Custer and Pennington
Counties, Black Hills Parts,
South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

ApA − Arvada Variant Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

ApA ARVADA VARIANT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES − The Arvada Variant consists of poorly drained soils formed in loamy alluvium on floodplains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

AsA − Arvada−Slickspots Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

AsA ARVADA−SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Arvada series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from sodic shale. Arvada soils are on fan remnants, terraces, and hillslopes. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AsA ARVADA−SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 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.

BdA − Barnum Very Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

BdA BARNUM VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Barnum series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous alluvium from redbeds sediments. Barnum soils are on recent flood plains and alluvial terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

BeB − Barnum−Winetti Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

BeB BARNUM−WINETTI COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Barnum series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in calcareous alluvium from redbeds sediments. Barnum soils are on recent flood plains and alluvial terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
BeB BARNUM−WINETTI COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Winetti series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in mixed alluvium from sedimentary rocks. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

BrA − Bullflat Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

BrA BULLFLAT SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bullflat series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty alluvial−colluvial materials from sedimentary rocks on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BrB − Bullflat Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

BrB BULLFLAT SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bullflat series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty alluvial−colluvial materials from sedimentary rocks on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsB − Bullflat−Cordeston Silt Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

BsB BULLFLAT−CORDESTON SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bullflat series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty alluvial−colluvial materials from sedimentary rocks on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsB BULLFLAT−CORDESTON SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Cordeston series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in slopewash alluvium on fan aprons and piedmonts. Slope is 0 to 10 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

BtE − Buska−Mocmont−Rock Outcrop Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

BtE BUSKA−MOCMONT−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Buska series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from micaceous metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BtE BUSKA−MOCMONT−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Mocmont series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium or alluvium weathered from argillite, igneous rock, or sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and mountains. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BtE BUSKA−MOCMONT−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BuE − Buska−Rock Outcrop Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

BuE BUSKA−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BuE BUSKA−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Buska series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from micaceous metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BvC − Buska−Virkula Loams, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

BvC BUSKA−VIRKULA LOAMS, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Virkula series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty materials weathered from igneous and metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate or moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BvC BUSKA−VIRKULA LOAMS, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Buska series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from micaceous metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BwE − Butche−Rock Outcrop Complex, 9 To 60 Percent Slopes

BwE BUTCHE−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BwE BUTCHE−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES − The Butche series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in loamy materials weathered from sandstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CcE − Canyon−Bridget Complex, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

CcE CANYON−BRIDGET COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CcE CANYON−BRIDGET COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Bridget series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy sediments on foot slopes, stream terraces and alluvial fans. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CdF − Canyon−Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 60 Percent Slopes

CdF CANYON−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES − The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CdF CANYON−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CkC − Citadel−Vanocker Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

CkC CITADEL−VANOCKER COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES − The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CkC CITADEL−VANOCKER COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES − The Citadel series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and local alluvium from calcareous sandstone, limestone, and soft shale on mountains. They have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CoA − Colombo Loam, Channeled, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

CoA COLOMBO LOAM, CHANNELED, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES − The Colombo series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous loamy alluvium. Colombo soils are on flood plains and terraces and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

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CpA – Colombo–Urban Land Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CpA COLOMBO–URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colombo series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous loamy alluvium. Colombo soils are on flood plains and terraces and have slopes of 0 to 6 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
CpA COLOMBO–URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

CvB – Cordeston Loam, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes

CvB CORDESTON LOAM, 2 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cordeston series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in slopewash alluvium on fan aprons and piedmonts. Slope is 0 to 10 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

CwB – Cordeston–Marshbrook Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

CwB CORDESTON–MARSHBROOK LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cordeston series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in slopewash alluvium on fan aprons and piedmonts. Slope is 0 to 10 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
CwB CORDESTON–MARSHBROOK LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Marshbrook series consists of deep, somewhat poorly or poorly drained soils that formed in material weathered mainly from slate, quartzite and schist on flood plains. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

CxC – Cordeston–Winetti Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

CxC CORDESTON–WINETTI COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cordeston series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in slopewash alluvium on fan aprons and piedmonts. Slope is 0 to 10 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
CxC CORDESTON–WINETTI COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Winetti series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in mixed alluvium from sedimentary rocks. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

DgB – Demar–Grummit–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

DgB DEMAR–GRUMMIT–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Demar series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium from acid clay shales. These soils are on terraces. They have very slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DgB DEMAR–GRUMMIT–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DgB DEMAR–GRUMMIT–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.

GbA – Glenberg Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

GbA GLENBERG FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Glenberg series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous stratified alluvium from mixed sources. Glenberg soils are on flood plains and low terraces This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

GrD – Grummit–Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

GrD GRUMMIT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GrD GRUMMIT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft acid shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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GrF – Grummit–Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 60 Percent Slopes

GrF GRUMMIT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GrF GRUMMIT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft acid shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GuC – Gurney–Butche Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

GuC GURNEY–BUTCHE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gurney series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sedimentary rocks on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GuC GURNEY–BUTCHE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Butche series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in loamy materials weathered from sandstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GvD – Gypnevee–Rekop–Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

GvD GYPNEVEE–REKOP–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gypnevee series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from gypsum. Gypnevee soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GvD GYPNEVEE–REKOP–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rekop series consists of well drained soils that are shallow to bedrock. These soils formed in residuum and colluvial slopewash derived from the underlying gypsum bedrock. Rekop soils are on hills, ridges, and plateaus. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GvD GYPNEVEE–REKOP–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GyD – Gypnevee–Rock Outcrop–Urban Land Complex, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

GyD GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP–URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gypnevee series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from gypsum. Gypnevee soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GyD GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP–URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
GyD GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP–URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

HaA – Haverson Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HaA HAVERSON LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

HeE – Heely Channery Loam, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

HeE HEELY CHANNERY LOAM, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Heely series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from steeply dipping beds of metamorphic rock on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HfC – Heely–Cordeston Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

HfC HEELY–CORDESTON COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Heely series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from steeply dipping beds of metamorphic rock on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HfC HEELY–CORDESTON COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cordeston series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in slopewash alluvium on fan aprons and piedmonts. Slope is 0 to 10 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

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HgB − Hilger Cobbly Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

HgB HILGER COBBLY LOAM, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hilger series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium, or till from igneous rock and sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, mountains, and moraines. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HgD − Hilger Cobbly Loam, 6 To 40 Percent Slopes

HgD HILGER COBBLY LOAM, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hilger series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium, or till from igneous rock and sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, mountains, and moraines. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HmE − Hilger−Metre Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

HmE HILGER−METRE COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hilger series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium, or till from igneous rock and sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, mountains, and moraines. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HmE HILGER−METRE COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Metre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from mudstone or shale on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HnB − Hilger−Urban Land Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

HnB HILGER−URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hilger series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium, or till from igneous rock and sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, mountains, and moraines. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HnB HILGER−URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

HoD − Hilger−Virkula Complex, 2 To 30 Percent Slopes

HoD HILGER−VIRKULA COMPLEX, 2 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hilger series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium, or till from igneous rock and sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, mountains, and moraines. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HoD HILGER−VIRKULA COMPLEX, 2 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES − The Virkula series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty materials weathered from igneous and metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate or moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HtG − Hopdraw−Sawdust−Rock Outcrop Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

HtG HOPDRAW−SAWDUST−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hopdraw series consists of deep, excessively drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandstone on mountain slopes. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HtG HOPDRAW−SAWDUST−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES − The Sawdust series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments from calcareous sandstone and limestone on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HtG HOPDRAW−SAWDUST−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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JhD – Judy–Heath–Paunsaugunt Variant Complex, 2 To 25 Percent Slopes

JhD JUDY–HEATH–PAUNSAUGUNT VARIANT COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Judy series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous materials weathered residually from limestone and interbedded shale. Judy soils are on mountain sideslopes and ridges. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
JhD JUDY–HEATH–PAUNSAUGUNT VARIANT COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Heath series consists of deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in thick deposits of moderately fine textured calcareous alluvial fan sediments. Heath soils are on fans, hills, valley side slopes, and lower plateaus. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
JhD JUDY–HEATH–PAUNSAUGUNT VARIANT COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Paunsaugunt Variant consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone on mountain slopes. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MhA – Marshbrook Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

MhA MARSHBROOK LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Marshbrook series consists of deep, somewhat poorly or poorly drained soils that formed in material weathered mainly from slate, quartzite and schist on flood plains. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

MnC – Metre–Norrest Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

MnC METRE–NORREST COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Metre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from mudstone or shale on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MnC METRE–NORREST COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Norrest series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in weathered from siltstone or soft shale on uplands. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MsC – Mocmont Gravelly Loam, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

MsC MOCMONT GRAVELLY LOAM, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mocmont series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium or alluvium weathered from argillite, igneous rock, or sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and mountains. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MtE – Mocmont–Rock Outcrop Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

MtE MOCMONT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mocmont series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium or alluvium weathered from argillite, igneous rock, or sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and mountains. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MtE MOCMONT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NaC – Nevee Channery Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

NaC NEVEE CHANNERY LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial–colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NbC – Nevee Silt Loam, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

NbC NEVEE SILT LOAM, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial–colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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NcE – Nevee–Gullied Land Complex, 6 To 40 Percent Slopes

NcE NEVEE–GULLIED LAND COMPLEX, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial–colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NcE NEVEE–GULLIED LAND COMPLEX, 6 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Gullied land conists of areas where erosion has cut a network of v–shaped or u–shaped channels. The areas resemble miniature badlands. Generally, gullies are so deep that extensive reshaping is necessary for most uses. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NfE – Nihill–Zigweid Complex, 15 To 50 Percent Slopes

NfE NIHILL–ZIGWEID COMPLEX, 15 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nihill series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in gravelly alluvium from mixed sources. They are on late Pleistocene terraces and terrace remnants. Slopes are both simple and complex and range from 0 to 80 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NfE NIHILL–ZIGWEID COMPLEX, 15 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zigweid series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on fan aprons, fan piedmonts, hill footslopes and toeslopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NnE – Norrest–Fairburn–Metre Complex, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

NnE NORREST–FAIRBURN–METRE COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Norrest series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in weathered from siltstone or soft shale on uplands. These soils have moderately slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NnE NORREST–FAIRBURN–METRE COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Fairburn series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained and well drained soils on strongly sloping to steep uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from mudstone, very fine grained sandstone and siltstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NnE NORREST–FAIRBURN–METRE COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Metre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from mudstone or shale on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Or – Orthents, Loamy

For FORT RANDALL DAM – Orthents, loamy where 1 or more feet of soil material was removed. Most areas have had 6 to 8 inches of topsoil replaced. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
For FORT RANDALL DAM – Orthents, shaly, are areas of cuts that expose soft shale bedrock and of fill that is mostly unweathered shale mixed with some sandy, loamy, and clayey soil materials. Most areas have had 8 to 12 inches of topsoil replaced and revegetated with tame and native grasses. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PbD – Paunsaugunt–Gurney Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

PbD PAUNSAUGUNT–GURNEY COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PbD PAUNSAUGUNT–GURNEY COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gurney series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sedimentary rocks on open prairies in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PcD – Paunsaugunt–Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 30 Percent Slopes

PcD PAUNSAUGUNT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PcD PAUNSAUGUNT–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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PgC – Pierre–Grummit Clays, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

PgC PIERRE–GRUMMIT CLAYS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PgC PIERRE–GRUMMIT CLAYS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grummit series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from acid shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Pt – Pits, Quarries

Pt PITS, QUARRIES – Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ReC – Redbird–Heath Silt Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

ReC REDBIRD–HEATH SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Redbird series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium from limestone and calcareous sandstone on open parks in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
ReC REDBIRD–HEATH SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Heath series consists of deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils formed in thick deposits of moderately fine textured calcareous alluvial fan sediments. Heath soils are on fans, hills, valley side slopes, and lower plateaus. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RfE – Rekop–Gypnevee–Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

RfE REKOP–GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rekop series consists of well drained soils that are shallow to bedrock. These soils formed in residuum and colluvial slopewash derived from the underlying gypsum bedrock. Rekop soils are on hills, ridges, and plateaus. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RfE REKOP–GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gypnevee series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from gypsum. Gypnevee soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RfE REKOP–GYPNEVEE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RgG – Rock Outcrop–Buska Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

RgG ROCK OUTCROP–BUSKA COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buska series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from micaceous metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RgG ROCK OUTCROP–BUSKA COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RhD – Rock Outcrop–Butche Complex, 2 To 25 Percent Slopes

RhD ROCK OUTCROP–BUTCHE COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RhD ROCK OUTCROP–BUTCHE COMPLEX, 2 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Butche series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in loamy materials weathered from sandstone. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RkG – Rock Outcrop–Mocmont Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

RkG ROCK OUTCROP–MOCMONT COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mocmont series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium or alluvium weathered from argillite, igneous rock, or sandstone. These soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and mountains. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RkG ROCK OUTCROP–MOCMONT COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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RlG – Rock Outcrop–Pactola Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes
RlG ROCK OUTCROP–PACTOLA COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pactola series consists of deep well drained soils formed in residuum from steeply dipping beds of metamorphic rock on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RlG ROCK OUTCROP–PACTOLA COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of granite, quartzite, and metamorphic rock so hard that it cannot be ripped, slaked or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RmG – Rock Outcrop–Rekop Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

RmG ROCK OUTCROP–REKOP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RmG ROCK OUTCROP–REKOP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rekop series consists of well drained soils that are shallow to bedrock. These soils formed in residuum and colluvial slopewash derived from the underlying gypsum bedrock. Rekop soils are on hills, ridges, and plateaus. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnG – Rock Outcrop–Sawdust Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

RnG ROCK OUTCROP–SAWDUST COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RnG ROCK OUTCROP–SAWDUST COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sawdust series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments from calcareous sandstone and limestone on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RpC – Rockoa–Lakoa Complex, 3 To 12 Percent Slopes

RpC ROCKOA–LAKOA COMPLEX, 3 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rockoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in colluvial material weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Elevations range from about 3500 to 7000 feet. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RpC ROCKOA–LAKOA COMPLEX, 3 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lakoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RrE – Rockoa–Lakoa–Rock Outcrop Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

RrE ROCKOA–LAKOA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rockoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in colluvial material weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Elevations range from about 3500 to 7000 feet. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RrE ROCKOA–LAKOA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lakoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RrE ROCKOA–LAKOA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RsF – Rockoa–Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 60 Percent Slopes

RsF ROCKOA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RsF ROCKOA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rockoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in colluvial material weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Elevations range from about 3500 to 7000 feet. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RtD – Rockoa–Satanta Complex, 6 To 30 Percent Slopes

RtD ROCKOA–SATANTA COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rockoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in colluvial material weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Elevations range from about 3500 to 7000 feet. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RtD ROCKOA–SATANTA COMPLEX, 6 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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SeB – Satanta Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SeB SATANTA LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SfB – Satanta–Arvada Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SfB SATANTA–ARVADA COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SfB SATANTA–ARVADA COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Arvada series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium and colluvium derived from sodic shale. Arvada soils are on fan remnants, terraces, and hillslopes. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShD – Satanta–Canyon Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

ShD SATANTA–CANYON LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ShD SATANTA–CANYON LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SpE – Sawdust–Hopdraw–Paunsaugunt Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

SpE SAWDUST–HOPDRAW–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SpE SAWDUST–HOPDRAW–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sawdust series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments from calcareous sandstone and limestone on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SpE SAWDUST–HOPDRAW–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hopdraw series consists of deep, excessively drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandstone on mountain slopes. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SrE – Sawdust–Vanocker–Paunsaugunt Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

SrE SAWDUST–VANOCKER–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sawdust series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments from calcareous sandstone and limestone on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SrE SAWDUST–VANOCKER–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SrE SAWDUST–VANOCKER–PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SwE – Shirttail Channery Loam, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

SwE SHIRTTAIL CHANNERY LOAM, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shirttail series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum of metamorphic and granitic rocks under grass with scattered ponderosa pine in mountains. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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SxaE – Spearfish–Nevee Silt Loams, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

SxaE SPEARFISH–NEVEE SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Spearfish series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in reddish residuum from siltstone, sandstone, and shale. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SxaE SPEARFISH–NEVEE SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nevee series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in reddish silty alluvial–colluvial sediments on terraces and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SxbF – Spearfish–Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 60 Percent Slopes

SxbF SPEARFISH–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Spearfish series consists of shallow, well drained to excessively drained soils formed in reddish residuum from siltstone, sandstone, and shale. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SxbF SPEARFISH–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SyaC – Stovho Silt Loam, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

SyaC STOVHO SILT LOAM, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stovho series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from limestone and calcareous sandstone on mountains. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SybC – Stovho–Lail–Trebor Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

SybC STOVHO–LAIL–TREBOR COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stovho series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from limestone and calcareous sandstone on mountains. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SybC STOVHO–LAIL–TREBOR COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lail series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in slopewash alluvium on high mountain fans, sideslopes and ridges. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SybC STOVHO–LAIL–TREBOR COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Trebor series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from limestone. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate permeability in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SycE – Stovho–Trebor Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

SycE STOVHO–TREBOR COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Stovho series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from limestone and calcareous sandstone on mountains. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SycE STOVHO–TREBOR COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Trebor series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from limestone. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate permeability in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TfA – Tilford Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

TfA TILFORD SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tilford series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in local alluvium and residuum from weathered reddish shales on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TfB – Tilford Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TfB TILFORD SILT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tilford series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in local alluvium and residuum from weathered reddish shales on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TfC – Tilford Silt Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

TfC TILFORD SILT LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tilford series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in local alluvium and residuum from weathered reddish shales on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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TpC − Tilford−Paunsaugunt Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes
TpC TILFORD−PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Tilford series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in local alluvium and residuum from weathered reddish shales on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TpC TILFORD−PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TrB − Tilford−Urban Land Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

TrB TILFORD−URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Tilford series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in local alluvium and residuum from weathered reddish shales on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TrB TILFORD−URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

TuG − Trebor−Rock Outcrop Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

TuG TREBOR−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TuG TREBOR−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES − The Trebor series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from limestone. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate permeability in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VcE − Vanocker−Citadel Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

VcE VANOCKER−CITADEL COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Citadel series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and local alluvium from calcareous sandstone, limestone, and soft shale on mountains. They have moderately slow or slow permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VcE VANOCKER−CITADEL COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VkE − Vanocker−Lakoa Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

VkE VANOCKER−LAKOA COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VkE VANOCKER−LAKOA COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Lakoa series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from interbedded sandstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VnC − Vanocker−Paunsaugunt Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

VnC VANOCKER−PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VnC VANOCKER−PAUNSAUGUNT COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Paunsaugunt series consists of well drained, moderately permeable soils that are shallow to limestone. They formed in residuum from limestone and calcareous sandstone. Paunsaugunt soils are on mesas and hillsides with slopes ranging from 2 to 70 percent. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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VoG – Vanocker–Sawdust–Rock Outcrop Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

VoG VANOCKER–SAWDUST–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vanocker series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VoG VANOCKER–SAWDUST–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sawdust series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvial sediments from calcareous sandstone and limestone on mountain slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VoG VANOCKER–SAWDUST–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VpC – Virkula–Pactola Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

VpC VIRKULA–PACTOLA COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pactola series consists of deep well drained soils formed in residuum from steeply dipping beds of metamorphic rock on mountains. They have moderate permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VpC VIRKULA–PACTOLA COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Virkula series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty materials weathered from igneous and metamorphic rocks on mountains. They have moderately slow permeability in the solum and moderate or moderately slow permeability in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

W – Water

w WATER < 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.

WtB – Winetti Cobbly Loam, 2 To 10 Percent Slopes

WtB WINETTI COBBLY LOAM, 2 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES – The Winetti series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils that formed in mixed alluvium from sedimentary rocks. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

ZcC – Zigweid–Canyon Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

ZcC ZIGWEID–CANYON COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zigweid series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on fan aprons, fan piedmonts, hill footslopes and toeslopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ZcC ZIGWEID–CANYON COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ZnD – Zigweid–Nihill Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

ZnD ZIGWEID–NIHILL COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Zigweid series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on fan aprons, fan piedmonts, hill footslopes and toeslopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ZnD ZIGWEID–NIHILL COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nihill series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in gravelly alluvium from mixed sources. They are on late Pleistocene terraces and terrace remnants. Slopes are both simple and complex and range from 0 to 80 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.