Professor Miller has assigned my talk the title of "Technic of Soil Mapping Used by the Michigan Land Economic Survey." I take this to mean that my remarks should concern themselves chiefly with the actual field procedure that our Survey employees use in the soil mapping and to avoid so far as possible any reference to the theory of soil classification and mapping. That at least is my intention for the theory of soil classification and mapping must apply over a wide range of varying conditions while the field procedure or technic of soil mapping that the Michigan Land Economic Survey uses has been designed to fit the particular field conditions that we are operating in; namely, (1) that portion of the forested area of the glaciated region that has relatively low relief and embodies a confusing and intricate pattern of swamps, drainageway and water bodies, (2), on which the rectangular system of land survey has been laid down and (3), in which human occupation has left its mark in the slash, burn and dense second growth that now occupies the site of present and former logging operations; in the islands, strips and mere spots of agricultural development; in the industrial development at mines, sawmills, quarries and power sites; and the recreational development that ranges from the pretentious resorts on the attractive and accessible lakes to the isolated hunting and fishing cabins that are reached only by woodsroads or foot-trails; (4) a region possessing a few improved trunkline highways connecting the principal cities and industrial towns, and a limited mileage of good roads that extend to the margin of the farmed areas to there fade into a network of used and abandoned logging railroads, woodsroads and foot trails, all leading to some place — -- but where and how!

This is the type of landscape that our field methods are designed to handle with a uniform intensity and at a reasonable cost. They will need to be modified I am sure to fit the local character of other and different regions.

COOPERATION

Now before we get to deep into detail, let me lay a bit of foundation. First let us understand that the Michigan Land Economic Survey, at least so far as the soil survey work is concerned, is not a single operating unit. It is rather the field organization through which the work is now carried on, and the cooperation of the Michigan Department of Conservation, the Soil Section of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, and the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils is applied in actual fieldwork. This cooperation has proven to be economical, effective and