Jackson County, South Dakota,
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Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Ab – Absted Silt Loam

Ab ABSTED SILT LOAM – The Absted series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in slopewash alluvium derived mainly from sodic shale. Absted soils are on hillslopes and terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ar – Arvada Loam

Ar ARVADA LOAM – 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 moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

As – Arvada–Slickspots Complex

As ARVADA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX – 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 moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
As ARVADA–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX – 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.

Ba – Badland

Ba 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.

BcB – Beckton Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

BcB BECKTON LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Beckton series consists of very deep, well to moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium or valley fill from sedimentary rocks. Beckton soils are on stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BdA – Beckton–Arvada Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

BdA BECKTON–ARVADA LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Beckton series consists of very deep, well to moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium or valley fill from sedimentary rocks. Beckton soils are on stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BdA BECKTON–ARVADA LOAMS, 0 TO 2 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.

BwC – Blackpipe–Wortman Silt Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

BwC BLACKPIPE–WORTMAN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blackpipe series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum from shale and mudstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BwC BLACKPIPE–WORTMAN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wortman series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaA – Cactusflat Silty Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

CaA CACTUSFLAT SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cactusflat series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich material on foot slopes, terraces, uplands, and alluvial fans. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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CbB – Cactusflat–Weta Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

CbB CACTUSFLAT–WETA COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cactusflat series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich material on foot slopes, terraces, uplands, and alluvial fans. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderately slow or moderate in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CbB CACTUSFLAT–WETA COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Weta series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched clayey and silty sediments on foot slopes, terraces, uplands, and alluvial fans. Permeability is slow or very slow in the solum and moderate or moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CeA – Cedarpass Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

CeA CEDARPASS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cedarpass series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich silty material on uplands, terraces, and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CfA – Cedarpass–Denby Complex, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

CfA CEDARPASS–DENBY COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cedarpass series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich silty material on uplands, terraces, and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CfA CEDARPASS–DENBY COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Denby series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich clayey and silty sediments on terraces, uplands, and fans. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CoD – Colby Silt Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

CoD COLBY SILT LOAM, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Cv – Craft–Bankard Variant Very Fine Sandy Loams

Cv CRAFT–BANKARD VARIANT VERY FINE SANDY LOAMS – The Craft series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in stratified, calcareous alluvium on bottom lands. They have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Cv CRAFT–BANKARD VARIANT VERY FINE SANDY LOAMS – The Bankard Variant consist of deep, well or excessively drained soils formed in sandy or sandy and gravelly alluvium on flood plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

EaB – Emigrant Loam, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

EaB EMIGRANT LOAM, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EbA – Emigrant–Beckton Variant Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

EbA EMIGRANT–BECKTON VARIANT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EbA EMIGRANT–BECKTON VARIANT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Beckton Variant consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EbC – Emigrant–Beckton Variant Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

EbC EMIGRANT–BECKTON VARIANT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EbC EMIGRANT–BECKTON VARIANT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Beckton Variant consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

EcD − Emigrant−Conata Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes
EcD EMIGRANT−CONATA COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EcD EMIGRANT−CONATA COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Conata series consists of shallow, well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in vari−colored clayey residuum from mudstone or shale. These soils are on breaks along drainageways near badlands. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ErB − Emigrant−Razor Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

ErB EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ErB EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ErC − Emigrant−Razor Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

ErC EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ErC EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ErD − Emigrant−Razor Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

ErD EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Emigrant series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to soft bedrock. They formed on rock controlled uplands, from calcareous residuum and slopewash material derived from sandstone or shale. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ErD EMIGRANT−RAZOR COMPLEX, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Fv − Fluvaquents, Flooded

Fv FLUVAQUENTS, FLOODED − Fluvents, flooded, consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on floodplains. They primarily are in old oxbows along major waterways. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Ha − Haverson Loam

Ha HAVERSON LOAM − 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.

Hc − Haverson−Craft Complex

Hc HAVERSON−CRAFT COMPLEX − 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.
Hc HAVERSON−CRAFT COMPLEX − The Craft series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in stratified, calcareous alluvium on bottom lands. They have moderate permeability. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

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Ho – Hilmoe Silty Clay

Ho HILMOE SILTY CLAY – The Hilmoe series consists of very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in calcareous clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium. Permeability is slow. These soils are on flood plains of major streams and rivers. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

HpC – Hisle Silt Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

HpC HISLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HrC – Hisle–Rock Outcrop Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

HrC HISLE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HrC HISLE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 0 TO 9 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.

HsC – Hisle–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

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

Hu – Hurley Silt Loam

Hu HURLEY SILT LOAM – 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 low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

In – Interior Loam

In INTERIOR LOAM – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Io – Interior Loam, Channeled

Io INTERIOR LOAM, CHANNELED – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

IsB – Interior–Cedarpass–Badland Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

IsB INTERIOR–CEDARPASS–BADLAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
IsB INTERIOR–CEDARPASS–BADLAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cedarpass series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich silty material on uplands, terraces, and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
IsB INTERIOR–CEDARPASS–BADLAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – 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.

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Iv – Interior–Denby–Cedarpass Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Iv INTERIOR–DENBY–CEDARPASS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
Iv INTERIOR–DENBY–CEDARPASS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Denby series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich clayey and silty sediments on terraces, uplands, and fans. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Iv INTERIOR–DENBY–CEDARPASS COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cedarpass series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich silty material on uplands, terraces, and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ko – Kolls Clay

Ko KOLLS CLAY – The Kolls series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium in upland basins. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

KyA – Kyle Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KyA KYLE CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KyB – Kyle Clay, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

KyB KYLE CLAY, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KyC – Kyle Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

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

LcD – Larvie–Conata Clays, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

LcD LARVIE–CONATA CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Larvie series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from variegated shale and mudstone on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LcD LARVIE–CONATA CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Conata series consists of shallow, well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed in vari–colored clayey residuum from mudstone or shale. These soils are on breaks along drainageways near badlands. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LhC – Larvie–Hisle Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

LhC LARVIE–HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Larvie series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from variegated shale and mudstone on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LhC LARVIE–HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Lo – Lohmiller Silty Clay

Lo LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

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Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

MhA – Metre–Hisle Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MhA METRE–HISLE COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 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.
MhA METRE–HISLE COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MhB – Metre–Hisle Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

MoB – Metre–Larvie Clays, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

MoB METRE–LARVIE CLAYS, 2 TO 6 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.
MoB METRE–LARVIE CLAYS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Larvie series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from variegated shale and mudstone on uplands. These soils have very slow permeability. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MyE – Midway Silty Clay Loam, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

MyE MIDWAY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Midway series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in calcareous platy, clayey shale. Midway soils are on ridge crests and hills in shale bedrock uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NkD – Nihill–Samsil Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

NkD NIHILL–SAMSIL 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.
NkD NIHILL–SAMSIL COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NoA – Norka Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

NoA NORKA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Norka series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or alluvial materials high in very fine sand. Norka soils are on hills, ridges, and valley side slopes. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NpD – Norka–Colby Silt Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

NpD NORKA–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Norka series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or alluvial materials high in very fine sand. Norka soils are on hills, ridges, and valley side slopes. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NpD NORKA–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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NrC – Norrest–Wanblee Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

NrC NORREST–WANBLEE 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.
NrC NORREST–WANBLEE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wanblee series consists of moderately deep, well drained, or moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuA – Nunn Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

NuA NUNN LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuB – Nunn Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

NuB NUNN LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuC – Nunn Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

NuC NUNN LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuD – Nunn Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes

NuD NUNN LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NwB – Nunn–Beckton Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

NwB NUNN–BECKTON LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NwB NUNN–BECKTON LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Beckton series consists of very deep, well to moderately well drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium or valley fill from sedimentary rocks. Beckton soils are on stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NxD – Nunn–Nihill Complex, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

NxD NUNN–NIHILL COMPLEX, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NxD NUNN–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.

OrE – Orella–Rock Outcrop Complex, 3 To 45 Percent Slopes

OrE ORELLA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES – The Orella series consists of shallow, well drained or moderately well drained soils on uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from claystone or shale. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OrE ORELLA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 45 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.

PcB – Pierre Clay, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

PcB PIERRE CLAY, 3 TO 6 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.

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PcC – Pierre Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

PcC PIERRE CLAY, 6 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.

PhB – Pierre–Hisle Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

PhB PIERRE–HISLE COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 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.
PhB PIERRE–HISLE COMPLEX, 1 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PkD – Pierre–Samsil Clays, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

PkD PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 6 TO 15 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.
PkD PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PrA – Promise Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

PrA PROMISE CLAY, 0 TO 3 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.

PsA – Promise–Hurley Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

PsA PROMISE–HURLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 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.
PsA PROMISE–HURLEY COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 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 low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PsB – Promise–Hurley Complex, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

PsB PROMISE–HURLEY COMPLEX, 3 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.
PsB PROMISE–HURLEY COMPLEX, 3 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 low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PuB – Promise–Pierre Clays, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

PuB PROMISE–PIERRE CLAYS, 3 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.
PuB PROMISE–PIERRE CLAYS, 3 TO 6 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.

PuC – Promise–Pierre Clays, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

PuC PROMISE–PIERRE CLAYS, 6 TO 9 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.
PuC PROMISE–PIERRE CLAYS, 6 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.

Jackson County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RhC − Razor−Hisle Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RhC RAZOR−HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RhC RAZOR−HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RmD − Razor−Midway Silty Clay Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

RmD RAZOR−MIDWAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Razor series consists of moderately deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium and residuum derived from saline calcareous shales. Razor soils are on uplands and breaks to major drainages. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RmD RAZOR−MIDWAY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES − The Midway series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in calcareous platy, clayey shale. Midway soils are on ridge crests and hills in shale bedrock uplands. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SaF − Samsil Clay, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

SaF SAMSIL CLAY, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ShE − Samsil−Hisle−Rock Outcrop Complex, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

ShE SAMSIL−HISLE−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ShE SAMSIL−HISLE−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ShE SAMSIL−HISLE−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 6 TO 25 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.

SpE − Samsil−Pierre Clays, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes

SpE SAMSIL−PIERRE CLAYS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SpE SAMSIL−PIERRE CLAYS, 15 TO 25 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.

SrF − Samsil−Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 60 Percent Slopes

SrF SAMSIL−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES − The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SrF SAMSIL−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 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.

SwB − Savo−Dawes Silt Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SwB SAVO−DAWES SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Savo series consists of very deep, well drained soil formed in silty sediments on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SwB SAVO−DAWES SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES − The Dawes series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loess overlying coarse sand or bedrock on uplands. Permeability is slow in the subsoil and moderate in the upper underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Jackson County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

VwC – Valent–Wortman Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

VwC VALENT–WORTMAN LOAMY FINE SANDS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valent series consists of deep, excessively drained soils that formed in mixed eolian material. Valent soils are on nearly level or dune like topography. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VwC VALENT–WORTMAN LOAMY FINE SANDS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wortman series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low 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.

Wb – Wendte Clay

Wb WENDTE CLAY – 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 RARE.

Wc – Wendte Clay, Channeled

Wc WENDTE 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.

WeA – Weta Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

WeA WETA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Weta series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched clayey and silty sediments on foot slopes, terraces, uplands, and alluvial fans. Permeability is slow or very slow in the solum and moderate or moderately slow in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WhA – Whitewater Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

WhA WHITEWATER CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Whitewater series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey sodium rich residuum weathered from mudstone or shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WsC – Wortman–Hisle Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

WsC WORTMAN–HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wortman series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WsC WORTMAN–HISLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.