Todd County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

AlA – Altvan Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

AlA ALTVAN LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AlB – Altvan Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

AlB ALTVAN LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AnB – Anselmo Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

AnB ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AnC – Anselmo Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

AnC ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ApC – Anselmo–Duda Complex, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

ApC ANSELMO–DUDA COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ApC ANSELMO–DUDA COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Duda series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in sandy eolian sediments underlain by sandstone. Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ArC – Anselmo–Ronson Fine Sandy Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

ArC ANSELMO–RONSON FINE SANDY LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ArC ANSELMO–RONSON FINE SANDY LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ronson series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AtE – Anselmo–Longpine Fine Sandy Loams, 9 To 21 Percent Slopes

AtE ANSELMO–LONGPINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AtE ANSELMO–LONGPINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Longpine series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in calcareous loamy material weathered from sandstone on valley sides and uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AuE – Anselmo–Tuthill Fine Sandy Loams, 9 To 21 Percent Slopes

AuE ANSELMO–TUTHILL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AuE ANSELMO–TUTHILL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

AvA – Anselmo–Vetal Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

AvA ANSELMO–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AvA ANSELMO–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vetal series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy alluvium and eolian sediments on upland fans, and toe slopes. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AvB – Anselmo–Vetal Fine Sandy Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AvB ANSELMO–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AvB ANSELMO–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vetal series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy alluvium and eolian sediments on upland fans, and toe slopes. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsD – Boyd–Sansarc Clays, 6 To 19 Percent Slopes

BsD BOYD–SANSARC CLAYS, 6 TO 19 PERCENT SLOPES – The Boyd series consists of moderately deep, well drained, soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsD BOYD–SANSARC CLAYS, 6 TO 19 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaA – Chappell–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

CaA CHAPPELL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Chappell series consists of soils that are moderately deep over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are well drained. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the underlying material. Chappell soils formed in loamy colluvium and alluvium deposited over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are on stream terraces and alluvial fans. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CaA CHAPPELL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaB – Chappell–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

CaB CHAPPELL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Chappell series consists of soils that are moderately deep over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are well drained. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the underlying material. Chappell soils formed in loamy colluvium and alluvium deposited over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are on stream terraces and alluvial fans. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CaB CHAPPELL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DcC – Dix–Chappell Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

DcC DIX–CHAPPELL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dix series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils. Very gravelly sandy material is at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Permeability is rapid in the solum and very rapid in the very gravelly sand. They formed in loamy, sandy, and gravelly soil material deposited over gravelly material on stream terraces, alluvial fans, foot slopes, and uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DcC DIX–CHAPPELL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Chappell series consists of soils that are moderately deep over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are well drained. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the underlying material. Chappell soils formed in loamy colluvium and alluvium deposited over coarse sand or gravelly sand. They are on stream terraces and alluvial fans. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DfA – Doger Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

DfA DOGER LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Doger series consists of deep, well drained or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in sandy materials on uplands. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

DgB – Doger–Dunday Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

DgB DOGER–DUNDAY LOAMY FINE SANDS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Doger series consists of deep, well drained or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in sandy materials on uplands. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DgB DOGER–DUNDAY LOAMY FINE SANDS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dunday series consists of deep, well to excessively drained moderately rapidly or rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DlB – Duda Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

DlB DUDA LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Duda series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in sandy eolian sediments underlain by sandstone. Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DsA – Dunday Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

DsA DUNDAY LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dunday series consists of deep, well to excessively drained moderately rapidly or rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DuA – Dunday Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

DuA DUNDAY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dunday series consists of deep, well to excessively drained moderately rapidly or rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ElA – Elsmere Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

ElA ELSMERE LOAMY FINE SAND, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Elsmere series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed in eolian sands and in places, sandy alluvium. The soils are in concave areas, sandhill valleys, foot slopes, stream terraces and high bottom land along streams flowing out of sandhills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EpF – Epping–Keota Silt Loams, 15 To 60 Percent Slopes

EpF EPPING–KEOTA SILT LOAMS, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EpF EPPING–KEOTA SILT LOAMS, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keota series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous, silty and loamy materials weathered residually or only locally transported from exposures of Brule deposits. Keota soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ge – Gannett Sandy Loam

Ge GANNETT SANDY LOAM – The Gannett series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in eolian or water worked sands and silts. They are in depressions or valleys of the sandhills and on bottom lands. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid in the underlying material. This soil has low available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Gh – Goshen Silt Loam

Gh GOSHEN SILT LOAM – The Goshen series includes deep, well drained soils that formed in silty alluvium derived mainly from loess. Permeability is moderate. These soils are in swales and narrow drainageways of uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Gr – Schamber–Dix Complex, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

Gr SCHAMBER–DIX COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Schamber series consists of well to excessively drained soils that are very shallow over sand and gravel outwash sediments. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Gr SCHAMBER–DIX COMPLEX, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dix series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils. Very gravelly sandy material is at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Permeability is rapid in the solum and very rapid in the very gravelly sand. They formed in loamy, sandy, and gravelly soil material deposited over gravelly material on stream terraces, alluvial fans, foot slopes, and uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

HfA – Holt Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

HfA HOLT FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Holt series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HlC – Holt–Vetal Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

HlC HOLT–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Holt series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HlC HOLT–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vetal series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy alluvium and eolian sediments on upland fans, and toe slopes. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HmA – Hoven Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

HmA HOVEN SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hoven series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium in closed basins on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

HnA – Jerauld Silt Loam, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

HnA JERAULD SILT LOAM, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Jerauld series consists of very deep, moderately well or somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HuA – Huggins Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

HuA HUGGINS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Huggins series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HwB – Huggins–Kadoka Silt Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

HwB HUGGINS–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Huggins series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HwB HUGGINS–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

In – Inavale Loamy Fine Sand

In INAVALE LOAMY FINE SAND – The Inavale series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed mainly in sandy alluvium on bottom lands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Iw – Inavale–Bigwinder, Channeled, Complex

Iw INAVALE–BIGWINDER, CHANNELED, COMPLEX – The Inavale series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed mainly in sandy alluvium on bottom lands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Iw INAVALE–BIGWINDER, CHANNELED, COMPLEX – The Bigwinder series consists of very deep, poorly drained, moderately permeable soils formed on flood plains and low stream terraces. They are forming in recent stratified alluvium derived dominantly from sandstone. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

KaA – Kadoka Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

KaA KADOKA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

KbC – Kadoka–Epping Silt Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

KbC KADOKA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KbC KADOKA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KdB – Kadoka–Huggins Silt Loams, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

KdB KADOKA–HUGGINS SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KdB KADOKA–HUGGINS SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Huggins series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KdC – Kadoka–Huggins Silt Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

KdC KADOKA–HUGGINS SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KdC KADOKA–HUGGINS SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Huggins series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeA – Keith Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

KeA KEITH SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeC – Keith Silt Loam, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

KeC KEITH SILT LOAM, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KgD – Keith–Epping Silt Loams, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

KgD KEITH–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KgD KEITH–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KhE – Keota–Epping Silt Loams, 9 To 21 Percent Slopes

KhE KEOTA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keota series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous, silty and loamy materials weathered residually or only locally transported from exposures of Brule deposits. Keota soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KhE KEOTA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

KkD – Keota–Kadoka Silt Loams, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

KkD KEOTA–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keota series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous, silty and loamy materials weathered residually or only locally transported from exposures of Brule deposits. Keota soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KkD KEOTA–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KrF – Keota–Rock Outcrop Complex, 16 To 40 Percent Slopes

KrF KEOTA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 16 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keota series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous, silty and loamy materials weathered residually or only locally transported from exposures of Brule deposits. Keota soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KrF KEOTA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 16 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ky – Keya Silt Loam

Ky KEYA SILT LOAM – The Keya series consists of deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils formed in alluvium in swales on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

La – Fluvents, Loamy

La FLUVENTS, LOAMY – Fluvents, loamy are on nearly level narrow floodplains. They are dissected by a meandering channel. Typically the soil material is calcareous and ranges from sand to silt loam. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Le – Loup–Elsmere Loamy Fine Sands

Le LOUP–ELSMERE LOAMY FINE SANDS – The Loup series consists of deep, poorly and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium on stream terraces, bottom land and valley floors of the sandhills. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Le LOUP–ELSMERE LOAMY FINE SANDS – The Elsmere series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed in eolian sands and in places, sandy alluvium. The soils are in concave areas, sandhill valleys, foot slopes, stream terraces and high bottom land along streams flowing out of sandhills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

MaD – Mckelvie Loamy Fine Sand, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

MaD MCKELVIE LOAMY FINE SAND, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The McKelvie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on valley sides, foot slopes and toe slopes. They formed in sandy residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MaF – Mckelvie–Peji Complex, 15 To 60 Percent Slopes

MaF MCKELVIE–PEJI COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The Peji series consists of moderately deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on shoulders and upper back slopes of deeply dissected sandstone uplands. They formed in material weathered from sandstone with additions of colluvium and eolian sands in places. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MaF MCKELVIE–PEJI COMPLEX, 15 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES – The McKelvie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on valley sides, foot slopes and toe slopes. They formed in sandy residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MaG – Mckelvie–Peji Complex, 40 To 80 Percent Slopes

MaG MCKELVIE–PEJI COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Peji series consists of moderately deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on shoulders and upper back slopes of deeply dissected sandstone uplands. They formed in material weathered from sandstone with additions of colluvium and eolian sands in places. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MaG MCKELVIE–PEJI COMPLEX, 40 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The McKelvie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on valley sides, foot slopes and toe slopes. They formed in sandy residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

MaHG – Mckelvie–Peji–Blula Complex, 25 To 80 Percent Slopes
MaHG MCKELVIE–PEJI–BLULA COMPLEX, 25 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The McKelvie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on valley sides, foot slopes and toe slopes. They formed in sandy residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MaHG MCKELVIE–PEJI–BLULA COMPLEX, 25 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Peji series consists of moderately deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on shoulders and upper back slopes of deeply dissected sandstone uplands. They formed in material weathered from sandstone with additions of colluvium and eolian sands in places. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
MaHG MCKELVIE–PEJI–BLULA COMPLEX, 25 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blula series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that are generally on north and east facing back slopes on uplands. They formed in loamy and sandy material weathered from sandstone with additions of colluvium and eolian sands in places. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MbA – Millboro Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

MbA MILLBORO SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Millboro series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in clay sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MbB – Millboro Silty Clay, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

MbB MILLBORO SILTY CLAY, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Millboro series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in clay sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MbC – Millboro Silty Clay, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

MbC MILLBORO SILTY CLAY, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Millboro series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in clay sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MhA – Mosher Silt Loam, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

MhA MOSHER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mosher series consists of deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on flood plains, terraces, and uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

MmA – Mosher–Minatare Silt Loams, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

MmA MOSHER–MINATARE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mosher series consists of deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on flood plains, terraces, and uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
MmA MOSHER–MINATARE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minatare series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils. They formed mainly in silty and clayey alluvium on bottom lands. The soil material is strongly or very strongly affected by sodium and commonly by excess soluble salts. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

OkC – Okreek Silty Clay, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

OkC OKREEK SILTY CLAY, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Okreek series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OoE – Okreek–Orella Complex, 6 To 21 Percent Slopes

OoE OKREEK–ORELLA COMPLEX, 6 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Okreek series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in clayey residuum weathered from shale on uplands. Permeability is slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OoE OKREEK–ORELLA COMPLEX, 6 TO 21 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.

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

OrF – Orella–Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

OrF ORELLA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 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.
OrF ORELLA–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Pm – Cutcomb Mucky Peat, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Pm CUTCOMB MUCKY PEAT, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cutcomb series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic material in sandhill valleys. These soils have moderately rapid permeability. This soil has very high available water capacity and very high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

RcE – Rosebud And Canyon Soils, 9 To 21 Percent Slopes

RcE ROSEBUD AND CANYON SOILS, 9 TO 21 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rosebud series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RcE ROSEBUD AND CANYON SOILS, 9 TO 21 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 very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RdA – Richfield–Dawes Silt Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

RdA RICHFIELD–DAWES SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Richfield series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in calcareous loess on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RdA RICHFIELD–DAWES SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 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 moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RhB – Richfield–Tuthill Silt Loams, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

RhB RICHFIELD–TUTHILL SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Richfield series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in calcareous loess on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RhB RICHFIELD–TUTHILL SILT LOAMS, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnA – Ronson–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

RnA RONSON–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ronson series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RnA RONSON–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RnB – Ronson–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

RnB RONSON–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ronson series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RnB RONSON–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

Ru – Peji–Mckelvie Complex, 6 To 80 Percent Slopes

Ru PEJI–MCKELVIE COMPLEX, 6 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The Peji series consists of moderately deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on shoulders and upper back slopes of deeply dissected sandstone uplands. They formed in material weathered from sandstone with additions of colluvium and eolian sands in places. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ru PEJI–MCKELVIE COMPLEX, 6 TO 80 PERCENT SLOPES – The McKelvie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on valley sides, foot slopes and toe slopes. They formed in sandy residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sa – Els, Calcareous–Selia Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Sa ELS, CALCAREOUS–SELIA COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES – The Els series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in eolian and alluvial sands. They are in depressed areas and valleys of the sandhills and on foot slopes and stream terraces of streams flowing out of the sandhills. Permeability is rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Sa ELS, CALCAREOUS–SELIA COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES – The Selia series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in sandy alluvium or eolian sands. They have slow permeability in the B2t horizon and rapid permeability in the C horizon. These soils are on bottom lands or in basins of the sandhills. They are high in exchangeable sodium. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

SbE – Sansarc–Boyd Clays, 19 To 30 Percent Slopes

SbE SANSARC–BOYD CLAYS, 19 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Sansarc series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in clay residuum weathered from shale within the dissected shale plain. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SbE SANSARC–BOYD CLAYS, 19 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Boyd series consists of moderately deep, well drained, soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sd – Yockey–Bigwinder Complex, Channeled

Sd YOCKEY–BIGWINDER COMPLEX, CHANNELED – The Yockey series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable soils formed in stratified, loamy alluvium. These soils are on bottom lands and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Sd YOCKEY–BIGWINDER COMPLEX, CHANNELED – The Bigwinder series consists of very deep, poorly drained, moderately permeable soils formed on flood plains and low stream terraces. They are forming in recent stratified alluvium derived dominantly from sandstone. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

SnC – Shena Silt Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

SnC SHENA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Shena series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TcF – Longpine–Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 To 40 Percent Slopes

TcF LONGPINE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Longpine series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in calcareous loamy material weathered from sandstone on valley sides and uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TcF LONGPINE–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 25 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TfE – Longpine–Ronson Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 30 Percent Slopes

TfE LONGPINE–RONSON FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Longpine series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in calcareous loamy material weathered from sandstone on valley sides and uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TfE LONGPINE–RONSON FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ronson series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft calcareous sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

ThA – Tuthill Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

ThA TUTHILL SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ThB – Tuthill Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

ThB TUTHILL SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ThC – Tuthill Silt Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

ThC TUTHILL SILT LOAM, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TnC – Tuthill–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

TnC TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TnC TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TtC – Tuthill–Longpine Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

TtC TUTHILL–LONGPINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TtC TUTHILL–LONGPINE FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Longpine series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in calcareous loamy material weathered from sandstone on valley sides and uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TvA – Tuthill–Vetal Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

TvA TUTHILL–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TvA TUTHILL–VETAL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Vetal series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy alluvium and eolian sediments on upland fans, and toe slopes. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TwA – Tuthill–Wortman Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

TwA TUTHILL–WORTMAN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TwA TUTHILL–WORTMAN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 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.

VaE – Valentine Fine Sand, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes

VaE VALENTINE FINE SAND, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

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

VdC – Valentine–Dunday Complex, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

VdC VALENTINE–DUNDAY COMPLEX, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VdC VALENTINE–DUNDAY COMPLEX, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dunday series consists of deep, well to excessively drained moderately rapidly or rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VsE – Valentine–Tassel Complex, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes

VsE VALENTINE–TASSEL COMPLEX, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
VsE VALENTINE–TASSEL COMPLEX, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tassel series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in material weathered from sandstone residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Vt – Vetal Fine Sandy Loam

Vt VETAL FINE SANDY LOAM – The Vetal series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy alluvium and eolian sediments on upland fans, and toe slopes. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water

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

WbA – Wanblee–Wortman Silt Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

WbA WANBLEE–WORTMAN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 6 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.
WbA WANBLEE–WORTMAN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 6 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.

Wd – Wann Sandy Loam

Wd WANN SANDY LOAM – The Wann series includes deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in stratified alluvium. Permeability is moderately rapid. These soils are on bottom lands and have slopes of 0 to 2 percent. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

We – Wann Loam, Depressional

We WANN LOAM, DEPRESSIONAL – The Wann series includes deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in stratified alluvium. Permeability is moderately rapid. These soils are on bottom lands and have slopes of 0 to 2 percent. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

WhA – Whitelake Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

WhA WHITELAKE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Whitelake series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in sandy sediments on terraces and basins of uplands. Permeability is slow in the solum and moderate or moderately rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WoA – Wortman Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

WoA WORTMAN FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 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.

WrA – Wortman Silt Loam, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

WrA WORTMAN SILT LOAM, 0 TO 6 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.

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

Yb – Yockey–Bigwinder, Channeled, Complex
Yb YOCKEY–BIGWINDER, CHANNELED, COMPLEX – The Yockey series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable soils formed in stratified, loamy alluvium. These soils are on bottom lands and low stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.
Yb YOCKEY–BIGWINDER, CHANNELED, COMPLEX – The Bigwinder series consists of very deep, poorly drained, moderately permeable soils formed on flood plains and low stream terraces. They are forming in recent stratified alluvium derived dominantly from sandstone. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.