four wheel drive vehicles. It zips between rows of planted pines where a person would tire in a short time tramping through knee-high grass and thorny vines.

The ATV does beautifully in large, wet pastures, as well as mined land that now is sand dunes, accessible only by ATV or two-legged mules (Fig. 4).

Landowners who hear or see the ATV have different ideas on what makes all that noise (about the only disadvantage of the ATV). One young man thought it was his stolen tractor. Another thought there was an outboard motor on his back forty. Most people just ask “What the hell is it?”

Safety is of the utmost importance in the operation of the ATV, especially on slopes. Safe operation must be based on understanding the vehicle’s limitations, thorough knowledge of the controls and their functions, and the operator’s good judgment and experience.

When the last hole is bored in 1976 and as we kick our tires on a stuck truck in the next county, we’ll all remember the “little green ATV” that was so helpful in Duval County.

SOIL CLASSIFIERS TOUR GREENFIELD QUADRANGLE

John Highland

Soils are dynamic not only as soil profiles but also as landscapes. The hardest soil boundaries of all to plot are those that can be located only through repeated examination of soil profiles. Soils then are landscapes as well as profiles. No matter how much and how valuable are the data we obtain on soil samples in the laboratory, the final synthesis with predictions can be made accurately only on the basis of all the characteristics of a soil as a landscape out-of-doors.

These are quotes out of the soil survey manual prepared by Dr. Charles E. Kellogg and his staff. With the above in mind, the SCS soil survey staff of Iowa in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the Iowa Geological Survey held two geomorphic field tours. Dr. Thomas Fenton and Dr. Frank Riecken were the main contributors for the Experiment Station and Dr. George Hallberg represented the Geological Survey. One study area was the Iowan Erosion Surface in northeast Iowa and the other was the Greenfield Quadrangle. Both areas were research areas that were studied in detail several years ago by Dr. Robert V. Ruhe and his students.

One of the big differences I have noticed in Ruhe’s approach to a landscape is that he stresses major slope modifications after glaciation and other geologists tend to write as if slopes or landscapes have changed little since glaciation. What Ruhe does with a little running water, other geologists need a mountain of ice. Another reason soil scientists in Iowa tend to identify with Ruhe is that they know his ideas are worked out in the field.

\textsuperscript{1}Ames, Iowa. Taken from The Profile, Iowa Professional Soil Classifiers Newsletter.