Corson County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

An − Arnegard Loam

An ARNEGARD LOAM − The Arnegard series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained soils that formed in calcareous loamy alluvium on upland swales, terraces, fans and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bb − Badland

Bb BADLAND − Badland is moderately steep to very steep barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Ordinarily, the areas are not stony. Badland is most common where streams cut into soft geologic material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bd − Banks Fine Sand

Bd BANKS FINE SAND − The Banks series consists of very deep, excessively or somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in recently deposited sandy alluvium. These soils are on levees, flood plains and low terraces of larger streams. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

BeA − Belfield−Daglum Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

BeA BELFIELD−DAGLUM COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Belfield series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained slowly permeable soils formed in alkaline, calcareous residuum or alluvium on uplands, flats, terraces and in swales. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BeA BELFIELD−DAGLUM COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BfA − Bryant Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BfA BRYANT SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BfB − Bryant Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BfB BRYANT SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BgB − Bryant−Sutley Silt Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BgB BRYANT−SUTLEY SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BgB BRYANT−SUTLEY SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Sutley series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous loess or silty glacial drift on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BgC − Bryant−Sutley Silt Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

BgC BRYANT−SUTLEY SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bryant series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous silty glacial drift or loess on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BgC BRYANT−SUTLEY SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Sutley series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous loess or silty glacial drift on uplands. The soils have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BlA − Bullcreek Clay, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

BlA BULLCREEK CLAY, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bullcreek series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on upland valleys, alluvial fans and stream terraces. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BmA – Bullcreek–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

BmA BULLCREEK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullcreek series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on upland valleys, alluvial fans and stream terraces. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BmA BULLCREEK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BnA – Bullock Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

BnA BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrB – Bullock–Parchin Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

BrB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BrB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsB – Bullock–Parchin–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

BsB BULLOCK–PARCHIN–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsB BULLOCK–PARCHIN–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsB BULLOCK–PARCHIN–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BuB – Bullock–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

BuB BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BuB BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BvE – Bullock–Slickspots–Rock Outcrop Complex, 0 To 40 Percent Slopes

BvE BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BvE BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BvE BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BzB – Bullock–Telfer–Parchin Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

BzB BULLOCK–TELFER–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BzB BULLOCK–TELFER–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Telfer series consists of very deep, excessively and somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in wind and water deposited sands. These soils are on terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BzB BULLOCK–TELFER–PARCHIN COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaF – Cabba–Amor Loams, 15 To 60 Percent Slopes

CaF CABBA–AMOR LOAMS, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CaF CABBA–AMOR LOAMS, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Amor series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are moderately deep to soft sandstone bedrock. They formed in material weathered from stratified soft sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CbD – Cabba–Reeder Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

CbD CABBA–REEDER LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CbD CABBA–REEDER LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CeE – Cabba–Shambo Loams, 6 To 40 Percent Slopes

CeE CABBA–SHAMBO LOAMS, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CeE CABBA–SHAMBO LOAMS, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CgF – Cohagen–Cabba–Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 70 Percent Slopes

CgF COHAGEN–CABBA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 70 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CgF COHAGEN–CABBA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 70 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CgF COHAGEN–CABBA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 70 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CvD – Cohagen–Vebar Fine Sandy Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

CvD COHAGEN–VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CvD COHAGEN–VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

DaA – Daglum Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

DaA DAGLUM LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DuD – Dupree–Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 30 Percent Slopes

DuD DUPREE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dupree series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DuD DUPREE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EkA – Ekalaka Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

EkA EKALAKA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ekalaka series consists of deep and very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alkaline alluvium or residuum from soft sandstone on terraces, fans and uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EpB – Ekalaka–Parshall Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

EpB EKALAKA–PARSHALL COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ekalaka series consists of deep and very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alkaline alluvium or residuum from soft sandstone on terraces, fans and uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EpB EKALAKA–PARSHALL COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parshall series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately rapid permeable soils formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, outwash plains and upland swales. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EvB – Evridge Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

EvB EVRIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Evridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy material derived from soft sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderately rapid above the B horizon and slow in the B horizon. The This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EwB – Evridge–Bullock Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

EwB EVRIDGE–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Evridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy material derived from soft sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderately rapid above the B horizon and slow in the B horizon. The This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EwB EVRIDGE–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ExB – Evridge–Parchin Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

ExB EVRIDGE–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Evridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy material derived from soft sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderately rapid above the B horizon and slow in the B horizon. The This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ExB EVRIDGE–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

FaA – Farnuf Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

FaA FARNUF LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Farnuf series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, glaciolacustrine, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, hills, and glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

FaB – Farnuf Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

FaB FARNUF LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Farnuf series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, glaciolacustrine, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, hills, and glacial lake plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

FrF – Flasher–Rock Outcrop Complex, 30 To 60 Percent Slopes

FrF FLASHER–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 30 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Flasher series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in soft sandstone on side slopes, shoulder slopes and summits of hills and ridges on uplands and sideslopes of valleys. Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
FrF FLASHER–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 30 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

FtF – Flasher–Telfer Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

FtF FLASHER–TELFER COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Flasher series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in soft sandstone on side slopes, shoulder slopes and summits of hills and ridges on uplands and sideslopes of valleys. Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
FtF FLASHER–TELFER COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Telfer series consists of very deep, excessively and somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in wind and water deposited sands. These soils are on terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ge – Glenross Fine Sandy Loam

Ge GLENROSS FINE SANDY LOAM – The Glenross series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Gk – Glenross–Ekalaka Fine Sandy Loams

Gk GLENROSS–EKALAKA FINE SANDY LOAMS – The Glenross series consists of deep, poorly drained soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Gk GLENROSS–EKALAKA FINE SANDY LOAMS – The Ekalaka series consists of deep and very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alkaline alluvium or residuum from soft sandstone on terraces, fans and uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Gr – Grail Silty Clay Loam

Gr GRAIL SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Grail series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, fans, swales and foot slopes on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Gs – Grassna Silt Loam

Gs GRASSNA SILT LOAM – The Grassna series consists of deep, well or moderately well drained soils formed in silty sediments in swales and on fans and on foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Hd – Harriet Loam

Hd HARRIET LOAM – The Harriet series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly and very slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium. These soils are on low lying flats, terraces, drainageways and bottom lands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Hf – Havrelon Loam

Hf HAVRELON LOAM – The Havrelon series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains of the major streams and tributaries and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Hg – Havrelon Loam, Channeled

Hg HAVRELON LOAM, CHANNELED – The Havrelon series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains of the major streams and tributaries and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Hn – Havrelon Loam, Terrace

Hn HAVRELON LOAM, TERRACE – The Havrelon series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains of the major streams and tributaries and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HrA – Havrelon–Rhoades Loams, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

HrA HAVRELON–RHOADES LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Havrelon series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains of the major streams and tributaries and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HrA HAVRELON–RHOADES LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Hs – Heil Silt Loam

Hs HEIL SILT LOAM – The Heil series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey, calcareous alluvium. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

HuB – Hurley Silt Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

HuB HURLEY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hurley series consists of moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HwA – Hurley–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

HwA HURLEY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hurley series consists of moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HwA HURLEY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ka – Korchea Loam

Ka KORCHEA LOAM – The Korchea series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in stratified alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Kc – Korchea Loam, Channeled

Kc KORCHEA LOAM, CHANNELED – The Korchea series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in stratified alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

La – Lallie Silty Clay Loam

La LALLIE SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Lallie series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils formed in lake basins and old oxbows. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS. Ponding duration is LONG.

LeA – Lehr Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

LeA LEHR LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lehr series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils shallow to sand and gravel. They formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderately rapid in the upper part and rapid and very rapid in the substratum. These soils are on outwash plains and stream valley terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

LeB – Lehr Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

LeB LEHR LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lehr series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils shallow to sand and gravel. They formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel. Permeability is moderately rapid in the upper part and rapid and very rapid in the substratum. These soils are on outwash plains and stream valley terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mc – Mckenzie Clay

Mc MCKENZIE CLAY – The McKenzie series consists of deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous, strongly alkaline clay sediments. These soils are in undrained depressions and lake basins. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

OaB – Opal Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

OaB OPAL CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OaC – Opal Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

OaC OPAL CLAY, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OdC – Opal–Dupree Clays, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

OdC OPAL–DUPREE CLAYS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OdC OPAL–DUPREE CLAYS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dupree series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OhB – Opal–Hurley Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

OhB OPAL–HURLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OhB OPAL–HURLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hurley series consists of moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OsC – Opal–Sansarc Clays, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

OsC OPAL–SANSARC CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OsC OPAL–SANSARC CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PaB – Parchin Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

PaB PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

PdD – Parchin–Bullock–Cabba Complex, 6 To 30 Percent Slopes

PdD PARCHIN–BULLOCK–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PdD PARCHIN–BULLOCK–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PdD PARCHIN–BULLOCK–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeA – Parshall Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

PeA PARSHALL FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parshall series consists of very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately rapid permeable soils formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, outwash plains and upland swales. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Pg – Pits, Gravel

Pg PITS, GRAVEL – Orthents, gravelly consists of areas where gravel has been excavated and removed. Some areas have been smoothed and 8 to 14 inches of loamy overburden has been replaced. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrA – Promise Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

PrA PROMISE CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Promise series consists of deep or very deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shales. These soils are on uplands, fans and terraces. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrB – Promise Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

PrB PROMISE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Promise series consists of deep or very deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shales. These soils are on uplands, fans and terraces. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaA – Reeder Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RaA REEDER LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaB – Reeder Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RaB REEDER LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaC – Reeder Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RaC REEDER LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RcB – Reeder–Cabba Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

RcB REEDER–CABBA LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RcB REEDER–CABBA LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RcC – Reeder–Cabba Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

RcC REEDER–CABBA LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RcC REEDER–CABBA LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RhB – Reeder–Rhoades Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RhB REEDER–RHOADES LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Reeder series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft, calcareous sandstone, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RhB REEDER–RHOADES LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnA – Regent Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RnA REGENT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnB – Regent Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

RnB REGENT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RpC – Regent–Wayden Silty Clay Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

RpC REGENT–WAYDEN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Regent series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in residuum weathered from alkaline soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RpC REGENT–WAYDEN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wayden series consists of well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in soft alkaline shales. These soils are shallow to soft shale. They are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RrA – Rhoades Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

RrA RHOADES LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RsB – Rhoades–Daglum Loams, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

RsB RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsB RHOADES–DAGLUM LOAMS, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RtB – Rhoades–Daglum–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

RtB RHOADES–DAGLUM–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RtB RHOADES–DAGLUM–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Daglum series consists of deep and very deep, moderately well and well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium or residuum on foot slopes and swales on terraces and uplands. These soils have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RtB RHOADES–DAGLUM–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RuB – Rhoades–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

RuB RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RuB RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RvE – Rhoades–Slickspots–Rock Outcrop Complex, 0 To 40 Percent Slopes

RvE RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rhoades series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey materials derived from saline–alkali soft shale, siltstone or mudstone. These soils are in swales on uplands and terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RvE RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RvE RHOADES–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RzF – Rock Outcrop–Cabba Complex, 6 To 40 Percent Slopes

RzF ROCK OUTCROP–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RzF ROCK OUTCROP–CABBA COMPLEX, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SbE – Sansarc–Opal Clays, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

SbE SANSARC–OPAL CLAYS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SbE SANSARC–OPAL CLAYS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SdD – Sansarc–Opal–Dupree Clays, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

SdD SANSARC–OPAL–DUPREE CLAYS, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SdD SANSARC–OPAL–DUPREE CLAYS, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Opal series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SdD SANSARC–OPAL–DUPREE CLAYS, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dupree series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

SeE – Sansarc–Wabek Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

SeE SANSARC–WABEK COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SeE SANSARC–WABEK COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wabek series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly and very rapidly permeable soils formed in sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, beach ridges, terraces and terrace escarpments. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SgA – Savage Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

SgA SAVAGE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savage series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty alluvium, loess, or in glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine material. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SgB – Savage Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

SgB SAVAGE SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savage series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty alluvium, loess, or in glaciofluvial or glaciolacustrine material. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShA – Shambo Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

ShA SHAMBO LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShB – Shambo Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

ShB SHAMBO LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShC – Shambo Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

ShC SHAMBO LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

StA – Stady Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

StA STADY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stady series consists of very deep, well drained soils moderately deep to sand and gravel. Permeability is moderate in the upper horizons and very rapid in the 2Bk and 2C horizons. These soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel and are on stream terraces and glacial outwash valley terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

StB – Stady Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

StB STADY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stady series consists of very deep, well drained soils moderately deep to sand and gravel. Permeability is moderate in the upper horizons and very rapid in the 2Bk and 2C horizons. These soils formed in loamy alluvium over sand and gravel and are on stream terraces and glacial outwash valley terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TaA – Tally Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

TaA TALLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tally series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in material derived from eolian deposits, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on stream terraces, alluvial fans, till plains, drainageways, and outwash plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TdA – Telfer Loamy Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

TdA TELFER LOAMY SAND, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Telfer series consists of very deep, excessively and somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in wind and water deposited sands. These soils are on terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TeB – Telfer–Ekalaka Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

TeB TELFER–EKALAKA COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Telfer series consists of very deep, excessively and somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in wind and water deposited sands. These soils are on terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TeB TELFER–EKALAKA COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ekalaka series consists of deep and very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in alkaline alluvium or residuum from soft sandstone on terraces, fans and uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Th – Trembles Fine Sandy Loam

Th TREMBLES FINE SANDY LOAM – Typically, Trembles soils have calcareous fine sandy loam A and C horizons. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Tm – Trembles Fine Sandy Loam, Channeled

Tm TREMBLES FINE SANDY LOAM, CHANNELED – Typically, Trembles soils have calcareous fine sandy loam A and C horizons. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Tt – Trembles Fine Sandy Loam, Terrace

Tt TREMBLES FINE SANDY LOAM, TERRACE – Typically, Trembles soils have calcareous fine sandy loam A and C horizons. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VeA – Vebar Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

VeA VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VeB – Vebar Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

VeB VEBAR FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VhB – Vebar–Cohagen Fine Sandy Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

VhB VEBAR–COHAGEN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vebar series consists of well drained, moderately deep, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone. These soils are on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VhB VEBAR–COHAGEN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cohagen series consists of shallow, well to excessively drained soils formed in materials weathered from soft sandstone bedrock on uplands. These soils have moderate or moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water (less Than 40 Acres)

w WATER (LESS THAN 40 ACRES) – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

wa – Water (greater Than 40 Acres)

wa WATER (GREATER THAN 40 ACRES) – These are areas of water that are normally greater than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

Corson County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

WaD – Wabek Gravelly Sandy Loam, 2 To 35 Percent Slopes

WaD WABEK GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 35 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wabek series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly and very rapidly permeable soils formed in sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on outwash plains, beach ridges, terraces and terrace escarpments. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WcE – Wayden–Cabba Complex, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

WcE WAYDEN–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wayden series consists of well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in soft alkaline shales. These soils are shallow to soft shale. They are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WcE WAYDEN–CABBA COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WdE – Wayden And Cabba Soils, 6 To 40 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

WdE WAYDEN AND CABBA SOILS, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY – The Cabba series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in residuum or colluvium derived from semi–consolidated, loamy sedimentary beds. These soils are on hills and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WdE WAYDEN AND CABBA SOILS, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY – The Wayden series consists of well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in soft alkaline shales. These soils are shallow to soft shale. They are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Wt – Wendte Silty Clay, Channeled

Wt WENDTE SILTY CLAY, CHANNELED – The Wendte series consists of deep, moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

ZeB – Zeona Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

ZeB ZEONA LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zeona series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in sandy eolian material on uplands. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ZsD – Zeona–Slickspots–Rock Outcrop Complex, 0 To 30 Percent Slopes

ZsD ZEONA–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zeona series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in sandy eolian material on uplands. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ZsD ZEONA–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ZsD ZEONA–SLICKSPOTS–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.