **WV604**.
 - E. Click **OK**.



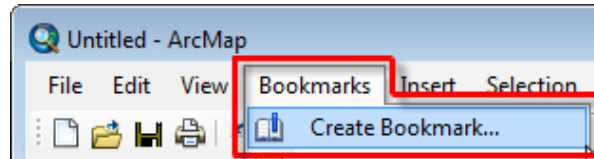
The display area is automatically updated with only the polygons defined in the query.



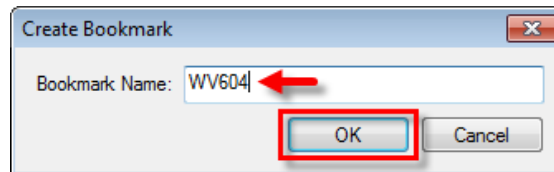
Bookmarks

A bookmark can be created to save a specific geographic extent. This reduces the amount of time it takes to navigate to an area of interest.

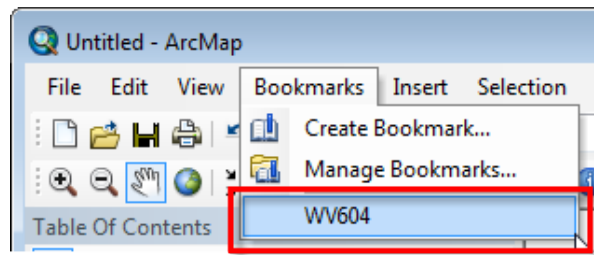
1. From the ArcMap Main menu click **Bookmarks>Create Bookmark**.



2. In the Create Bookmark dialog enter a **name** and click **OK**.

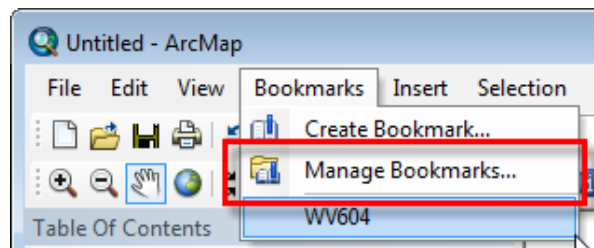


3. To navigate to the bookmarked area click on **Bookmarks** on the ArcMap Main menu and click on the bookmark **name**.



ArcMap will zoom to the geospatial extent set in the bookmark.


Bookmarks can be deleted or renamed. The order of bookmarks can also be changed in the order you want them to appear in the menu. This can be done by clicking on **Bookmarks>Manage Bookmarks** on the ArcMap Main menu.



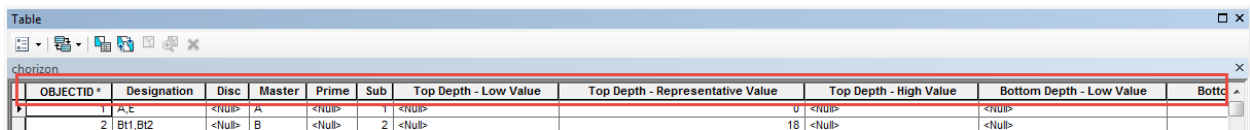
Turning Off Field Aliases in Attribute Tables

A geodatabase can store aliases for column or field names. This makes it easier to view a table. The longer names, however, can result in a very wide table. The field aliases can easily be turned off using the Options button at the bottom.

This example shows field aliases that are “off”.

1. **Start ArcMap** with a new blank map.
2. On the Standard toolbar, click the **Add Data**  button.
3. Add the **chorizon** table.
4. Right click on the chorizon table and select **Open**.

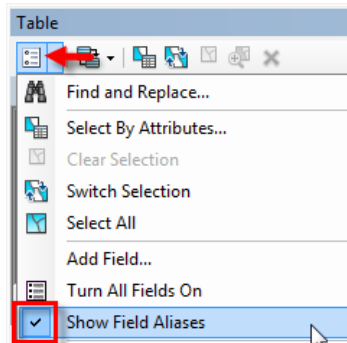
Notice that the columns in the table contains descriptive headers.



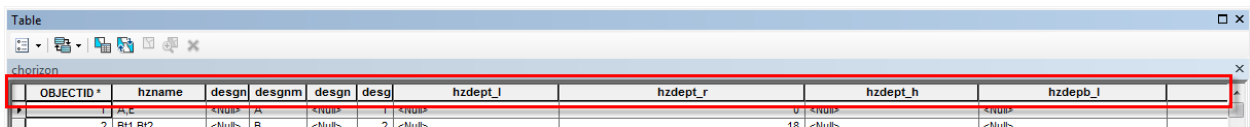
| OBJECTID* | Designation | Disc | Master | Prime | Sub | Top Depth - Low Value | Top Depth - Representative Value | Top Depth - High Value | Bottom Depth - Low Value | Bottom Depth - High Value |
|-----------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | ALE | <NUB> | A | <NUB> | 1 | <NUB> | | 0 | <NUB> | <NUB> |
| 2 | BH1.BH2 | <NUB> | B | <NUB> | 2 | <NUB> | | 18 | <NUB> | <NUB> |

Change the setting to turn off the field aliases.

5. Click on the Table Options drop-down menu and uncheck **Show Field Aliases**.



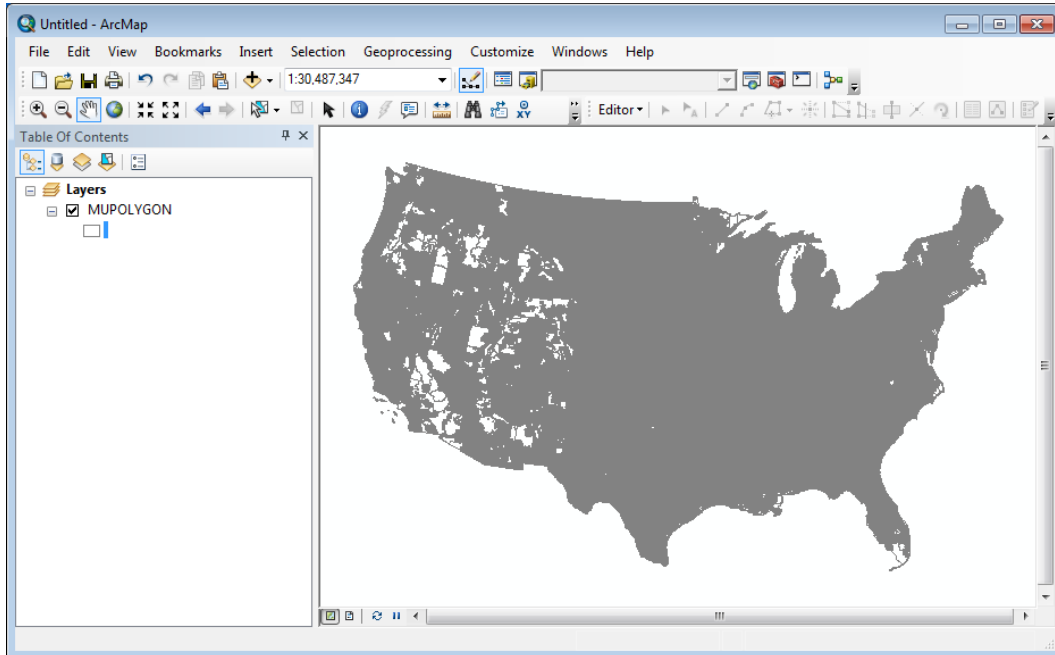
Notice that the columns no longer display descriptive headers.



| OBJECTID* | hzname | desgn | desgnm | desgn | desg | hzdept_l | hzdept_r | hzdept_h | hzdepb_l | hzdepb_r |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | ALE | <NUB> | A | <NUB> | 1 | <NUB> | | 0 | <NUB> | <NUB> |
| 2 | BH1.BH2 | <NUB> | B | <NUB> | 2 | <NUB> | | 18 | <NUB> | <NUB> |

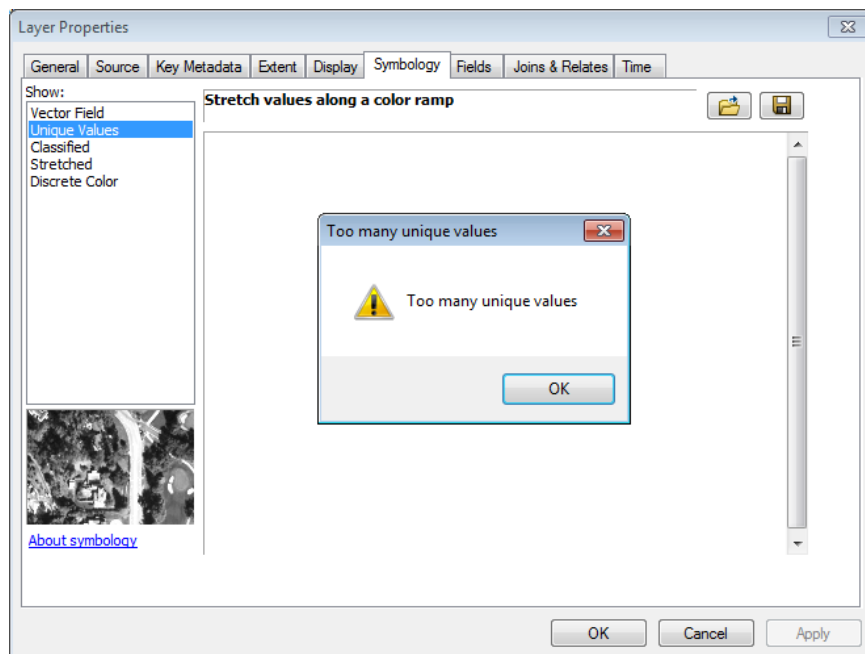
Displaying Very Large Rasters

There are settings in ArcMap that can affect the way raster layers are displayed. In this example, the raster layer (July 2020 CONUS gSSURGO geodatabase) contains over 310,000 unique MUKEY values.



ArcMap normally defaults to the “stretched value” renderer for raster layers.

Attempting to alter symbology for an existing raster layer may not be possible for the Unique Values option. If not possible, a warning message is displayed.



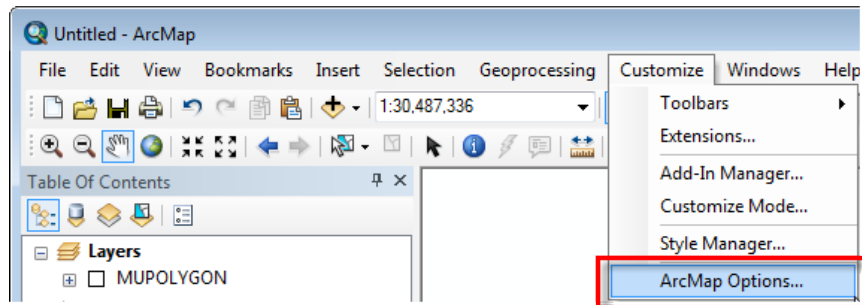
Open the attribute table for the offending raster to determine how many records there are. The number of unique values is listed at the bottom of the table.

| OBJECTID * | Value | Count | mukey * |
|------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 52231 | 124058 | 52231 |
| 2 | 52232 | 881245 | 52232 |
| 3 | 52235 | 338028 | 52235 |
| 4 | 52239 | 72262 | 52239 |
| 5 | 52242 | 524369 | 52242 |
| 6 | 52247 | 132714 | 52247 |
| 7 | 52249 | 56412 | 52249 |
| 8 | 52254 | 823070 | 52254 |
| 9 | 52256 | 73422 | 52256 |
| 10 | 52258 | 724093 | 52258 |
| 11 | 52259 | 545838 | 52259 |

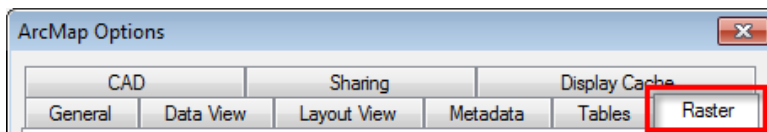
(0 out of 299752 Selected)

To alter the values to display a large raster, from the ArcMap menu:

1. From the ArcMap Main menu click **Customize>ArcMap Options**.



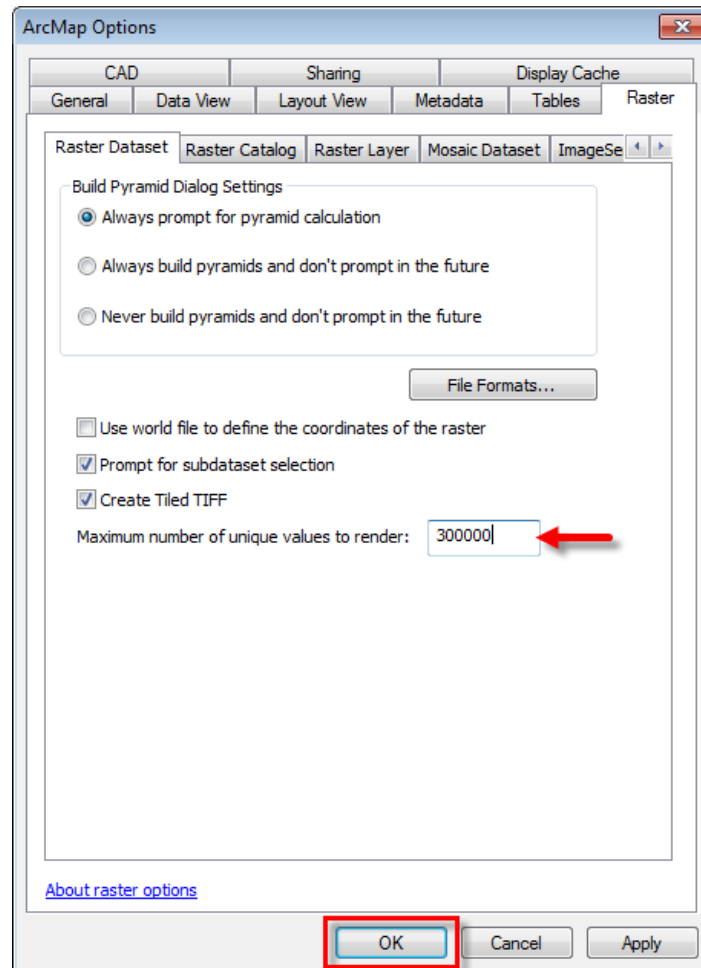
2. In the ArcMap Options dialog, select the **Raster** tab.



3. Change the maximum number of unique values to render to a number greater than would normally be in the data and click **OK**.

WARNING: Setting this value too high can cause ArcMap™ to reserve unnecessary amounts of memory. Computers running Windows® 10 with 8 gigabytes or more of RAM may allow this value to be set to 350,000 or greater.

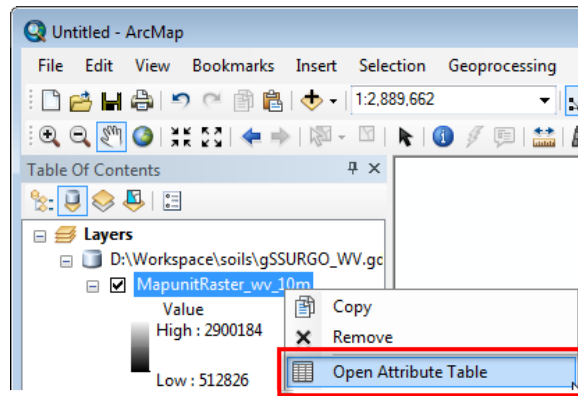
Once the setting has been updated, ArcMap should allow the symbology to be changed to Unique Values.



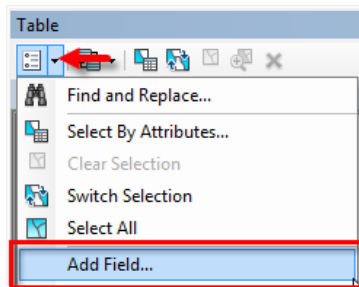
Restoring MUKEY Values in Raster Layers

Depending upon the version of ArcGIS being used, some geoprocessing procedures can cause the *MUKEY* column to be lost from the attribute table of output raster layers. The *MUKEY* column can be manually added back to the raster.

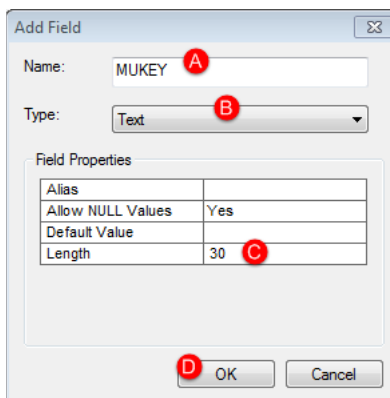
1. In ArcMap, open the attribute table of the raster by right-clicking on the raster feature class (e.g., MapunitRaster_10m) and click **Open Attribute Table**.



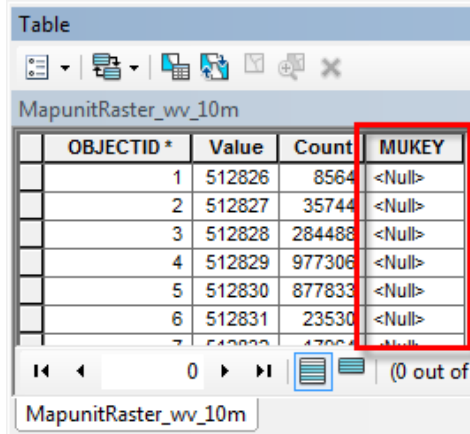
2. Click on the Table Options drop-down menu and select **Add Field**.



3. Use the following parameters to complete the Add Field dialog box:
 - A. Name: **MUKEY**
 - B. Type: **Text**
 - C. Length: **30**
 - D. Click **OK**.



The newly added column will not have data. All values are <NULL>.

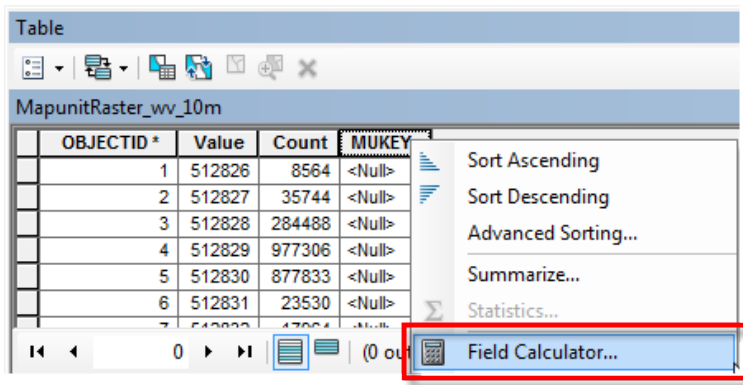


The screenshot shows a table window titled 'Table' for 'MapunitRaster_wv_10m'. The table has four columns: OBJECTID*, Value, Count, and MUKEY. The MUKEY column is highlighted with a red box. The data rows show OBJECTID values from 1 to 7, with corresponding Value and Count values, and all MUKEY values are <Null>.

| OBJECTID * | Value | Count | MUKEY |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 512826 | 8564 | <Null> |
| 2 | 512827 | 35744 | <Null> |
| 3 | 512828 | 284488 | <Null> |
| 4 | 512829 | 977306 | <Null> |
| 5 | 512830 | 877833 | <Null> |
| 6 | 512831 | 23530 | <Null> |
| 7 | 512832 | 47064 | <Null> |

Add the MUKEY values by calculating the Value field to MUKEY with the Field Calculator.

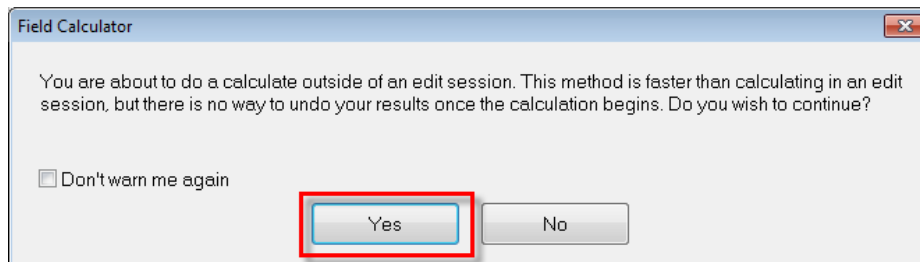
4. Right-click on the MUKEY column header and select **Field Calculator**.



The screenshot shows the same table window as above, but with a context menu open over the MUKEY column header. The 'Field Calculator...' option is highlighted with a red box. Other menu options include 'Sort Ascending', 'Sort Descending', 'Advanced Sorting...', 'Summarize...', and 'Statistics...'.

A message will pop up warning that a calculation will be performed outside an edit session.

5. Click **Yes**.



Complete the Field Calculator dialog.

6. In the Field Calculator dialog:
 - A. Double-click on **Value** to complete the statement.
 - B. Click **OK**.

The MUKEY column is populated.

Citing gSSURGO Data

It is a good scientific practice to cite all the data sources and methods used to conduct the assessment or research study. A section on methods and materials commonly cites other literature sources, which are listed in a reference section.

These gSSURGO and National Value Added Look Up (valu) Table data are anticipated to be released on an annual basis using a Soil Data Mart database snapshot source taken in October (the start of the Federal fiscal year). The metadata (Description tab in ArcCatalog®) provides information about the source date for the gSSURGO product.

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service recommends the following citations be used in internal and published documents that describe assessments and studies which used the Gridded SSURGO (gSSURGO) data product and the National Value Added Look Up (valu) Table Database.

The Citation for gSSURGO

State Tile

Soil Survey Staff. Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for State name. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. month, day, year (YYYYMM official release).

Conterminous US Tile

Soil Survey Staff. Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the Conterminous United States. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/> month, day, year (YYYYMM official release).

National Collection of Tiles

Soil Survey Staff. Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/> month, day, year (YYYYMM official release).

The Citation for the Value Added Look Up (Valu1) Table

Soil Survey Staff. National Value Added Look Up (Valu1) Table for the Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. month, day, year (YYYYMM official release).

Citation Examples

The following examples are for the FY2014 gSSURGO dataset for the State of West Virginia. Such citations should appear in the reference section of your document.

State Tile

Soil Survey Staff. The Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for West Virginia. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdq.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. November 17, 2020 (202007 official release).

Conterminous US Tile

Soil Survey Staff. Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the Conterminous United States. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdq.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. November 17, 2020 (202007 official release).

National Collection of Tiles

Soil Survey Staff. Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database for the United States of America and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available online at <https://gdq.sc.egov.usda.gov/> November 17, 2020 (202007 official release).

The following example is for the National Value Added Look Up (valu) Table. Such citations should appear in the reference section of your document.

Acronyms

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AWS | Available Water Storage |
| aws0150wta | Available Water Storage 0 to 150cm - Weighted Average |
| CDL | Cropland Data Layer |
| cm | centimeter |
| cogeomordesc | Component Geomorphic Description Table |
| CONUS | Conterminous United States |
| dS | decisiemens |
| ESRI® | Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. |
| FY | Fiscal Year (Federal fiscal year begins October 1 of each year) |
| GDG | Geospatial Data Gateway |
| gSSURGO | Gridded Soil Survey Geographic Database |
| hydgrpdc | Hydrologic Group - Dominant Conditions |
| m | meter |
| MAJCOMPFLAG | Major Component Flag |
| muaggatt | Map Unit Aggregate Attribute Table |
| MUKEY | Map Unit Key |
| muname | Map Unit Name |
| MUPOLYGON | Map Unit Polygon |
| musym | Map Unit Symbol |
| NAD | North American Datum |
| NASS | National Agricultural Statistical Service |
| NCCPI | National Commodity Crop Productivity Index |
| NCSS | National Cooperative Soil Survey |
| NGCE | National Geospatial Center of Excellence |
| NLCD | National Land Cover Database |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| PWSL | Potential Wetland Soil Landscapes |
| RAM | Random Access Memory |
| SACATALOG | Survey Area Catalog |
| SAVEREST | Survey Area Version Established |
| SOC | Soil Organic Carbon |
| SQL | Standard Query Language |
| SSURGO | Soil Survey Geographic Database |
| US | United States |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| Valu | Value Added Look Up Table |
| WGS | World Geodetic System |
| WSS | Web Soil Survey |

References

Note: Data were created using ArcGIS® software by Esri. ArcGIS® and ArcMap™ are the intellectual property of Esri and are used herein under license. Copyright © Esri. All rights reserved. For more information about Esri® software, please visit <http://www.esri.com/>.

Dobos, Robert R., H. Raymond Sinclair, Jr., and Michael P. Robotham. 2012. National commodity crop productivity index (NCCPI) user guide, Version 2. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Hartemink, A. 2013. Soil profile image. Global Soil Map.net web site <http://www.globalsoilmap.net/> Accessed September 2013.

Homer, C., and others. 2015. Completion of the 2011 National Land Cover Database for the Conterminous United States. Photographic Engineering and Remote Sensing 81:345–354. Data are available online at <http://www.mrlc.gov/nlcd2011.php>.

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service Cropland Data Layer. Published crop-specific datalayer. Multiple years. Available online at <https://nassgeodata.gmu.edu/CropScape/>.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2013a. Description of Gridded Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) Database. Available online at https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/geo/?cid=nrcs142p2_053628.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2013b. General Manual Title 430, Part 402—Soil Survey, Subpart A. Available online at [NRCS eDirectives - Subpart A - Introduction](#).