

Table of Contents Section II – Soil and Site Information

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
<i>Use and Explanation of Soil Interpretations</i>			
<i>Explanation of Key Phrases Used in Soil Interpretations</i>			
Soils Legends	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>* Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils</i>			
Soil Descriptions - Nontechnical	1/02	1/93	SOI
<i>Use and Explanation of Nontechnical Descriptions</i>			
<i>*Nontechnical Soils Description Report</i>			
Soil Descriptions - Technical	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Map Unit Description Report</i>			
Cropland Interpretations - Technical	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Prime Farmland Report</i>			
<i>* Kansas Soil Rating for Plant Growth Index</i>			
<i>*Soil Properties for Conservation Planning</i>			
Rangeland, Grazed Forestland, Native Pastureland Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Rangeland Productivity Report</i>			
<i>*Range Site Descriptions</i>			
Forestland Interpretations	1/93	1/93	SOI
<i>Use and Explanation of Forestland Interpretations</i>			
<i>*Woodland Management and Productivity</i>			
Nonagricultural Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Building Site Development Report</i>			
<i>*Construction Materials Report</i>			
Recreation Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Recreational Interpretations</i>			
Wildlife Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Wildlife Interpretations Report</i>			
Pastureland and Hayland Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Yields Per Acre of Pasture and Hayland</i>			

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
Mined Land Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Mined Land Interpretations</i>	1/93	1/93	SOI
Windbreak Interpretations <i>*Conservation Tree and Shrub Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Engineering Interpretations <i>*Engineering Index Properties</i> <i>*Physical Properties of the Soils</i> <i>*Chemical Properties of the Soils</i> <i>*Water Features</i> <i>*Soil Features</i> <i>*Water Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Waste Disposal Interpretations <i>*Sanitary Facilities Report</i> <i>*Agricultural Waste Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations</i> <i>*Appendix A – Soils Potential For Surface Loss and Leaching</i> <i>*Appendix B – Pesticide Selected Properties Database</i> <i>*Appendix C – Herbicide Selected Properties Database</i> <i>*Soil-Pesticide Interaction Screening Procedure Worksheet (Blank)</i> <i>*WIN-PST SPISP II Soil Sensitivity to Pesticide Loss Rating Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Hydric Soil Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Hydric Soil Interpretations</i> <i>*Hydric Soils List</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
HEL Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Highly Erodible Land Interpretations</i> <i>*Highly Erodible Lands Report</i> <i>*LS and Supporting Data for 1990 Frozen HEL List</i> <i>*CRP 20 Soil Supporting Data for 1990 Frozen HEL List</i>	7/95	1/00	SOI

**County specific computer generated reports.*

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Jefferson County, Kansas: Published

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
005SH	Shelby Clay Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	741	0.2
005SM	Shelby Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	6	*
005VS	Vinland Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	464	0.1
013WN	Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes-----	315	*
045VM	Vinland-Martin Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	770	0.2
085MC	Martin-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	25	*
085WB	Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	34	*
177SM	Shelby Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	9	*
601GT	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	457	0.1
601SH	Shelby Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	172	*
601SM	Shelby Loam, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	184	*
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	105	*
Be	Bismarckgrove-Kimo Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	3,485	1.0
Bp	Belvue Silt Loam, Escarpment, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	90	*
Bx	Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	205	*
By	Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	54	*
Eb	Eudora-Bismarckgrove Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	1,691	0.5
Ec	Eudora-Bismarckgrove Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Overwash, Occasionally Flooded-----	1,949	0.5
Ed	Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	71	*
Eg	Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	28	*
Fu	Fluvaquents-----	301	*
Gb	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	9,466	2.7
Gc	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	22,465	6.3
GRP	Gravel Pit-----	6	*
Gy	Gymer Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	4,846	1.4
Hc	Haig Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	2,012	0.6
Kb	Kennebec Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	15,710	4.4
Kc	Kennebec Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, Channeled-----	11,004	3.1
Ki	Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	580	0.2
Km	Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	681	0.2
Kv	Konawa Complex, 4 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	1,055	0.3
M-W	Miscellaneous Water-----	82	*
Mb	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	739	0.2
Mc	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	26,128	7.3
Mh	Martin Soils, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	4,212	1.2
Mo	Martin-Oska Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	15,757	4.4
MR	Morrill Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	6	*
Mu	Muscotah Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded-----	3,612	1.0
Mv	Morrill Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	2,980	0.8
Oc	Oska Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	3,773	1.1
Pb	Pawnee Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	1,036	0.3
Pc	Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	54,020	15.2
PE	Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	131	*
Ph	Pawnee Soils, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	6,336	1.8
Pt	Pits, Quarries-----	8	*
QUA	Quarries, Borrow Areas, Etc.-----	1,001	0.3
Re	Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded, Moderately Wet-----	6,919	1.9
Rs	Rossville Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded-----	2,706	0.8
Sa	Stonehouse-Eudora Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded, Overwash-----	1,307	0.4
Sc	Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	48,412	13.6
So	Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	5,330	1.5
Ss	Sibleyville Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	2,900	0.8
Sv	Sibleyville Complex, 7 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	796	0.2
Sw	Sogn-Vinland Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes-----	12,692	3.6
Vc	Vinland Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	10,437	2.9
Vo	Vinland Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	23,668	6.6
Vx	Vinland-Rock Outcrop Complex, 20 To 40 Percent Slopes-----	21,109	5.9
W	Water-----	14,568	4.1
Wc	Wabash Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	4,063	1.1
Wh	Wabash Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	2,487	0.7
	Total-----	356,196	99.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Jefferson County, Kansas

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units, shown in the NonTechnical Descriptions report. These descriptions are written in terminology that Non-technical users of soil survey information can understand. Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and other NRCS employees for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and National Soil Information System records are the basis for these descriptions.

005SH Shelby Clay Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

005SM Shelby Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shelby, eroded, soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

005VS Vinland Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

013WN Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

Wymore soil makes up 82 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

045VM Vinland-Martin Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Martin soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

085MC Martin-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 48 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Vinland soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

085WB Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Wymore soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

177SM Shelby Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

601GT Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Grundy soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

601SH Shelby Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

601SM Shelby Loam, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Be Bismarckgrove-Kimo Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Bismarckgrove soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kimo soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping meander scar on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Bp Belvue Silt Loam, Escarpment, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

Belvue soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bx Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Bourbonais soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bismarckgrove soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

By Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Bourbonais soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bismarckgrove soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Eb Eudora-Bismarckgrove Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Eudora soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bismarckgrove soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ec Eudora-Bismarckgrove Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Overwash, Occasionally Flooded

Eudora soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bismarckgrove soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Ed Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded
Eudora soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Eg Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Eudora soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Fu Fluvaquents

Fluvaquents soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping flood plain. <runoff is missing> The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 28 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Gb Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Grundy soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Gc Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Grundy soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Gy Gymer Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Gymer soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Hc Haig Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Haig soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kb Kennebec Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Kennebec soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kc Kennebec Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, Channeled

Kennebec soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Ki Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Kimo soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Km Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Kimo soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level meander scar on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kv Konawa Complex, 4 To 10 Percent Slopes

Konawa soil makes up 91 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Savannah (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Mb Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mc Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Mh Martin Soils, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Martin, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Mo Martin-Oska Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Oska soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

MR Morrill Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Morrill soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Mu Muscotah Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded

Muscotah soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is very rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Mv Morrill Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Morrill soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Oc Oska Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Oska soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pb Pawnee Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping shoulder, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pc Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

PE Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Pawnee, eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ph Pawnee Soils, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Pawnee, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Re Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded, Moderately Wet

Reading soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is very rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 57 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Rs Rossville Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded

Rossville soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is very rare flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Sa Stonehouse-Eudora Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded, Overwash

Stonehouse soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of stratified sandy alluvium. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Eudora soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood-plain step on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of coarse-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Sc Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pawnee soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

So Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pawnee soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey till. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ss Sibleyville Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Sibleyville soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Sv Sibleyville Complex, 7 To 12 Percent Slopes

Sibleyville soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sw Sogn-Vinland Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Sogn soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Vinland soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Vc Vinland Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vo Vinland Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vx Vinland-Rock Outcrop Complex, 20 To 40 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 26 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a steep to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Wc Wabash Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Wabash soil makes up 94 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is very rare flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Wh Wabash Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Wabash soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is very rare flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

005SH—Shelby clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Shelby: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Shelby**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy drift

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; clay loam

H2—12 to 47 inches; clay loam

H3—47 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Sharpsburg**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 4 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Kennebec

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Phase: Eroded

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

005SM—Shelby clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes, eroded**Map Unit Composition**

Shelby: 88 percent
 Minor components: 12 percent

Component Descriptions**Shelby**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy drift

Slope: 7 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; clay loam

H2—12 to 47 inches; clay loam

H3—47 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Sharpsburg**

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 4 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Kennebec

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Steinauer

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

005VS—Vinland silty clay loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Vinland: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Vinland

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale

Slope: 4 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

A—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam
 Bw—8 to 12 inches; silty clay loam
 C—12 to 19 inches; channery silty clay loam
 Cr—19 to 23 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 9 percent
Slope: 15 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Pawnee

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

013WN—Wymore silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Wymore: 82 percent
 Minor components: 18 percent

Component Descriptions

Wymore

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 5 to 9 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 Bt1—10 to 18 inches; silty clay
 Bt2—18 to 32 inches; silty clay
 BC—32 to 43 inches; silty clay loam
 C—43 to 80 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Pawnee

Composition: About 8 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland
Slope: 6 to 9 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Mayberry

Composition: About 7 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Kennebec

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

045VM—Vinland-Martin complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Vinland: 40 percent
 Martin: 25 percent
 Minor components: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Vinland

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 3.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—7 to 17 inches; silty clay loam
 Cr—17 to 21 inches; weathered bedrock

Martin

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 7 to 11 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—9 to 14 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—14 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Unnamed Soil

Composition: About 20 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 8 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Sogn

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

085MC—Martin-Vinland silty clay loams, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 48 percent
 Vinland: 40 percent
 Minor components: 12 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam

H2—11 to 17 inches; silty clay loam

H3—17 to 60 inches; silty clay

Vinland

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale

Slope: 5 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam

H2—11 to 17 inches; silty clay loam

Cr—17 to 21 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components Sogn

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Clime

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-37)

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 20 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock (lithic)

085WB—Wymore silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Wymore: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Wymore

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey loess

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—10 to 32 inches; silty clay
 H3—32 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Shelby**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

177SM—Shelby clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Shelby: 88 percent
 Minor components: 12 percent

Component Descriptions**Shelby**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy drift

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; clay loam
 H2—17 to 44 inches; clay loam
 H3—44 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Morrill**

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Elmont

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe35-42)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Pawnee

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

601GT—Grundy silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Grundy: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Grundy**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey loess

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 20 inches

Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—11 to 15 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—15 to 43 inches; silty clay
 H4—43 to 65 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Sharpsburg

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

601SH—Shelby loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Shelby: 80 percent
 Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions

Shelby

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy till

Slope: 4 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; loam
 H2—7 to 40 inches; clay loam
 H3—40 to 75 inches; clay loam

Minor Components

Oska

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sharpsburg

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-37)

Elmont

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 7 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 60 inches to bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Phase: Eroded
Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

601SM—Shelby loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Shelby: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Shelby

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy till

Slope: 8 to 12 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; loam
 H2—5 to 40 inches; clay loam
 H3—40 to 75 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Pawnee**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Elmont

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 7 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 60 inches to bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

AED—Arents, Earthen Dam**Be—Bismarckgrove-Kimo complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded**

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Bismarckgrove: 60 percent
 Kimo: 20 percent
 Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions**Bismarckgrove**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
 A—7 to 20 inches; silty clay loam
 Bw—20 to 29 inches; silty clay loam
 C—29 to 58 inches; silt loam
 2C—58 to 80 inches; loamy fine sand

Kimo

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Meander scar on river valley

Parent material: Clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 15.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 A1—7 to 15 inches; silty clay
 A2—15 to 23 inches; silty clay
 AC—23 to 26 inches; silty clay
 2C1—26 to 60 inches; silt loam
 2C2—41 to 80 inches; silt loam

Component note: The Kimo series is very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Minor Components**Eudora**

Composition: About 15 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Bourbonais

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Stonehouse

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

General Considerations: Most areas of these soils are cultivated. These soils are suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. These soils have good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is Ilw.

Bp—Belvue silt loam, Escarpment, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Belvue: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent

Component Descriptions

Belvue

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

Slope: 2 to 12 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Land capability (irrigated): 2w

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
C1—6 to 20 inches; silt loam
C2—20 to 28 inches; silt loam
C3—28 to 42 inches; silt loam
C4—42 to 57 inches; silt loam
2C1—57 to 63 inches; sand
2C2—63 to 80 inches; sand

Minor Components

Kimo, Overwash

Composition: About 20 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Bourbonais

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is poorly suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding and slopes limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is VIe.

Bx—Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Bourbonais: 60 percent
Bismarckgrove: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions

Bourbonais

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium over sandy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
A—7 to 12 inches; silt loam
C—12 to 33 inches; silt loam
2C1—33 to 57 inches; sand, fine sand

2C2—57 to 80 inches; sand

Component note: The Bourbonais series was formerly mapped as an unnamed inclusion in the Sarpy map unit in the Leavenworth County Soil Survey. The Bourbonais soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Shrink-swell potential is low. In some areas the soil lacks a dark surface. In some places the dark surface is less than 10 inches thick. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Also included are some areas that have slopes from 4 to 6 percent.

Bismarckgrove

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A—7 to 20 inches; silty clay loam

Bw—20 to 29 inches; silty clay loam

C—29 to 58 inches; silt loam

2C—58 to 80 inches; loamy fine sand

Component note: The Bismarckgrove series was formerly mapped as Kahola in Riley County; Kimo in Jefferson County; Muir in the Pottawatomie, Riley, and Shawnee County Soil Surveys. The Bismarckgrove series is very deep, moderately well drained, moderately permeable and are derived from silty alluvium. The soils occur on floodplain levels below the Bourbonais soils and above the Kimo soils.

Minor Components

Eudora

Composition: About 15 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Stonehouse

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of these soils are cultivated. These soils are suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. These soils have good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is Ilw.

By—Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Bourbonais: 45 percent

Bismarckgrove: 30 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Component Descriptions

Bourbonais

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty over sandy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A—7 to 12 inches; silt loam

C—12 to 33 inches; silt loam

2C1—33 to 57 inches; fine sand, sand

2C2—57 to 80 inches; sand

Component note: The Bourbonais series was formerly mapped as an unnamed inclusion in the Sarpy map unit in the Leavenworth County Soil Survey. The Bourbonais soils are very deep and somewhat excessively drained. Shrink-swell potential is low. In some areas the soil lacks a dark surface. In some places the dark surface is less than 10 inches thick. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Also included are some areas that have slopes from 4 to 6 percent.

Bismarckgrove

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam

A—7 to 33 inches; silty clay loam

Bw—33 to 52 inches; silt loam

2C—52 to 80 inches; loamy very fine sand

Component note: The Bismarckgrove series was formerly mapped as Kahola in Riley County; Kimo in Jefferson County; Muir in the Pottawatomie, Riley, and Shawnee County Soil Surveys. The Bismarckgrove series is very deep, moderately well drained, moderately permeable and are derived from silty alluvium. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. The soils occur on floodplain levels below the Bourbonais soils and above the Kimo soils.

Minor Components

Eudora

Composition: About 15 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Stonehouse

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Ecological site: Sandy Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. These soils are suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. The Bourbonais soil has potential for hay or tame grasses. The Bourbonais soil will tend get droughthy in late summer if not irrigated. The Bismarckgrove soil has good potential for most crops grown in the valley. Flooding limits the suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is Ilw.

Eb—Eudora-Bismarckgrove silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Eudora: 55 percent

Bismarckgrove: 25 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions

Eudora

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

A—6 to 12 inches; silt loam

AC—12 to 18 inches; silt loam

C1—18 to 25 inches; silt loam

C2—25 to 44 inches; silt loam

C3—44 to 60 inches; silt loam

Bismarckgrove

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A—7 to 33 inches; silty clay loam

Bw—33 to 52 inches; silt loam

2C—52 to 80 inches; loamy fine sand

Component note: The Bismarckgrove series was formerly mapped as Muir in the Pottawatomie and Shawnee County Soil Surveys. The Bismarckgrove series is very deep and have moderate permeability.

Minor Components

Bourbonais

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Kimo

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Stonehouse

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

General Considerations: Most areas of these soils are cultivated. These soils are well suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. These soils have good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the

suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is Ilw.

Ec—Eudora-Bismarckgrove fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, Overwash, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Eudora: 65 percent

Bismarckgrove: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Eudora

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; fine sandy loam

A—6 to 12 inches; silt loam

AC—12 to 18 inches; silt loam

C1—18 to 25 inches; silt loam

C2—25 to 44 inches; silt loam

C3—44 to 60 inches; silt loam

Bismarckgrove

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
 A—7 to 33 inches; silty clay loam
 Bw—33 to 52 inches; silt loam
 C—52 to 80 inches; loamy very fine sand

Component note: The Bismarckgrove series was formerly mapped as Muir in the Pottawatomie and Shawnee County Soil Surveys. The Bismarckgrove series is very deep and have moderate permeability.

Minor Components

Kimo

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Stonehouse

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Excessively drained

Bourbonais

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of these soils are cultivated. These soils are suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. These soils have good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is llw.

Ed—Eudora silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Eudora: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Eudora

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley
Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Lowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
 A—6 to 12 inches; silt loam
 AC—12 to 18 inches; silt loam
 C1—18 to 25 inches; silt loam
 C2—25 to 44 inches; silt loam
 C3—44 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Bismarckgrove

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is llw.

Eg—Eudora silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Eudora: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Eudora

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

A—6 to 12 inches; silt loam

AC—12 to 18 inches; silt loam

C1—18 to 25 inches; silt loam

C2—25 to 44 inches; silt loam

C3—44 to 60 inches; silt loam

Component note: The Eudora series is very deep and well drained.

Minor Components

Bismarckgrove

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Bourbonais

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is well suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is I.

Fu—Fluvaquents

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquents: 95 percent

Component Descriptions

Fluvaquents

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood plain

Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Flooding hazard: Frequent

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 18 to 36 inches

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

Component note: Fluvaquents were originally mapped as Kimo, Paxico, Riverwash, and Sarpy soils. The Fluvaquents map unit occupies the lowest floodplain surface along the valley. This surface is dissected and subject to frequent flooding. The soils are predominantly silty textured, stratified, and range from acid to calcareous. Other soils can be from sandy to clayey. This map unit is typically wooded with small areas of cropland.

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is IIw.

Gb—Grundy silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Grundy: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Grundy**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey loess

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam

H2—15 to 55 inches; silty clay

H3—55 to 88 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Oska**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Shelby

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Gc—Grundy silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Grundy: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Grundy**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey loess

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam

H2—15 to 55 inches; silty clay

H3—55 to 88 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Oska**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Shelby

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

GRP—Gravel Pit**Gy—Gymer silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Gymer: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Gymer**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; silt loam

H2—17 to 37 inches; silty clay loam

H3—37 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Konawa**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 4 to 10 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Savannah (pe30-37)

Morrill

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Hc—Haig silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Haig: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Haig**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey loess

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 2 to 9 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam

H2—9 to 31 inches; silty clay

H3—31 to 77 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Martin**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Grundy

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Kb—Kennebec silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Kennebec: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Kennebec

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 13.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 40 to 44 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 42 inches; silt loam

H2—42 to 90 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Reading

Composition: About 8 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Wabash

Composition: About 7 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Kc—Kennebec Soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, channeled

Map Unit Composition

Kennebec: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Kennebec

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 13.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Frequent

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 40 to 44 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 42 inches; silt loam

H2—42 to 90 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Wabash

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Ki—Kimo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Kimo: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Kimo

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches

Runoff class: High

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 A1—7 to 15 inches; silty clay
 A2—15 to 23 inches; silty clay loam
 AC—23 to 27 inches; silty clay loam
 2C1—27 to 42 inches; silt loam
 2C2—42 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Bismarckgrove

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Eudora

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is 1lw.

Km—Kimo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Kimo: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Kimo

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Meander scar on river valley

Parent material: Clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 15.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 A1—7 to 15 inches; silty clay
 A2—15 to 23 inches; silty clay loam
 AC—23 to 26 inches; silty clay loam
 2C1—26 to 60 inches; silt loam
 2C2—41 to 80 inches; silt loam

Component note: The Kimo series is very deep and somewhat poorly drained.

Minor Components

Bismarckgrove

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is IIw.

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Morrill

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Gymer

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Kv—Konawa complex, 4 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Konawa: 91 percent
 Minor components: 9 percent

Component Descriptions

Konawa

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy eolian deposits

Slope: 4 to 10 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.57 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.8 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Savannah (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; fine sandy loam
 H2—13 to 44 inches; sandy clay loam
 H3—44 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Sogn

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

M-W—Miscellaneous Water

Mb—Martin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—9 to 14 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—14 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Pawnee**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Woodson

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Mc—Martin silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Martin: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Martin**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—12 to 71 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Oska**

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Gymer

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 1 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Mh—Martin Soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded**Map Unit Composition**

Martin: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Martin**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

H2—12 to 71 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Mo—Martin-Oska silty clay loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 40 percent

Oska: 30 percent

Minor components: 30 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 22 to 26 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

H2—12 to 71 inches; silty clay

Oska

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
H2—11 to 38 inches; silty clay
R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Martin

Phase: Moderately Deep
Composition: About 25 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

MR—Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Morrill: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Morrill

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; clay loam
H2—10 to 56 inches; clay loam
H3—56 to 66 inches; clay loam

Minor Components

Oska

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Mu—Muscotah silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very rarely flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Muscotah: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Muscotah

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Terrace on river valley
Parent material: Clayey alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Very Rare
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 18 to 36 inches
Runoff class: Very high
Land capability (irrigated): 2w
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silty clay loam
 A—6 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 Bw—11 to 24 inches; silty clay
 Bg1—24 to 47 inches; silty clay
 Bg2—47 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Reading**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Wabash

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Poorly drained

Rossville

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Unspecified

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding and ponding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is Ilw.

Mv—Morrill loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Morrill: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Morrill**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-loamy till
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; loam
 H2—14 to 45 inches; sandy clay loam
 H3—45 to 72 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Oska**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Oc—Oska silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Oska: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Oska**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale
Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—11 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components**Gymer**

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Grundy

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Pb—Pawnee clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Pawnee: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Pawnee**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Shoulder, backslope
Parent material: Clayey drift
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; clay loam
 H2—14 to 34 inches; clay
 H3—34 to 72 inches; sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Martin**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Woodson

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Pc—Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Pawnee: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Pawnee**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Clayey drift

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; clay loam

H2—14 to 34 inches; clay

H3—34 to 72 inches; sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Oska**

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Morrill

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

PE—Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded**Map Unit Composition**

Pawnee: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Pawnee**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Clayey drift

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; clay loam

H2—14 to 34 inches; clay

H3—34 to 72 inches; sandy clay loam

Minor Components**Morrill**

Phase: Eroded

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Phase: Eroded

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Ph—Pawnee Soils, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Map Unit Composition

Pawnee: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Pawnee

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey till
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 5.9 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; clay
 H2—7 to 60 inches; clay

Minor Components

Morrill

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Grundy

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Shelby

Pt—Pits, Quarries

General Considerations: Pits are open excavations from which soil and commonly underlying material have been removed, exposing either rock or other material. Kinds include Pits, mine; Pits, gravel; and Pits, quarry. Commonly, pits are closely associated with Dumps.

QUA—Quarries, Borrow Areas, Etc.

Re—Reading silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded, moderately Wet

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Reading: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Reading

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Terrace on river valley
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Very Rare
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 42 to 72 inches
Runoff class: Medium
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 8 inches; silt loam
 A—8 to 14 inches; silt loam
 BA—14 to 21 inches; silty clay loam
 Bt1—21 to 29 inches; silty clay loam
 Bt2—29 to 42 inches; silty clay loam
 Bt3—42 to 60 inches; silty clay loam
 BC—60 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Muscotah**

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Rossville

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Unspecified

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is well suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is IIw.

Rs—Rossville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Rossville: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Rossville

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Terrace on river valley

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Very Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
 A1—7 to 14 inches; silt loam
 A2—14 to 21 inches; silt loam
 Bw1—21 to 26 inches; silt loam
 Bw2—26 to 39 inches; silt loam
 Bw3—39 to 57 inches; silt loam
 BC—57 to 80 inches; silt loam

Minor Components**Reading**

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Muscotah

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is well suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is I.

Sa—Stonehouse-Eudora complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, Overwash

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Stonehouse: 40 percent
 Eudora: 25 percent
 Minor components: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Stonehouse

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley

Parent material: Stratified sandy alluvium

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 1.98 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.8 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Negligible
Land capability (irrigated): 3s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 8 inches; loamy fine sand
 C1—8 to 22 inches; fine sand
 C2—22 to 38 inches; fine sand
 C3—38 to 46 inches; fine sand
 C4—46 to 59 inches; very fine sandy loam
 C5—59 to 80 inches; sand

Eudora

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Flood-plain step on river valley
Parent material: Coarse-silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.9 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 72 inches
Runoff class: Low
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
 A—6 to 12 inches; silt loam
 AC—12 to 18 inches; silt loam
 C1—18 to 25 inches; silt loam
 C2—25 to 44 inches; silt loam
 C3—44 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components**Bourbonais**

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Kimo

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Bismarckgrove

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

General Considerations: Most areas of these soils are cultivated. These soils are suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding limits the suitability of these soils for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is IVw.

Sc—Shelby-Pawnee complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Shelby: 55 percent
 Pawnee: 30 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Shelby**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-loamy till
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; loam
 H2—12 to 48 inches; clay loam
 H3—48 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pawnee

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Clayey till
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; clay loam
 H2—14 to 60 inches; clay

Minor Components**Grundy**

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Morrill

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Oska

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

So—Shelby-Pawnee complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Shelby: 65 percent
 Pawnee: 25 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Shelby**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-loamy till
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; loam
 H2—12 to 48 inches; clay loam
 H3—48 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pawnee

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey till
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 9 to 14 inches
Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; clay loam
H2—14 to 60 inches; clay

Minor Components

Vinland

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Oska

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Morrill

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Ss—Sibleyville complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Sibleyville: 60 percent
Minor components: 40 percent

Component Descriptions

Sibleyville

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loam
H2—10 to 18 inches; loam
H3—18 to 29 inches; channery loam
Cr—29 to 33 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Sibleyville-Like

Phase: Shallow
Composition: About 20 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville-Like

Phase: Deep
Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Gymer

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Shelby

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Sv—Sibleyville complex, 7 to 12 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Sibleyville: 50 percent
 Minor components: 50 percent

Component Descriptions**Sibleyville**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Slope: 7 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loam

H2—10 to 18 inches; loam

H3—18 to 29 inches; channery loam

Cr—29 to 33 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components**Sibleyville**

Phase: Shallow

Composition: About 25 percent

Slope: 7 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Phase: Deep

Composition: About 15 percent

Slope: 7 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Gymer

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Vinland

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 7 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sw—Sogn-Vinland complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Sogn: 55 percent

Vinland: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Sogn**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam
 R—13 to 17 inches;

Vinland

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 3.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—12 to 16 inches; silty clay loam
 Cr—16 to 20 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components**Martin**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Oska

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 7 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Vc—Vinland complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Vinland: 50 percent
 Minor components: 50 percent

Component Descriptions**Vinland**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 3.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—12 to 16 inches; silty clay loam
 Cr—16 to 20 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Vinland

Composition: About 30 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Shelby

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Oska

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Vo—Vinland complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Vinland: 55 percent

Minor components: 45 percent

Component Descriptions**Vinland**

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 3.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—12 to 16 inches; silty clay loam
 Cr—16 to 20 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components**Vinland**

Phase: Moderately Deep
Composition: About 30 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sogn

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Pawnee

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe30-37)

Gymer

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Shelby

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 8 to 12 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Sibleyville

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 7 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-37)

Vx—Vinland-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 60 percent
 Vinland: 26 percent
 Minor components: 14 percent

Component Descriptions

Rock outcrop

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Slope: 20 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Vinland

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale
Slope: 20 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—7 to 17 inches; silty clay loam
 Cr—17 to 21 inches; weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Sogn

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 15 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-37)

Martin

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 7 to 11 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Oska

Composition: About 2 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

W—Water

Wc—Wabash silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Wabash: 94 percent
 Minor components: 6 percent

Component Descriptions

Wabash

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Terrace on river valley

Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 17.0 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Very Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 2 to 9 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-37)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 19 inches; silty clay loam

H2—19 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Kennebec

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Reading

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)

Wh—Wabash silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Mapunit Information: The map unit does not meet the criteria for prime farmland.

Map Unit Composition

Wabash: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Wabash

MLRA: 106 - Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills

Landform: Terrace on river valley

Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 17.0 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Very Rare

Ponding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to 12 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

Ap—0 to 5 inches; silty clay

A1—5 to 10 inches; silty clay

A2—10 to 16 inches; silty clay

Bg1—16 to 28 inches; silty clay

Bg2—28 to 52 inches; silty clay

Cg—52 to 69 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Muscotah

Composition: About 15 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to all major crops commonly grown in the valley. This soil has good potential for hay or tame grasses. Flooding and wetness limits the suitability of this soil for many engineering uses. The land capability classification is IIIw.

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

Map symbol	Mapunit name	Farmland Classification
085WB	Wymore silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
601GT	Grundy silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
601SH	Shelby loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Bp	Belvue silt loam, escarpment, 2 to 12 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Bx	Bourbonais-bismarckgrove complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Eg	Eudora silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Gb	Grundy silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gc	Grundy silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gy	Gymer silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Kb	Kennebec silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Mb	Martin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
MR	Morrill clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Mv	Morrill loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Pb	Pawnee clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Re	Reading silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded, moderately wet	All areas are prime farmland
Rs	Rossville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Hc	Haig silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
Wc	Wabash silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained

The "Soil Rating for Plant Growth, modified 1998" (SRPG) is a relative rating of the capacity of a soil to produce a specific plant under a defined management system. The index is determined from yield data on a few benchmark soils and is used to calculate yields, the net returns from crops, land assessment values, and taxes and to perform risk analysis when land management decisions are made. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Map symbol	Soil name	Crop Index
005SH	Shelby Clay Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	73
005SM	Shelby Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	69
005VS	Vinland Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	20
013WN	Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes-----	72
045VM	Vinland-Martin Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	30
085MC	Martin-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	44
085WB	Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	79
177SM	Shelby Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	75
601GT	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	75
601SH	Shelby Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	79
601SM	Shelby Loam, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	74
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	0
Be	Bismarckgrove-Kimo Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	83
Bp	Belvue Silt Loam, Escarpment, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	73
Bx	Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	77
By	Bourbonais-Bismarckgrove Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	70
Eb	Eudora-Bismarckgrove Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	75
Ec	Eudora-Bismarckgrove Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Overwash, Occasionally Flooded-----	75
Ed	Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	80
Eg	Eudora Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	86
Fu	Fluvaquents-----	28
GRP	Gravel Pit-----	16
Gb	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	72
Gc	Grundy Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	70
Gy	Gymer Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	82
Hc	Haig Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	73
Kb	Kennebec Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	81
Kc	Kennebec Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes, Channeled-----	61
Ki	Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	71
Km	Kimo Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	76
Kv	Konawa Complex, 4 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	64
M-W	Miscellaneous Water-----	0
MR	Morrill Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	80
Mb	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	81
Mc	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	72
Mh	Martin Soils, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	70
Mo	Martin-Oska Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	64
Mu	Muscotah Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded-----	78
Mv	Morrill Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	80
Oc	Oska Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	67
PE	Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	69
Pb	Pawnee Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	71
Pc	Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	69
Ph	Pawnee Soils, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	55
Pt	Pits, Quarries-----	0
QUA	Quarries, Borrow Areas, Etc.-----	0
Re	Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded, Moderately Wet-----	84
Rs	Rossville Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Very Rarely Flooded-----	88
Sa	Stonehouse-Eudora Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded, Overwash-----	55
Sc	Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	71
So	Shelby-Pawnee Complex, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	66
Ss	Sibleyville Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	45
Sv	Sibleyville Complex, 7 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	41
Sw	Sogn-Vinland Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes-----	17
Vc	Vinland Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	35
Vo	Vinland Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	27
Vx	Vinland-Rock Outcrop Complex, 20 To 40 Percent Slopes-----	3
W	Water-----	0
Wc	Wabash Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	73
Wh	Wabash Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded-----	52

Jefferson County, Kansas: Published
 Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "K", "Kf", "Wind Erodibility Group" and "Wind Erodibility Index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro-logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
								K	Kf	T		
005SH:SHELBY----	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
005SM:SHELBY----	88	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
005VS:VINLAND---	85	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
013WN:WYMORE----	82	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
045VM:VINLAND---	40	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
045VM:MARTIN----	25	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
085MC:MARTIN----	48	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
085MC:VINLAND---	40	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
085WB:WYMORE----	85	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
177SM:SHELBY----	88	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
601GT:GRUNDY----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
601SH:SHELBY----	80	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
601SM:SHELBY----	90	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
AED:ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM----	100	N/A	8	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Be:BISMARCKGROVE	60	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Be:KIMO-----	20	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	C	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
Bp:BELVUE-----	75	2w-	6e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Unspecified	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Bx:BOURBONAIS---	60	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	C	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
Bx:BISMARCKGROVE	20	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38

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Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro-logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
								K	Kf	T		
By:BOURBONAIS---	45	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	C	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	4	.32	.32	5	4	86
By:BISMARCKGROVE	30	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Eb:EUDORA-----	55	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Unspecified	6	.32	.32	5	5	56
Eb:BISMARCKGROVE	25	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Ec:EUDORA-----	65	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	6	.32	.32	5	5	56
Ec:BISMARCKGROVE	20	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Ed:EUDORA-----	90	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	6	.32	.32	5	5	56
Eg:EUDORA-----	85	1-	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	6	.32	.32	5	5	56
Fu:Fluvaquents--	95	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Unspecified	5	---	---	5	4L	86
GRP:PITS-----	100	N/A	8s	Not prime farmland	A	Unspecified	9	.10	.17	2	8	0
Gb:GRUNDY-----	85	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	C	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Gc:GRUNDY-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Gy:GYMER-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Hc:HAIG-----	85	N/A	2w	Prime farmland if drained	C/D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Kb:KENNEBEC-----	85	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Kc:KENNEBEC-----	85	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Ki:KIMO-----	85	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	C	Unspecified	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
Km:KIMO-----	90	N/A	2w	Not prime farmland	C	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
Kv:KONAWA-----	91	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Savannah (pe30-37)	3	.24	.24	5	3	86

Jefferson County, Kansas: Published
 Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro-logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
								K	Kf	T		
M- W:MISCELLANEOUS WATER-----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
MR:MORRILL-----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Mb:MARTIN-----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Mc:MARTIN-----	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Mh:MARTIN-----	85	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Mo:MARTIN-----	40	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Mo:OSKA-----	30	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Mu:MUSCOTAH-----	85	2w-	2w	Not prime farmland	D	Unspecified	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Mv:MORRILL-----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Oc:OSKA-----	90	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
PE:PAWNEE-----	90	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Pb:PAWNEE-----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Pc:PAWNEE-----	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Ph:PAWNEE-----	85	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
Pt:Pits, quarries-----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	0
QUA:QUARRIES----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	0
Re:READING-----	85	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Unspecified	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Rs:ROSSVILLE----	85	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Sa:STONEHOUSE---	40	3s-	4s	Not prime farmland	A	Unspecified	2	.17	.17	5	2	134

Jefferson County, Kansas: Published
 Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro-logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group	Wind erodi-bility index
								K	Kf	T		
Sa:EUDORA-----	25	N/A	1	Not prime farmland	B	Unspecified	6	.32	.32	5	5	56
Sc:SHELBY-----	55	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Sc:PAWNEE-----	30	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
So:SHELBY-----	65	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
So:PAWNEE-----	25	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Ss:SIBLEYVILLE--	60	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.28	.28	3	6	48
Sv:SIBLEYVILLE--	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7	.32	.32	3	6	48
Sw:SOGN-----	55	N/A	7s		D	Shallow Limy (pe30-37)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Sw:VINLAND-----	30	N/A	6s		D	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
Vc:VINLAND-----	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
Vo:VINLAND-----	55	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
Vx:ROCK OUTCROP--	60	N/A	8	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	0
Vx:VINLAND-----	26	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	8	.32	.32	2	7	38
W:WATER-----	100	N/A	N/A			Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Wc:WABASH-----	94	N/A	3w	Prime farmland if drained	D	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Wh:WABASH-----	85	N/A	3w	Not prime farmland	D	Unspecified	4	.28	.28	5	4	86

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY
Jefferson County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Rangeland, Grazed Forest Land, Native Pastureland Interpretations

Information in this subsection can be used to plan the use and management of soils for rangeland, grazed forest land, and native pasture. Different kinds of soils vary in their capacity to produce native grasses and other plants suitable for grazing. Information in this subsection provides groupings of similar soils and estimates of potential forage production, which can be used to determine livestock stocking rates.

Rangeland. Range is land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, and shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. Range includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain shrub and forb communities. Rangeland receives no regular or frequent cultural treatment. The composition and production of the plant community are determined by soil, climate, topography, overstory canopy, and grazing management.

Grazed Forest Land. Includes land on which the understory includes, as an integral part of the forest plant community, plants that can be grazed without significantly impairing other forest values.

Native Pasture. Includes land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is forest but which is used and managed primarily for production of native plants for forage. Native pasture includes cut-over forest land and forest land cleared and now managed for native or naturalized forage plants.

Rangeland

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of vegetation produced on rangeland are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

The Rangeland, Grazed Forest land, Native Pastureland Interpretations shows, for each soil that supports rangeland vegetation, the ecological site and the potential annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, unfavorable years. An explanation of the column headings in this table follows.

An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of a site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually on well managed rangeland that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, average, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Range management requires a knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in chapter 4 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
005SH: Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	4,400	3,900	3,500
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	4,400	3,900	3,500
005VS: Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	5,500	4,500	3,500
013WN: Wymore-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	6,500	4,500	3,500
045VM: Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7,000	5,500	4,000
085MC: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	5,500	4,500	3,500
085WB: Wymore-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	4,100	3,600	3,200
177SM: Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
601GT: Grundy-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	---	---	---
601SH: Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
601SM: Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Kimo-----	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	9,000	7,000	5,000
Bp: Belvue-----	---	5,300	4,900	4,500
Bx: Bourbonais-----	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	9,000	7,000	5,000
Bismarckgrove-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
By: Bourbonais-----	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	9,000	7,000	5,000
Bismarckgrove-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Eb: Eudora-----	---	10,000	8,000	6,000
Bismarckgrove-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Ec: Eudora-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Bismarckgrove-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Ed: Eudora-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Eg: Eudora-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	---	---	---	---
Gb: Grundy-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	---	---	---
Gc: Grundy-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	---	---	---
GRP: Pits-----	---	---	---	---
Gy: Gymer-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Hc: Haig-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	4,000	3,000
Kb: Kennebec-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Kc: Kennebec-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	8,000	6,000
Ki: Kimo-----	---	9,000	7,000	5,000
Km: Kimo-----	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	9,000	7,000	5,000
Kv: Konawa-----	Savannah (pe30-37)	4,500	3,300	2,500
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---
Mb: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Mc: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Mo: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Oska-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	5,000	3,500
MR: Morrill-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	5,000	4,000
Mu: Muscotah-----	---	7,000	6,000	5,000
Mv:				

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
Morrill-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	5,000	4,000
Oc:				
Oska-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Pb:				
Pawnee-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	3,700	3,200	2,700
Pc:				
Pawnee-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	3,700	3,200	2,700
PE:				
Pawnee, eroded-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	3,700	3,200	2,700
Ph:				
Pawnee, eroded-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	2,500	2,000	1,500
Pt:				
Pits, Quarries-----	---	---	---	---
QUA:				
Quarries-----	---	---	---	---
Re:				
Reading-----	---	10,000	8,000	6,000
Rs:				
Rossville-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-37)	5,300	4,900	4,500
Sa:				
Stonehouse-----	---	3,800	3,500	3,000
Eudora-----	---	10,000	8,000	6,000
Sc:				
Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Pawnee-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	3,700	3,200	2,700
So:				
Shelby-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	7,000	5,500	4,000
Pawnee-----	Clay Upland (pe30-37)	3,700	3,200	2,700
Ss:				
Sibleyville-----	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Sv:				
Sibleyville-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Sw:				
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-37)	3,500	2,500	1,500
Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Vc:				
Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Vo:				
Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-37)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Vx:				
Rock Outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	5,500	4,500	3,500
W:				
Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wc:				
Wabash-----	Clay Lowland (pe30-37)	10,000	9,000	7,000
Wh:				
Wabash-----	---	10,000	9,000	7,000

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT
Jefferson County, Kansas

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.00	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
005SM: Shelby, eroded----	88	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.86
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Martin-----	25	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.39 0.04	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.39
085MC: Martin-----	48	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.39 0.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.39
Vinland-----	40	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.48
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.98	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.98
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.48
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.16	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Kimo-----	20	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Slope	1.00 0.48
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
Hc: Haig-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 0.82 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 0.82 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.86 0.50
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39
Mc: Martin-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.48 0.39
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.48 0.39
Mo: Martin-----	40	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.39 0.12
Oska-----	30	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.12 0.01
MR: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.07	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.07
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Oc: Oska-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.01 0.00
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.12
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.12
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.12
PT: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.50 0.24	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Eudora-----	25	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.61	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.48
Pawnee-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.48
So: Shelby-----	65	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.16	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Pawnee-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.54	Somewhat limited Slope	0.12

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	0.54 0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Vinland-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.84 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.84 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.12
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.00	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave Slope	0.10 0.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope Cutbanks cave	0.37 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.78 0.50 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.16 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.16 0.00
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.32 0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.37 0.11
Martin-----	25	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.19 0.04	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.32 0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.19 0.04
085MC: Martin-----	48	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.19 0.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.32 0.10 0.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.19 0.00
Vinland-----	40	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.10 0.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.05 0.00
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.32 0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.75

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope Cutbanks cave	0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.40	Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Not limited	
Kimo-----	20	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.61 0.12 0.10	Not limited	
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Not limited	
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Cutbanks cave	0.61 0.10	Not limited	
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.40	Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Not limited	
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.61 0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Very limited Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding	1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding	1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding	1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Very limited Frost action Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	0.02
		Low strength Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.02	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10		
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10		
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Hc: Haig-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Frost action	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.82	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.82	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Too clayey	0.12		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	0.12		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10		

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mc: Martin-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10		
Mh: Martin, eroded----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10		
Mo: Martin-----	40	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.19	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10		
Oska-----	30	Very limited Low strength	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
		Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.01	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.41 0.10		
MR: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.03
		Frost action Flooding Depth to saturated zone	0.50 0.20 0.03	Cutbanks cave Too clayey	0.10 0.08		
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Oc: Oska-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
		Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	0.50 0.01	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10		
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10		
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10		
PE: Pawnee, eroded----	90	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10		

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	0.12	Too clayey	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.00
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.24	Not limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.20				
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
		Flooding	0.20				
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.69
				Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Eudora-----	25	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.61	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Very limited Low strength	1.00	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
		Frost action	0.50				
Pawnee-----	30	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00				
So: Shelby-----	65	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Slope	0.16				
Pawnee-----	25	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Slope	0.16	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.54	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.54	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.16 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.80 0.16 0.00
Vinland-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.84 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.84 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.84 0.09
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.78 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.09
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.78 0.50 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.37 0.09
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.11
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.50 0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Ponding Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.20	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.10	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
Jefferson County, Kansas

Construction Materials

The following tables give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

The soils are rated good, fair, or poor as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

The soils are rated as a probable or improbable source of sand and gravel. A rating of probable means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The numerical ratings in these columns indicate the degree of probability. The number 0.00 indicates that the soil is an improbable source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the soil is a probable source of sand or gravel.

Sand and gravel are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In these tables, only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the lowest layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is rated as a probable source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Martin-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
085MC: Martin-----	48	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vinland-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.22
Kimo-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.50
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.31 0.76
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.22
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.31 0.76
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.22
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.01
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.22
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.22
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.02
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.02 0.04
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Hc: Haig-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Km: Kimo-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.03 0.08
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Mc: Martin-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Mo: Martin-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Oska-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
MR: Morrill-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Oc: Oska-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
PC: Pawnee-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.22 0.33
Eudora-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.01 0.06
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pawnee-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
So: Shelby-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pawnee-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vinland-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.82 0.88 0.97	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.59
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.82 0.88 0.97	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Fair Too Clayey Slope	0.59 0.63
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.21 0.90 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.22 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Rock fragments Too Clayey	0.00 0.84 0.97 0.98
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too acid	0.00 0.12 0.90 0.95	Poor Low strength Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.55	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.07 0.88 0.90 0.92	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.00 0.63 0.66 0.97
Martin-----	25	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.17 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.00 0.53 0.96
085MC: Martin-----	48	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.21 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.53
Vinland-----	40	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.11 0.90 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Too Clayey	0.00 0.97 0.98
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.12 0.95 0.99	Poor Low strength Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid	0.88 0.92 0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.66

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.92 0.95 0.99	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.14 0.14	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.14
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid	0.50 0.88 0.97	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.57
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.50 0.97	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Fair Slope	0.84
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too clayey	0.24 0.90 0.92	Fair Shrink-swell	0.98	Fair Too Clayey	0.80
Kimo-----	20	Fair Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.50 0.99	Good		Good	
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.08 0.90	Good		Good	
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Fair Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.08 0.99	Good		Good	
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too clayey	0.24 0.90 0.92	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.80
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.08 0.90	Good		Good	
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Fair Water erosion Too clayey	0.90 0.92	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.88
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.32 0.90	Good		Good	
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Fair Water erosion Too clayey	0.90 0.92	Fair Shrink-swell	0.99	Fair Too Clayey	0.88

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.32 0.90	Good		Good	
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Fair Water erosion Too clayey	0.90 0.92	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.92
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.32 0.90	Good		Good	
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.32 0.90	Good		Good	
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Poor Low strength Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.80	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.80
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.92 0.97 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.18	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.92 0.97 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.18	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Fair Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.08 0.84 0.88 0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.94	Fair Too Clayey	0.07
Hc: Haig-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.32 0.74 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Fair Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.12 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.98	Good	
Km: Kimo-----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.50 0.99	Good		Good	
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.32 0.84	Fair Shrink-swell	0.99	Good	
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.17 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.53
Mc: Martin-----	85	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.15 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.53
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.15 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.53
Mo: Martin-----	40	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.15 0.53	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.53
Oska-----	30	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.88 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.15	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.99
MR: Morrill-----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid	0.88 0.92 0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.66 0.88
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.97 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.12 0.76	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.76

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid	0.88 0.92 0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.99	Fair Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.66 0.88
Oc: Oska-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.15	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.99
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.17	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.17	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.17	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.50 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Fair Too clayey Water erosion Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.82 0.90 0.92 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.72
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too acid	0.50 0.90 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.88	Good	
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Poor Too sandy Wind erosion Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.12	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Eudora-----	25	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.32 0.90	Good		Good	
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.82 0.88 0.97	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.59
Pawnee-----	30	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Poor Low strength Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.17	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
So: Shelby-----	65	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid	0.88 0.92 0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey Slope	0.66 0.84
Pawnee-----	25	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.17	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.00 0.00 0.84
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Fair Depth to bedrock Droughty Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.46 0.81 0.88 0.97	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Rock fragments	0.46 0.50
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Fair Depth to bedrock Droughty Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.46 0.81 0.88 0.97	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Slope	0.46 0.50 0.84
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Too Clayey	0.00 0.84 0.93
Vinland-----	30	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.08 0.90 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Rock fragments Too Clayey	0.00 0.16 0.97 0.98
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.08 0.90 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.22 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Too Clayey	0.00 0.97 0.98
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.08 0.90 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.22 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Rock fragments Too Clayey	0.00 0.63 0.97 0.98
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Vinland-----	26	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too clayey	0.00 0.07 0.88 0.90 0.92	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.87	Poor Slope Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.66 0.97
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.88 0.97	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Too Clayey	0.00 0.00

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS
Jefferson County, Kansas

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in the following tables according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in this table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas.

The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.15 0.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.15 0.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.37 0.15	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.37 0.15	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.15
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
Martin-----	25	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94 0.39 0.04	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94 0.19 0.04	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.94 0.39
085MC: Martin-----	48	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94 0.39 0.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94 0.19 0.00	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.94 0.39
Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 1.00 0.94 0.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.15
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	0.98 0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	0.94 0.75	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	0.98 0.94 0.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.15
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.16 0.15	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.16 0.15	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.15
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Kimo-----	20	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
		Restricted permeability	0.94				
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Slope	0.60 0.00
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Slope	0.60 0.00
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.02	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability Slope	0.94 0.50
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability	0.15
Hc: Haig-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
		Restricted permeability	0.94			Flooding	0.60
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
		Restricted permeability	0.94				
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
						Slope	0.00
Mc: Martin-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Restricted permeability	0.94
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Mh: Martin, eroded----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Restricted permeability	0.94
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Mo: Martin-----	40	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slope	0.87
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Oska-----	30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94
MR: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability	0.15
						Gravel content	0.06
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Depth to saturated zone	0.07
		Depth to saturated zone	0.07				
My: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability	0.15
						Gravel content	0.06
Oc: Oska-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Slope	0.50
						Depth to bedrock	0.01
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94
						Slope	0.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94
						Slope	0.87
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.94
						Slope	0.87
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Flooding Too sandy	1.00 0.88	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.88	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.88
						Flooding	0.60
Eudora-----	25	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.13 0.60
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Very limited Slope	1.00
						Restricted permeability	0.15
Pawnee-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00
						Restricted permeability	0.94
So: Shelby-----	65	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.16 0.15	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability	0.16 0.15	Very limited Slope	1.00
						Restricted permeability	0.15
Pawnee-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.94 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.94 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00
						Restricted permeability	0.94
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock	0.87 0.54

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.54
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Vinland-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 0.87 0.04
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Ponding Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.37
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.16 0.00
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.37 0.11
Martin-----	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.19 0.04
085MC: Martin-----	48	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.19 0.00
Vinland-----	40	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.05 0.00
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Not limited		Not limited	
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.75
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Not limited		Not limited	
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Not limited		Not limited	
Kimo-----	20	Not limited		Not limited	
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Not limited		Not limited	
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Not limited		Not limited	
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Not limited		Not limited	
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.02
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Hc: Haig-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Km: Kimo-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Not limited		Not limited	
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Mc: Martin-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Mo: Martin-----	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Oska-----	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
MR: Morrill-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.03
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Oc: Oska-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited		Very limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways				
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value			
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00			
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00			
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey Droughty	1.00 0.00			
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated				
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated				
Re: Reading-----	85	Not limited		Not limited				
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Not limited		Not limited				
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.88	Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding	0.69 0.60			
		Eudora-----	25	Not limited	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60		
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Not limited		Not limited				
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00			
So: Shelby-----	65	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.16			
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.16			
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.54			
		Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Not limited	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.54 0.16		
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.80 0.16 0.00			
		Vinland-----	30	Not limited	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 0.84 0.09		
				Vc: Vinland-----	50	Not limited	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.09
						Vo: Vinland-----	55	Not limited
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated				
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.11			
		W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		
		Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		saturated zone		Depth to	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	saturated zone	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS
Jefferson County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Wildlife Interpretations

Soils directly affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the development of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife that populate an area depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, water, and living space. If any one of these elements is missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, wildlife will be scarce or will not inhabit the area. If the soils have the potential, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, properly managing the existing plant cover, and fostering the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In the Wildlife Interpretations table, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

Suitability Ratings

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor.

Good - means that the element of wildlife habitat or the kind of habitat is easily created, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected if the soil is used for the designated purpose.

Fair - means that the element of wildlife habitat or kind of habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results.

Poor - means that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Very Poor - means that limitations are very severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat is difficult to create, improve, or maintain in most places, and management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Description of Wildlife Habitat Elements

Openland habitat consists of croplands, pastures, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The kind of wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, killdeer, cottontail rabbit, red fox, and coyote.

Woodland habitat consists of hardwood or conifers, or a mixture of these and associated grasses, legumes and wild herbaceous plants. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, owl, tree squirrels, raccoon, and deer.

Wetland habitat consists of water-tolerant plants in open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are ducks, geese, herons, bitterns, rails, kingfishers, shorebirds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated good are Russian-olive, autumn-olive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Shrubs are bushy woody plants that produce fruit, buds, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, salinity, and soil moisture. Examples of shrubs are fragrant sumac, chokecherry, American plum, sand plum, and garden currant.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and cattails.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, red fox and coyote.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Habitat for rangeland wildlife consists of areas of shrubs and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to rangeland include antelope, deer, cottontail rabbit, prairie chicken, meadowlark, quail, and pheasant.

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
005SH: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
005SM: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
005VS: VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
013WN: WYMORE-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
045VM: VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
085MC: MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
085WB: WYMORE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	Fair
177SM: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
601GT: GRUNDY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
601SH: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
601SM: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: BISMARCKGROVE---	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
KIMO-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	---
Bp: BELVUE-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Bx: BOURBONAIS-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	---
BISMARCKGROVE---	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
By: BOURBONAIS-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	---
BISMARCKGROVE---	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	---
Eb: EUDORA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good
BISMARCKGROVE---	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	---
Ec: EUDORA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good
BISMARCKGROVE---	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	---
Ed: EUDORA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Eg: EUDORA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Fu: Fluvaquents----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	---	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	---
Gb: GRUNDY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
Gc: GRUNDY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	---
GRP: PITS-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor
Gy: GYMER-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Hc: HAIG-----	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	---	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	---
Kb: KENNEBEC-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Kc: KENNEBEC-----	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	---	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	---
Ki: KIMO-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	---
Km: KIMO-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	---
Kv: KONAWA-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
M-W: MISCELLANEOUS WATER-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb: MARTIN-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
Mc: MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Mh: MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Mo: MARTIN-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
OSKA-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Good
MR: MORRILL-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Mu: MUSCOTAH-----	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	---
Mv: MORRILL-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Oc: OSKA-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Good
Pb: PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Pc: PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
PE: PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Ph: PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Pt: Pits, quarries--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA: QUARRIES-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Re: READING-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Rs: ROSSVILLE-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Sa: STONEHOUSE-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	---
EUDORA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
Sc: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
So: SHELBY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	---
PAWNEE-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Ss: SIBLEYVILLE-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Sv: SIBLEYVILLE-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
Sw: SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
Vc: VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
Vo: VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
Vx: ROCK OUTCROP----	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
VINLAND-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Very poor	Fair
W: WATER-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wc: WABASH-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	---
Wh: WABASH-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	---

YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND
Jefferson County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Pastureland and Hayland Interpretations

This subsection provides information concerning the suitability of soils for the production of pasture and hayland. This subsection may contain pasture and hayland suitability groupings, land capability and yield estimates, yield estimates for individual grasses or legumes, or other information pertaining to the production of forage.

Pasture and Hayland Suitability Groupings

Soils are placed in pasture and hayland groups according to their suitability for the production of forage. The soils in each group are enough alike to be suited to the same grasses or legumes, to have similar limitations and hazards, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity and other responses to management. Thus, the pasture and hayland suitability group is a convenient way of grouping the soils for their management. If used, these groupings are identified and described in other reports in the subsection.

Yield Estimates

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal pasture or hayland crops, under a high level of management, are presented in this subsection. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the tables because of variations in rainfall or other climatic factors. The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations are also considered.

Under good management, proper grazing is essential for the production of high quality forage, stand survival, and erosion control. Proper grazing helps plants maintain sufficient and generally vigorous top growth during the growing season. Brush control is essential in many areas, and weed control generally is needed. Rotation grazing and renovation are also important management practices.

The Pasture and Hayland table show yield estimates in tons per acre and animal unit months for pasture and hayland groups. An animal unit month is the amount of forage required by one animal unit (AU) for 30 days. One animal unit (AU) is one (1000 pound) mature cow and a calf up to weaning age (usually six months of age) or their equivalent. The Natural Resources Conservation Service uses 900 pounds of air dry forage as the amount needed to meet this requirement. To maintain a healthy and vigorous plant community, the degree of use should never be greater than 50 percent. Therefore only 25 percent of the total biomass grown is considered consumed by the grazing animal. Animal Unit Months can be converted to air dry pounds per acre production by multiplying the AUM by 30 days, then by 30 pounds per day, and then by four. This figure is the amount of total forage production.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil in the Nontechnical Description section. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Brome-grass-alfalfa		Grass-legume hay	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM	Tons	Tons
005SH: Shelby-----	3e	---	3.40	---	8.90	---	---	---
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	4e	---	3.00	---	8.00	---	---	---
005VS: Vinland-----	6e	---	3.00	---	7.00	---	---	---
013WN: Wymore-----	4e	---	5.40	---	---	---	---	---
045VM: Vinland-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	4e	---	2.80	---	---	---	---	---
085MC: Martin-----	4e	---	2.80	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
085WB: Wymore-----	2e	2e	---	---	2.50	---	---	---
177SM: Shelby-----	3e	---	5.00	---	8.90	---	---	---
601GT: Grundy-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
601SH: Shelby-----	3e	---	---	---	8.90	---	---	---
601SM: Shelby-----	4e	---	---	---	8.30	---	---	---
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
Kimo-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
Bp: Belvue-----	6e	2w	---	---	8.80	---	---	---
Bx: Bourbonais-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
Bismarckgrove-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
By: Bourbonais-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
Bismarckgrove-----	2w	---	4.00	---	---	---	---	---
Eb: Eudora-----	2w	---	5.00	---	---	---	---	---
Bismarckgrove-----	2w	---	4.00	---	---	---	---	---
Ec: Eudora-----	2w	---	5.00	---	---	---	---	---
Bismarckgrove-----	2w	---	4.00	---	---	---	---	---
Ed: Eudora-----	2w	---	5.00	---	---	---	---	---
Eg: Eudora-----	1	1	5.00	6.00	---	---	---	---
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	3.90	---
Gb: Grundy-----	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Bromegrass-alfalfa		Grass-legume hay	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM	Tons	Tons
Gc: Grundy-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRP: Pits-----	8s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gy: Gymer-----	3e	---	3.60	---	---	---	---	---
Hc: Haig-----	2w	---	---	---	6.50	---	---	---
Kb: Kennebec-----	2w	---	---	---	11.30	---	---	---
Kc: Kennebec-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ki: Kimo-----	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Km: Kimo-----	2w	---	4.50	---	---	---	---	---
Kv: Konawa-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb: Martin-----	2e	---	3.50	---	---	---	---	---
Mc: Martin-----	3e	---	3.20	---	---	---	---	---
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	4e	---	2.60	---	---	---	---	---
Mo: Martin-----	3e	---	3.20	---	---	---	---	---
Oska-----	3e	---	3.00	---	---	---	---	---
MR: Morrill-----	3e	---	3.60	---	---	---	---	---
Mu: Muscotah-----	2w	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mv: Morrill-----	3e	---	3.60	---	---	---	---	---
Oc: Oska-----	3e	---	3.00	---	---	---	---	---
Pb: Pawnee-----	2e	---	3.50	4.80	---	---	---	---
Pc: Pawnee-----	3e	---	3.50	4.80	---	---	---	---
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	3e	---	3.00	4.40	---	---	---	---
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	4e	---	3.00	4.40	---	---	---	---
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Re: Reading-----	2w	---	5.00	---	---	---	---	---
Rs: Rossville-----	1	---	---	---	11.40	---	---	---

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Bromegrass-alfalfa		Grass-legume hay	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM	Tons	Tons
Sa: Stonehouse-----	4s	3s	---	4.00	---	---	---	---
Eudora-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sc: Shelby-----	3e	---	---	---	8.90	---	---	---
Pawnee-----	3e	---	3.50	4.80	---	---	---	---
So: Shelby-----	4e	---	---	---	8.30	---	---	---
Pawnee-----	4e	---	2.10	---	---	---	---	---
Ss: Sibleyville-----	4e	---	3.20	---	---	---	---	---
Sv: Sibleyville-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sw: Sogn-----	7s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	6s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vc: Vinland-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vo: Vinland-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
w: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wc: Wabash-----	3w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wh: Wabash-----	3w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County, Kansas

A Conservation Tree/Shrub Suitability Group (CTSG), formerly Windbreak Suitability Group, is a physiographic unit or area having similar climatic and edaphic characteristics that control the selection and height growth of trees and shrubs.

In this table, the Conservation Tree and Shrub Grouping is expressed as a group index number. The group index for Conservation Tree and Shrub groups (CTSG) are a guide for species best suited for different kinds of soil and for prediction height, growth, and effectiveness. The groupings can be used when selection woody plants for windbreaks, wildlife plantings riparian buffers, reforestation, other environmental plantings, recreation, landscaping, wetland restoration or enhancement and critical area plantings. CTSG's are developed to assure satisfactory species selection and adaptation to specific conditions of soil, climate and physiography. CTSG's are a guide for selection species best suited for different kinds of soil and prediction height growth and effectiveness.

All soil series mapped in the state have been placed in 10 groups of similar soil characteristics. Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 are further divided into subgroups. In addition, all groups provide information by Major Land Resource Areas.

Each tree or shrub species has certain climatic and physiographic limits. Within these parameters a tree or shrub may be well or poorly suited because of soil characteristics. Each tree or shrub also has definable potentials of height growth depending on the factors just mentioned. Accurate definitions of potential heights are necessary for proper windbreak planning and design.

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, roads and yards from wind and snow. They also protect fruit trees and gardens, and they furnish habitat for wildlife. Several rows of low-growing and high-growing broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs provide the most protection.

Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil. Field windbreaks protect cropland and crops from wind, help to keep snow on the fields, and provide food and cover for wildlife.

Environmental plantings help to beautify and screen houses and other buildings and to abate noise. The plants, mostly evergreen shrubs and trees, are closely spaced. To ensure plant survival, a healthy planting stock of suitable species should be planted properly on a well prepared site and maintained in good condition.

Windbreaks are often planted on land that did not grow trees originally. Knowledge of how trees perform on such land can be gained only by observing and recording their performance where trees have been planted and survived. The problem is compounded by the fact that many favorite windbreak species are not indigenous to the areas in which they are planted.

The Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups shows the adapted species listing for each group index number. Showing the height that locally grown trees and shrubs are expected to reach in 20 years on various soils. The estimates are based on measurements and observation of established plantings that have been given adequate care. This information should be used to determine the placement of a windbreak, the area protected and the arrangement of species.

A number of attributes are included in the CTSG species tables for each group number found in this section of the Field Office Technical Guide. These attributes were rated subjectively and assigned a relative value to further assist those unfamiliar with individual species characteristics or desirability for the intended use. Definitions and explanations can be found. Additional information on planning windbreaks and screens and planting and caring for trees and shrubs can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service or from a commercial nursery. See part 537 of the National Forestry Manual for additional information.

In the Tree and Shrub Management table interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest and conservation tree and shrub management. Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. Well suited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. Moderately well suited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. Poorly suited indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. Unsited indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest and conservation tree and shrub management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet. Also, in the Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups.

Ratings in the columns suitability for hand planting and suitability for mechanical planting are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, poorly suited, or unsited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1-foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column potential for seedling mortality are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality. See the National Forestry Manual, Subpart B for criteria used in rating management concerns. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
005SH: Shelby-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----		Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
005VS: Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
013WN: Wymore-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
045VM: Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Martin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
085MC: Martin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
085WB: Wymore-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
177SM: Shelby-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
601GT: Grundy-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
601SH: Shelby-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
601SM: Shelby-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Be: Bismarckgrove----- Kimo-----	1	Well suited Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited Well suited	Low Low
Bp: Belvue-----	1	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Bx: Bourbonais----- Bismarckgrove-----	1 1	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Low Low
By: Bourbonais----- Bismarckgrove-----	1	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Low Low
Eb: Eudora----- Bismarckgrove-----	1	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Low Low
Ec: Eudora----- Bismarckgrove-----	1	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Well suited Well suited	Low Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Ed: Eudora-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Eg: Eudora-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Fu: Fluvaquents-----		Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	High Horizon table contains no data Wetness
Gb: Grundy-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Gc: Grundy-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
GRP: Pits-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Gy: Gymer-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Hc: Haig-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Kb: Kennebec-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Kc: Kennebec-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Kl: Kimo-----		Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Km: Kimo-----		Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Kv: Konawa-----	5	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Mb: Martin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Mc: Martin-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Mo: Martin-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Oska-----	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
MR: Morrill-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Mu: Muscotah-----	1	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Mv: Morrill-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Oc: Oska-----	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Pb: Pawnee-----	4C	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Pc: Pawnee-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
QUA: Quarries-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Re: Reading-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Rs: Rossville-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sa: Stonehouse-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Eudora-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sc: Shelby-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Pawnee-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
So: Shelby-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Pawnee-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Ss: Sibleyville-----	6D	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sv: Sibleyville-----	6D	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sw: Sogn-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Low
Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Vc: Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Vo: Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Vinland-----	10	Well suited	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Low
W: Water-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Wc: Wabash-----	2	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Wh: Wabash-----	2	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES
Jefferson County, Kansas

Engineering Index Properties table gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Loam, for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, gravelly. Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 1998) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 1998). The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection. If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest. The AASHTO classification for soils tested, with group index numbers in parentheses, is given in Engineering Index Properties table.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage. Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an oven-dry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination. The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct						
005SH: Shelby-----	0-12	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	35-45	15-25
	12-47	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
	47-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
005SM: Shelby, eroded-	0-12	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	35-45	15-25
	12-47	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
	47-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
005VS: Vinland-----	0-8	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	8-12	Silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	12-19	Channery silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	19-23	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
013WN: Wymore-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	36-48	16-25
	10-18	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	58-71	35-45
	18-32	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	58-71	35-45
	32-43	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	43-56	23-33
	43-80	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	43-56	23-33
045VM: Vinland-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	7-17	Silty clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	17-21	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	9-14	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	14-60	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
085MC: Martin-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	11-17	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	17-60	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
Vinland-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	11-17	Silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	17-21	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
085WB: Wymore-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	35-55	11-25
	10-32	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	55-70	30-42
	32-60	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	35-55	20-35
177SM: Shelby-----	0-17	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	35-45	15-25
	17-44	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
	44-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
601GT: Grundy-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-55	20-35
	11-15	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-55	25-35
	15-43	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	30-45
	43-65	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	90-100	40-55	25-35
601SH: Shelby-----	0-7	Loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	85-95	75-90	55-70	32-43	13-21
	7-40	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	37-44	16-22
	40-75	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	37-44	16-22
601SM: Shelby-----	0-5	Loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	85-95	75-90	55-70	32-43	13-21
	5-40	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	37-44	16-22
	40-75	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	37-44	16-22
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove--	0-7	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	37-44	16-22
	7-20	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	28-39	9-18
	20-29	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-44	11-22
	29-58	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-90	26-35	8-15
	58-80	Loamy fine sand	ML, SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	100	100	75-85	20-60	11-26	NP-8
Kimo-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	7-15	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	15-23	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	23-26	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	26-60	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
	41-80	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
Bp: Belvue-----	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	70-100	25-34	8-15
	6-20	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	85-100	85-100	25-28	7-9
	20-28	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	85-100	85-100	25-28	7-9
	28-42	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	85-100	85-100	25-28	7-9
	42-57	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	85-100	85-100	25-28	7-9
	57-63	Sand			0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	11-21	NP-4
	63-80	Sand	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	50-70	5-15	11-21	NP-4

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10	3-10	4	10	40	200		
					inches	inches						
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Ex: Bourbonais-----	0-7	Silt loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	7-12	Silt loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	12-33	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	33-57	Sand, fine sand		A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	5-15	NP-4
	57-80	Sand		A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	5-15	NP-4
Bismarckgrove--	0-7	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	37-44	16-22
	7-20	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	28-39	9-18
	20-29	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-44	11-22
	29-58	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-90	26-35	8-15
	58-80	Loamy fine sand	ML, SC, SC-SM, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	100	100	75-85	20-60	11-26	NP-8
By: Bourbonais-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	7-12	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	12-33	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	15-25	3-7
	33-57	Sand, fine sand	SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	5-15	NP-4
	57-80	Sand	SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	5-15	NP-4
Bismarckgrove--	0-7	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	37-44	16-22
	7-33	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-44	11-22
	33-52	Silt loam	CL, CH	A-4	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-90	21-34	4-9
	52-80	Loamy very fine sand	SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	100	100	75-85	20-60	11-26	NP-8
Eb: Eudora-----	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	10-30	2-11
	6-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	10-30	2-11
	12-18	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	18-25	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	25-44	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
Bismarckgrove--	44-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	0-7	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	37-44	16-22
	7-33	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-44	11-22
	33-52	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-90	21-34	4-9
	52-80	Loamy fine sand	SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	100	100	75-85	20-60	11-26	NP-8
Ec: Eudora-----	0-6	Fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	20-30	2-11
	6-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	12-18	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	18-25	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	25-44	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
Bismarckgrove--	44-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	0-7	Fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	20-30	2-11
	7-33	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-44	11-22
	33-52	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	100	85-95	50-90	21-34	4-9
	52-80	Loamy very fine sand	SC, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0	100	100	75-85	20-60	11-26	NP-8
Ed: Eudora-----	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	20-30	2-11
	6-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	20-30	2-11
	12-18	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	18-25	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	25-44	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	44-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
Eg: Eudora-----	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	20-30	2-11
	6-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	20-30	2-11
	12-18	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	18-25	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	25-44	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	44-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
Fu: Fluvaquents----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gb: Grundy-----	0-15	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-55	20-35
	15-55	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	30-45
	55-88	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	90-100	40-55	25-35
Gc: Grundy-----	0-15	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-55	20-35
	15-55	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	30-45
	55-88	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	90-100	40-55	25-35
GRP: Pits-----	0-60	Gravelly sand	GP-GM, SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	---	0-5	45-100	40-100	0-80	0-40	0-14	NP
Gy: Gymer-----	0-17	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	75-100	25-40	8-20
	17-37	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	35-55	15-30
	37-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	30-45	11-25
Hc: Haig-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	40-55	15-25
	9-31	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	50-65	30-40
	31-77	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	35-55	20-30
Kb: Kennebec-----	0-42	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	25-45	10-20
	42-90	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	25-40	5-15
Kc: Kennebec-----	0-42	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	25-45	10-20
	42-90	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	25-40	5-15

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct						
Ki:	In											
Kimo-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	7-15	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	15-23	Silty clay loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	45-65	20-40
	23-27	Silty clay loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	45-65	20-40
	27-42	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
	42-60	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
Km:												
Kimo-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	7-15	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	15-23	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	23-26	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	45-65	20-40
	26-60	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
	41-80	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	50-100	0-15	NP-4
Kv:												
Konawa-----	0-13	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0	0	100	98-100	94-100	36-60	15-26	NP-7
	13-44	Sandy clay loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	90-100	90-100	15-60	20-40	2-18
	44-60	Fine sandy loam	SM, CL, ML, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	36-65	15-37	NP-16
M-W:												
Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb:												
Martin-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	9-14	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	14-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
Mc:												
Martin-----	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	12-71	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
Mh:												
Martin, eroded-----	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	12-71	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
Mo:												
Martin-----	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	12-71	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
Oska-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	35-50	10-25
	11-38	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MR:												
Morrill-----	0-10	Clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	75-100	65-100	50-80	25-40	7-20
	10-56	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	85-100	70-100	55-100	25-80	30-45	11-25
	56-66	Clay loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	45-100	20-80	20-35	8-20
Mu:												
Muscotah-----	0-6	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	45-55	25-35
	6-11	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-65	30-40
	11-24	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-65	30-40
	24-47	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-65	30-40
	47-60	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-65	30-40
Mv:												
Morrill-----	0-14	Loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	75-100	65-100	50-80	25-40	7-20
	14-45	Sandy clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	85-100	70-100	55-100	25-80	30-45	11-25
	45-72	Clay loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	45-100	20-80	20-35	2-15
Oc:												
Oska-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	35-50	10-25
	11-38	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pb:												
Pawnee-----	0-14	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-90	30-40	10-20
	14-34	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
	34-72	Sandy clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-100	70-90	35-55	20-40
Pc:												
Pawnee-----	0-14	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-90	30-40	10-20
	14-34	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
	34-72	Sandy clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-100	70-90	35-55	20-40
PE:												
Pawnee, eroded-----	0-14	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-90	30-40	10-20
	14-34	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
	34-72	Sandy clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-100	70-90	35-55	20-40
Ph:												
Pawnee, eroded-----	0-7	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
	7-60	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
Pt:												
Pits, Quarries-----	0-60	Variable			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA:												
Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct						
Re: Reading-----	In											
	0-8	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-90	30-35	10-15
	8-14	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	35-45	15-20
	14-21	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-50	20-30
	21-29	Silty clay loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-50	20-30
	29-42	Silty clay loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-50	20-30
	42-60	Silty clay loam			0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-50	20-30
	60-72	Silty clay loam			0	0	100	100	90-100	80-90	40-50	20-30
Rs: Rossville-----												
	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	10-45	5-25
	7-14	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-45	10-25
	14-21	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-45	10-25
	21-26	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-45	10-25
	26-39	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-45	10-25
	39-57	Silt loam			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-45	10-25
	57-80	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	10-45	5-25
Sa: Stonehouse-----												
	0-8	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2-4	0	0	100	100	60-80	15-35	15-25	NP
	8-22	Fine sand	SM, SP, SP-SM	A-2-4, A-3	0	0	100	100	60-80	2-35	15-25	NP
	22-38	Fine sand			0	0	100	100	60-80	2-35	15-25	NP
	38-46	Fine sand			0	0	100	100	60-80	2-35	15-25	NP
	46-59	Very fine sandy loam			0	0	100	100	60-80	2-35	15-25	NP
	59-80	Sand			0	0	100	100	60-80	2-35	15-25	NP
Eudora-----												
	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-100	20-30	2-11
	6-12	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	12-18	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	18-25	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	25-44	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
	44-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	0-25	NP-10
Sc: Shelby-----												
	0-12	Loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-40	10-20
	12-48	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
	48-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
Pawnee-----												
	0-14	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-90	30-40	10-20
	14-60	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
So: Shelby-----												
	0-12	Loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-40	10-20
	12-48	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
	48-60	Clay loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0-5	90-95	85-95	75-90	55-70	30-45	15-25
Pawnee-----												
	0-14	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-90	30-40	10-20
	14-60	Clay	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-85	50-70	25-45
Ss: Sibleyville----												
	0-10	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	85-100	70-95	50-75	25-35	5-15
	10-18	Loam	CL, SC	A-6	0	0	100	85-100	70-90	30-55	30-40	11-20
	18-29	Channery loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0-20	70-90	70-90	50-90	25-70	25-40	5-20
	29-33	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sv: Sibleyville----												
	0-10	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	85-100	70-95	50-75	25-35	5-15
	10-18	Loam	CL, SC	A-6	0	0	100	85-100	70-90	30-55	30-40	11-20
	18-29	Channery loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0-20	70-90	70-90	50-90	25-70	25-40	5-20
	29-33	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sw: Sogn-----												
	0-13	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	13-17				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----												
	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	12-16	Silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	16-20	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vc: Vinland-----												
	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	12-16	Silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	16-20	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vo: Vinland-----												
	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	12-16	Silty clay loam	CL, SC, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	16-20	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vx: Rock Outcrop---												
	0-5	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----												
	0-7	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	80-100	75-100	70-100	65-95	35-45	15-20
	7-17	Silty clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	75-100	50-100	35-95	25-45	10-20
	17-21	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----												
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wc: Wabash-----												
	0-19	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	35-55	15-35
	19-60	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth In	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit Pct	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct						
Wh: Wabash-----	0-5	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	50-75	30-50
	5-10	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55
	10-16	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55
	16-28	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55
	28-52	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55
	52-69	Silty clay			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	52-78	30-55

Physical Properties table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeters to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earth moving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (K_{sat}) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeability," as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In Physical Properties table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the Physical Properties table as the K factor (K_w and K_f) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor K_w indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor K_f indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to

wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.
- 4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.
4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of coarse fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Explanation of Wind Erodibility Groups

Soil erodibility by wind is directly related to the percentage of dry non-erodible surface soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm in diameter. From this percentage, the wind erodibility index (I-factor) is determined. The I-factor is an expression of the stability of these soil aggregates against breakdown by tillage and abrasion from wind erosion. Soils are placed in Wind Erodibility Groups (WEG) having similar percentages of dry soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm as shown in the following table.

WEG	Properties of Soil Surface Layer	Dry Soil Aggregates >0.84mm Percent	Wind Erodibility Index T/AC/Yr (I)
1	Very fine sand, fine sand, sand, or coarse sand	1	310 1/
		2	250
		3	220
		5	180
		7	160
		10	134
		25	86
2	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, organic soil materials.	10	134
3	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam.	25	86
4	Clay, silty clay, non-calcareous clay loam, or silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content.	25	86
4L	Calcareous 2/ loam, silt loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam.	25	86
5	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with <20 percent clay content, or sandy clay loam, sandy clay, and hemic 3/ organic soil materials.	40	56
6	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with >20 percent clay content, or non-calcareous clay loam with <35 percent clay content.	45	48
7	Silt, non-calcareous silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content and fibric 3/ organic soil material.	50	38
8	Soils not suitable for cultivation due to coarse fragments or wetness; wind erosion is not a problem.	--	0

1/ The "I" values for WEG 1 vary from 160 for coarse sands to 310 for very fine sands. Use an "I" of 220 as an average figure. For coarser sand that has gravel, use a lower figure. For a soil that has no gravel and very fine sand, use a higher figure. (Modification for coarse fragments is preparation.)

2/ Calcareous is a strongly or violently effervescent reaction to cold dilute (1N) HCL.

3/ See Soil Taxonomy for definition.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										K	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
005SH: Shelby-----	0-12	25-45	25-45	27-35	1.50-1.55	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	12-47	25-50	20-35	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	47-60	25-45	15-30	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	0-12	25-45	25-45	27-35	1.50-1.55	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	12-47	25-50	20-35	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	47-60	25-45	15-30	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
005VS: Vinland-----	0-8	1-20	45-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	8-12	1-20	45-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	12-19	1-20	45-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.43	.49			
	19-23													
013WN: Wymore-----	0-10	2-8	50-70	27-40	1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	10-18	2-8	40-60	42-55	1.30-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.14	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	18-32	2-8	40-60	42-55	1.30-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.14	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	32-43	2-8	50-70	27-40	1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43			
	43-80	2-8	50-70	27-40	1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43			
045VM: Vinland-----	0-7	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	7-17	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	17-21													
Martin-----	0-9	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	9-14	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	14-60	1-10	30-60	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
085MC: Martin-----	0-11	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	11-17	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	3.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	17-60	1-10	30-60	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Vinland-----	0-11	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	11-17	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.49			
	17-21													
085WB: Wymore-----	0-10	1-10	50-70	30-40	1.15-1.20	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	10-32	1-10	40-60	42-55	1.10-1.20	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.14	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37			
	32-60	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.15-1.25	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
177SM: Shelby-----	0-17	25-45	25-45	27-35	1.50-1.55	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	17-44	25-50	20-35	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	44-60	25-50	15-30	30-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
601GT: Grundy-----	0-11	1-8	60-70	28-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	11-15	1-8	50-68	32-45	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	15-43	1-8	40-60	40-50	1.30-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.4-1.1	.37	.37			
	43-65	1-8	60-70	28-35	1.35-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
601SH: Shelby-----	0-7	25-50	28-50	22-33	1.50-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	2.5-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	7-40	20-46	25-45	27-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28			
	40-75	20-46	25-45	27-35	1.55-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.37	.37			
601SM: Shelby-----	0-5	25-50	28-50	22-33	1.35-1.48	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	2.2-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	5-40	20-46	25-45	27-35	1.40-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28			
	40-75	20-46	25-45	27-35	1.50-1.70	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam- Be: Bismarckgrove	---													
	0-7	1-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	7	38
	7-20	1-20	50-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	20-29	1-20	50-70	20-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	29-58	20-60	10-60	7-18	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	1.5-4.5	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
	58-80	55-90	5-15	5-15	1.55-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.17	.17			
Kimo-----	0-7	1-10	40-60	35-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
	7-15	1-10	40-60	39-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	15-23	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	23-26	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	26-60	10-70	10-85	7-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.9	.17	.17			
	41-80	10-70	10-85	7-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
Bp: Belvue-----	0-6	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.20-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
	6-20	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.20-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.43	.43			
	20-28	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.20-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	28-42	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.20-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
	42-57	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.20-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.4	.43	.43			
	57-63	20-90	5-55	5-18	1.50-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.07	0.0-1.0	0.1-0.3	.15	.15			
	63-80	20-90	5-55	5-18	1.50-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.07	0.0-1.0	0.0-0.2	.15	.15			

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										K	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Bx:														
Bourbonais---	0-7	10-50	40-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
	7-12	10-50	40-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-1.5	.37	.37			
	12-33	10-50	30-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.37	.37			
	33-57	50-95	5-20	1-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	57-80	50-95	5-20	1-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
Bismarckgrove	0-7	1-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	7	38
	7-20	1-20	50-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	20-29	1-20	50-70	20-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	29-58	20-60	10-60	7-18	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
	58-80	55-90	5-15	5-15	1.55-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.17	.17			
By:														
Bourbonais---	0-7	10-50	40-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	7-12	10-50	40-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-1.5	.32	.32			
	12-33	10-50	30-80	5-15	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	33-57	50-95	5-20	2-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
	57-80	50-95	5-20	2-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
Bismarckgrove	0-7	1-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.32	.32	5	7	38
	7-33	1-20	50-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.32	.32			
	33-52	1-60	10-60	7-35	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	52-80	20-90	5-15	5-15	1.55-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.17	.17			
Eb:														
Eudora-----	0-6	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	6-12	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	12-18	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-25	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	25-44	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	44-60	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.43	.43			
Bismarckgrove	0-7	1-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.32	.32	5	7	38
	7-33	1-20	50-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.32	.32			
	33-52	20-60	10-60	7-35	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	1.5-4.5	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	52-80	55-90	5-15	5-15	1.55-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.17	.17			
Ec:														
Eudora-----	0-6	40-60	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	6-12	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	12-18	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-25	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	25-44	10-50	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	44-60	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.43	.43			
Bismarckgrove	0-7	40-60	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	5	7	38
	7-33	1-20	50-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32			
	33-52	20-60	10-60	7-18	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	52-80	55-90	5-15	5-15	1.55-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.01-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.17	.17			
Ed:														
Eudora-----	0-6	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	6-12	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	12-18	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-25	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	25-44	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	44-60	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.43	.43			
Eg:														
Eudora-----	0-6	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	6-12	10-50	40-80	5-18	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	12-18	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-25	10-50	40-85	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	25-44	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	44-60	10-75	40-75	5-18	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.43	.43			
Fu:														
Fluvaquents--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	4L	86
Gb:														
Grundy-----	0-15	1-8	50-75	28-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	15-55	1-8	40-60	40-50	1.30-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.4-1.1	.37	.37			
	55-88	1-8	60-70	28-35	1.35-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
Gc:														
Grundy-----	0-15	1-8	50-70	28-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	15-55	1-8	40-60	40-50	1.30-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.4-1.1	.37	.37			
	55-88	1-8	60-70	28-35	1.35-1.40	0.06-0.20	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
GRP:														
Pits-----	0-60			0-8	1.70-2.00	5.95-19.98	0.02-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.17	2	8	0
Gy:														
Gymer-----	0-17	1-10	50-70	20-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	17-37	1-10	40-65	35-42	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.12-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	37-60	1-10	45-65	27-35	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
Hc:														
Haig-----	0-9	1-10	50-70	32-40	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	9-31	1-10	40-60	40-50	1.30-1.45	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.14	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	31-77	1-10	50-70	28-40	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.2-0.5	.37	.37			
Kb:														
Kennebec-----	0-42	1-10	50-75	22-27	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	42-90	1-10	50-75	24-28	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43			
Kc:														
Kennebec-----	0-42	1-10	50-75	22-27	1.25-1.35	0.60-								

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										K	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Ki:														
Kimo-----	0-7	1-10	40-60	35-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
	7-15	1-10	40-60	39-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	15-23	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	23-27	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	27-42	10-70	40-85	5-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.9	.17	.17			
	42-60	10-70	40-85	5-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
Km:														
Kimo-----	0-7	1-10	40-60	35-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
	7-15	1-10	40-60	39-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	15-23	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	23-26	1-10	40-60	35-50	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.13-0.22	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	26-60	10-70	40-85	5-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.9	.17	.17			
	41-80	10-70	40-85	5-18	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.17			
Kv:														
Konawa-----	0-13	45-80	10-50	8-18	1.30-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24	5	3	86
	13-44	45-70	10-35	18-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.11-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.32	.32			
	44-60	45-80	10-50	10-30	1.50-1.70	0.57-5.95	0.07-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.24			
M-W:														
Miscellaneous Water-----	---													
Mb:														
Martin-----	0-9	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	9-14	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	14-60	1-10	30-60	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Mc:														
Martin-----	0-12	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	12-71	1-10	40-60	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Mh:														
Martin, eroded-----	0-12	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	12-71	1-10	40-70	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Mo:														
Martin-----	0-12	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	12-71	1-10	40-60	40-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Oska-----	0-11	1-10	50-75	27-40	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.37	.37	2	7	38
	11-38	1-10	30-60	35-60	1.35-1.45	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	38-42													
MR:														
Morrill-----	0-10	20-45	15-52	15-30	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	10-56	20-50	15-52	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	56-66	20-50	15-50	10-29	1.40-1.55	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.37	.37			
Mu:														
Muscotah-----	0-6	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	6-11	1-10	45-70	27-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.20	6.0-8.9	2.0-3.5	.37	.37			
	11-24	1-10	45-65	35-50	1.30-1.50	0.00-0.06	0.10-0.20	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.28			
	24-47	1-10	45-65	40-50	1.40-1.60	0.00-0.06	0.10-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.28	.28			
	47-60	1-10	45-65	40-50	1.40-1.60	0.00-0.06	0.10-0.20	6.0-8.9	0.3-0.7	.28	.28			
Mv:														
Morrill-----	0-14	20-45	15-52	15-29	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.21	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	14-45	20-50	15-52	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.32			
	45-72	20-50	15-50	10-29	1.40-1.55	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.8	.37	.43			
Oc:														
Oska-----	0-11	1-10	50-70	27-40	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.37	.37	2	7	38
	11-38	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.35-1.45	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.18	6.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	38-42													
Pb:														
Pawnee-----	0-14	20-45	20-50	30-38	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	14-34	20-40	20-40	40-50	1.50-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	34-72	20-55	20-40	25-35	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
Pc:														
Pawnee-----	0-14	20-45	20-50	30-38	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	14-34	20-40	20-40	40-50	1.50-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	34-72	20-55	20-40	25-35	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
PE:														
Pawnee, eroded-----	0-14	20-45	20-50	30-38	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	14-34	20-40	20-40	40-50	1.50-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
	34-72	20-55	20-40	25-35	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.16	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
Ph:														
Pawnee, eroded-----	0-7	20-45	20-50	40-46	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	2.0-3.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
	7-60	15-40	15-40	40-50	1.50-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.1-1.5	.37	.37			
Pt:														
Pits, Quarries-----	0-60													0
QUA:														
Quarries-----	---													0

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
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Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permeability (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										K	Kf	T		
Re:														
Reading-----	0-8	2-20	50-75	18-27	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	1.5-4.5	2.5-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	8-14	2-20	50-75	18-30	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.43	.43			
	14-21	2-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.43	.43			
	21-29	2-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-2.5	.43	.43			
	29-42	2-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	42-60	2-20	50-75	18-35	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.7-1.0	.43	.43			
	60-72	2-20	50-75	22-30	1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.43	.43			
Rs:														
Rossville----	0-7	5-25	60-70	15-28	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.23	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	7-14	5-25	60-70	18-30	1.20-1.30	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.8-2.5	.28	.28			
	14-21	5-25	60-70	18-30	1.20-1.30	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.5-2.0	.28	.28			
	21-26	5-25	60-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	1.2-1.8	.43	.43			
	26-39	5-25	60-70	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	0.6-1.0	.43	.43			
	39-57	5-25	60-70	10-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.23	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.43	.43			
	57-80	5-25	60-70	10-30	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
Sa:														
Stonehouse----	0-8	70-95	1-20	1-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	8-22	70-95	1-20	1-10	1.20-1.50	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.8	.15	.15			
	22-38	70-95	1-20	1-10	1.30-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.15	.15			
	38-46	70-95	1-20	1-10	1.30-1.60	5.95-19.98	0.05-0.09	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.8	.15	.15			
	46-59	50-95	1-40	1-10	1.30-1.60	1.98-5.95	0.11-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.3	.15	.15			
	59-80	50-95	1-40	1-10	1.30-1.60	1.98-5.95	0.11-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.15	.15			
Eudora-----	0-6	27-48	39-64	9-14	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	6-12	37-38	48-53	10-15	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	12-18	23-44	46-57	7-20	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-25	46-49	40-51	5-11	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	25-44	55-82	14-41	2-6	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.43	.43			
	44-60	37-73	21-58	4-6	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.43	.43			
Sc:														
Shelby-----	0-12	25-45	25-45	24-27	1.35-1.48	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	12-48	25-50	20-35	30-35	1.40-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	48-60	25-45	15-30	27-35	1.50-1.70	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
Pawnee-----	0-14	20-45	20-50	30-38	1.25-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	14-60	15-40	15-40	40-50	1.45-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
So:														
Shelby-----	0-12	25-45	25-45	24-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	12-48	25-50	20-35	30-35	1.40-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	48-60	25-45	15-30	27-35	1.50-1.70	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.37	.37			
Pawnee-----	0-14	20-45	20-50	30-38	1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	14-60	15-40	15-40	40-50	1.50-1.70	0.06-0.20	0.09-0.11	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.37	.37			
Ss:														
Sibleyville--	0-10	30-55	20-50	14-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.28	.28	3	6	48
	10-18	25-52	20-50	20-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.19	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	18-29	25-60	15-50	14-29	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	29-33													
Sv:														
Sibleyville--	0-10	30-55	20-50	14-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.32	.32	3	6	48
	10-18	25-52	20-50	20-35	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.19	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	18-29	25-60	15-50	14-29	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.12-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.20	.20			
	29-33													
Sw:														
Sogn-----	0-13	1-20	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
	13-17													
Vinland-----	0-12	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	12-16	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.49			
	16-20													
Vc:														
Vinland-----	0-12	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	12-16	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.49			
	16-20													
Vo:														
Vinland-----	0-12	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	12-16	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.49			
	16-20													
Vx:														
Rock Outcrop-	0-5					0.00-0.00								0
Vinland-----	0-7	1-20	50-75	27-35	1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	2	7	38
	7-17	1-55	20-70	18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	17-21													
W:														
Water-----														
Wc:														
Wabash-----	0-19	1-10	50-70	27-35	1.35-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.21-0.24	6.0-8.9	2.5-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	19-60	1-10	30-60	40-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	0.5-2.0	.28	.28			
Wh:														
Wabash-----	0-5	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.25-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14	9.0-25.0	2.0-4.0	.28	.28	5	4	86
	5-10	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	1.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	10-16	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	1.0-2.0	.28	.28			
	16-28	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	28-52	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	0.5-1.0	.28	.28			
	52-69	1-10	40-60	35-60	1.20-1.45	0.00-0.06	0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	0.2-0.8	.28	.28			

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS
Jefferson County, Kansas

The Chemical Properties table shows estimates of some characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. Soils having a high cation-exchange capacity can retain cations. The ability to retain cations helps to prevent the pollution of ground water.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and is expressed as a range in pH values. The range in pH of each major horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Gypsum is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water and can be dissolved and removed by water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
005SH: Shelby-----	0-12 12-47 47-60	11-23 12-22 12-22	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0 0-30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
005SM: Shelby, eroded--	0-12 12-47 47-60	11-23 12-22 12-22	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0 0-30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
005VS: Vinland-----	0-8 8-12 12-19 19-23	11-24 6.0-22 6.0-22 ---	5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---
013WN: Wymore-----	0-10 10-18 18-32 32-43 43-80	23-32 30-42 30-42 19-29 19-29	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.6-7.3 6.6-7.3	0 0 0 0-2 0-2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
045VM: Vinland-----	0-7 7-17 17-21	11-24 6.0-22 ---	5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Martin-----	0-9 9-14 14-60	11-27 10-24 16-33	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0 0-1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
085MC: Martin-----	0-11 11-17 17-60	11-27 10-24 16-33	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0 0-1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vinland-----	0-11 11-17 17-21	11-24 6.0-22 ---	5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
085WB: Wymore-----	0-10 10-32 32-60	12-27 16-33 10-24	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 6.6-7.3	0 0 0-2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
177SM: Shelby-----	0-17 17-44 44-60	11-23 12-22 12-22	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0 0-30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
601GT: Grundy-----	0-11 11-15 15-43 43-65	12-24 12-27 16-30 11-21	5.6-7.3 5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
601SH: Shelby-----	0-7 7-40 40-75	10-19 12-22 12-22	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0 0-30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
601SM: Shelby-----	0-5 5-40 40-75	10-19 12-22 12-22	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0 0-30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove---	0-7 7-20 20-29 29-58 58-80	15-30 10-25 10-25 10-15 0.0-5.0	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8 6.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	0 0 0 0-2 1-3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Kimo-----	0-7 7-15 15-23 23-26 26-60 41-80	15-30 20-40 20-40 20-40 5.0-15 5.0-15	6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4	0 0 0 0 0-5 0-5	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
Bp:							
Belvue-----	0-6	11-20	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	6-20	10-12	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	20-28	10-12	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	28-42	10-12	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	42-57	5.0-7.0	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	57-63	1.0-3.0	6.6-8.4	0-2	0	0	0
	63-80	1.0-3.0	7.3-8.4	1-3	0	0	0
Bx:							
Bourbonais-----	0-7	10-20	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-12	10-20	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-33	10-20	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	33-57	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	57-80	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
Bismarckgrove---	0-7	15-30	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-20	10-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	20-29	10-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	29-58	10-15	6.6-8.4	0-2	0	0	0
	58-80	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	1-3	0	0	0
By:							
Bourbonais-----	0-7	10-20	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-12	10-20	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-33	10-20	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	33-57	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	57-80	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
Bismarckgrove---	0-7	15-30	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-33	10-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	33-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0-2	0	0	0
	52-80	0.0-5.0	6.6-7.8	1-3	0	0	0
Eb:							
Eudora-----	0-6	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	6-12	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-25	5.0-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-44	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Bismarckgrove---	0-7	15-30	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-33	10-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	33-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0-2	0	0	0
	52-80	0.0-5.0	6.6-7.8	1-3	0	0	0
Ec:							
Eudora-----	0-6	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	6-12	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-25	5.0-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-44	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Bismarckgrove---	0-7	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-33	10-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	33-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	52-80	0.0-5.0	6.6-7.8	0-5	0	0	0
Ed:							
Eudora-----	0-6	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	6-12	5.0-20	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-25	5.0-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-44	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Eg:							
Eudora-----	0-6	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	6-12	5.0-20	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-25	5.0-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-44	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Fu:							
Fluvaquents-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gb:							
Grundy-----	0-15	12-24	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	15-55	16-30	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	55-88	11-21	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
Gc:							
Grundy-----	0-15	12-24	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	15-55	16-30	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	55-88	11-21	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
GRP:							
Pits-----	0-60	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Gy:							
Gymer-----	0-17	8.0-19	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	17-37	14-25	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	37-60	10-21	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
Hc:							
Haig-----	0-9	14-27	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	9-31	16-30	5.1-6.0	0	0	0	0
	31-77	11-24	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Kb:							
Kennebec-----	0-42	10-20	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	42-90	10-18	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Kc:							
Kennebec-----	0-42	10-20	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	42-90	10-18	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Ki:							
Kimo-----	0-7	15-30	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	7-15	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	15-23	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	23-27	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	27-42	5.0-15	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
	42-60	5.0-15	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Km:							
Kimo-----	0-7	15-30	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	7-15	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	15-23	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	23-26	20-40	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	26-60	5.0-15	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
	41-80	5.0-15	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Kv:							
Konawa-----	0-13	3.0-11	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	13-44	7.0-19	5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
M-W:							
Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb:							
Martin-----	0-9	11-27	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	9-14	10-24	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-60	16-33	5.6-7.8	0-1	0	0	0
Mc:							
Martin-----	0-12	11-27	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	12-71	16-33	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
Mh:							
Martin, eroded--	0-12	11-27	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	12-71	16-33	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
Mo:							
Martin-----	0-12	11-27	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	12-71	16-33	5.6-7.8	0-1	0	0	0
Oska-----	0-11	11-26	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	11-38	14-36	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	38-42	---	---	---	---	---	---
MR:							
Morrill-----	0-10	6.0-20	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	10-56	10-21	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	56-66	4.0-18	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
Mu:							
Muscotah-----	0-6	20-35	5.7-6.2	0	0	0	0
	6-11	20-45	6.2-6.7	0	0	0	0
	11-24	25-45	6.5-6.9	0	0	0	0
	24-47	30-45	7.0-7.0	0-2	0	0	0
	47-60	30-45	7.2-7.5	0-2	0	0	0
Mv:							
Morrill-----	0-14	6.0-20	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-45	10-21	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	45-72	4.0-18	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
Oc:							
Oska-----	0-11	11-26	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	11-38	14-36	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	38-42	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pb:							
Pawnee-----	0-14	13-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-34	16-30	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	34-72	10-21	7.4-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Pc:							
Pawnee-----	0-14	13-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-34	16-30	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	34-72	10-21	7.4-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
PE:							
Pawnee, eroded--	0-14	13-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-34	16-30	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	34-72	10-21	7.4-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Ph:							
Pawnee, eroded--	0-7	16-30	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-60	16-30	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Pt:							
Pits, Quarries--	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA:							
Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Re:							
Reading-----	0-8	10-25	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	8-14	10-25	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	14-21	15-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	21-29	15-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	29-42	15-25	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	42-60	15-25	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	60-72	10-20	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
Rs:							
Rossville-----	0-7	15-30	5.3-7.3	0	0	0	0
	7-14	20-30	5.7-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-21	20-30	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	21-26	20-30	5.9-7.3	0	0	0	0
	26-39	20-30	6.0-7.3	0	0	0	0
	39-57	20-30	6.3-7.3	0	0	0	0
	57-80	10-20	7.0-7.8	0-15	0	0	0
Sa:							
Stonehouse-----	0-8	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	8-22	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	22-38	2.0-6.0	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	38-46	2.0-6.0	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	46-59	2.0-6.0	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	59-80	2.0-6.0	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Eudora-----	0-6	5.0-20	6.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	6-12	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	5.0-15	6.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-25	5.0-15	6.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	25-44	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	44-60	5.0-15	6.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
Sc:							
Shelby-----	0-12	10-19	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-48	12-22	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	48-60	12-22	6.6-8.4	0-30	0	0	0
Pawnee-----	0-14	13-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-60	16-30	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
So:							
Shelby-----	0-12	10-19	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-48	12-22	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	48-60	12-22	6.6-8.4	0-30	0	0	0
Pawnee-----	0-14	13-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	14-60	16-30	6.1-8.4	0-5	0	0	0
Ss:							
Sibleyville-----	0-10	6.0-19	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	10-18	8.0-22	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-29	5.0-18	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	29-33	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm	
Sv:							
Sibleyville-----	0-10	6.0-19	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	10-18	8.0-22	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-29	5.0-18	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	29-33	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sw:							
Sogn-----	0-13	11-23	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	13-17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	0-12	11-24	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-16	6.0-22	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	16-20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vc:							
Vinland-----	0-12	11-24	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-16	6.0-22	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	16-20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vo:							
Vinland-----	0-12	11-24	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-16	6.0-22	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	16-20	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vx:							
Rock Outcrop----	0-5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	0-7	11-24	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-17	6.0-22	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	17-21	---	---	---	---	---	---
W:							
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wc:							
Wabash-----	0-19	11-24	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	19-60	16-36	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
Wh:							
Wabash-----	0-5	30-35	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	5-10	28-42	5.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	10-16	28-42	5.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	16-28	28-42	5.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	28-52	28-42	5.6-8.4	0	0	0	0
	52-69	28-42	5.6-8.4	0	0	0	0

WATER FEATURES
Jefferson County, Kansas

The Water Features table gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

The months in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The Water Features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table. Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The Water Features table indicates surface water depth and the duration and frequency of ponding. Duration is expressed as very brief if less than 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. None means that ponding is not probable; rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and frequent that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding, the temporary inundation of an area, is caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and frequency are estimated. Duration is expressed as extremely brief if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, very brief if 4 hours to 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. None means that flooding is not probable; very rare that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); frequent that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and very frequent that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
005SH: Shelby-----	B		Ft	Ft	Ft				
			---	---	---	---	---	---	---
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
005VS: Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
013WN: Wymore-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
045VM: Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
085MC: Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
085WB: Wymore-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
177SM: Shelby-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
601GT: Grundy-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		March	0.8-1.6	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.6	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		May	0.8-1.6	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
601SH: Shelby-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
601SM: Shelby-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Kimo-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Bp:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Belvue-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Bx: Bourbonais-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Bismarckgrove-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
By: Bourbonais-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Bismarckgrove-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Eb: Eudora-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Bismarckgrove-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Ec: Eudora-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Bismarckgrove-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Ed: Eudora-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Eg: Eudora-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	B	January	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Long	Frequent
		April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Long	Frequent
		May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Long	Frequent
		June	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Long	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Gb:									

WATER FEATURES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Grundy-----	C	January	0.8-1.2	2.3-2.7	---	---	---	---	None
		February	0.8-1.2	2.3-2.7	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.3-2.7	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.3-2.7	---	---	---	---	None
Gc: Grundy-----	C	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
March		0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None	
April		0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None	
GRP: Pits-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gy: Gymer-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hc: Haig-----	C/D	January	0.2-0.8	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None
February		0.2-0.8	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None	
March		0.2-0.8	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None	
April		0.2-0.8	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None	
May		0.8-1.2	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None	
December		0.8-1.2	1.8-2.2	---	---	---	---	None	
Kb: Kennebec-----	B	January	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Kc: Kennebec-----	B	January	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		April	3.3-3.7	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Ki: Kimo-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Km: Kimo-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Kv: Konawa-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	---
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb:			---	---	---	---	---	---	

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Martin-----	C	February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Mc: Martin-----	C	February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	C	February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Mo: Martin-----	C	February	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	1.8-2.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Oska-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MR: Morrill-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mu: Muscotah-----	D	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		June	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
Mv: Morrill-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oc: Oska-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pb: Pawnee-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Pc: Pawnee-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA: Quarries-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Re: Reading-----	B	January	3.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		February	3.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		March	3.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		April	3.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		December	3.5-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Rs: Rossville-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
Sa: Stonehouse-----	A	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Eudora-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	2.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Sc: Shelby-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
So: Shelby-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pawnee-----	D	February	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		March	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
		April	0.8-1.2	2.8-3.2	---	---	---	---	None
Ss: Sibleyville-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sv: Sibleyville-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sw: Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vc: Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vo: Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wc:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Wabash-----	D	January	0.2-0.8	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		February	0.2-0.8	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		March	0.2-0.8	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		April	0.2-0.8	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		May	0.2-0.8	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		June	0.8-1.2	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		November	0.8-1.2	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		December	0.8-1.2	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
Wh: Wabash-----	D	January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		May	---	---	0.0-0.0	Brief	Rare	---	Very rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		September	---	---	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		October	---	---	0.0-0.0	Brief	Occasional	---	Very rare
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	Very rare

The following table gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. Depth to top is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as low, moderate, or high, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as low, moderate, or high. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

SOIL FEATURES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
		In					
005SH: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
005SM: Shelby, eroded--	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
005VS: Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
013WN: Wymore-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
045VM: Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
085MC: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
085WB: Wymore-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
177SM: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
601GT: Grundy-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
601SH: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
601SM: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove---	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Kimo-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Bp: Belvue-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Bx: Bourbonais-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Bismarckgrove---	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
By: Bourbonais-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Bismarckgrove---	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Eb: Eudora-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Bismarckgrove---	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Ec: Eudora-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Bismarckgrove---	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Ed: Eudora-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Eg: Eudora-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Gb: Grundy-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Gc: Grundy-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
GRP: Pits-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
Gy: Gymer-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Hc: Haig-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Kb: Kennebec-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
Kc: Kennebec-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
Ki: Kimo-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Km: Kimo-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Kv: Konawa-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Mc: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Mh: Martin, eroded--	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Mo: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Oska-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	High Moderate	High Moderate	Low Moderate
MR: Morrill-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
		In	In				
Mu: Muscotah-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Mv: Morrill-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Oc: Oska-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pb: Pawnee-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Pc: Pawnee-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
PE: Pawnee, eroded--	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Ph: Pawnee, eroded--	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Pt: Pits, Quarries--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Re: Reading-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
Rs: Rossville-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
Sa: Stonehouse-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
Sc: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
So: Shelby-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ss: Sibleyville----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	High	High	Low
Sv: Sibleyville----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Sw: Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Vc: Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Vo: Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Vx: Rock Outcrop----	0-0	Bedrock (lithic)	---	---	---	---	---
Vinland-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---
Wc: Wabash-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Moderate
Wh: Wabash-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Moderate

WATER MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County, Kansas

The soils of the survey area are rated in the Water Management table according to limitations that affect their suitability for water management. Soils are rated for pond reservoir areas, drainage, irrigation, terraces and diversions, and grassed waterways. Restrictive features that affect each soil for the specified use is also provided in the table.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Moderately limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are significant limitations for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome, but generally require special design, soil reclamation, or installation procedures that may result in additional expense. Fair performance and moderate to high maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Limitation class terms, such as very limited or limited, etc., limitation ratings, and numerical ratings are shown for each soil feature listed. As many as three soil features may be listed for each soil component if applicable. The overall limitation rating for the soil component is based on the most severe limitation.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects traffic ability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Drainage is the removal of excess surface and subsurface water from the soil. How easily and effectively the soil is drained depends on the depth to bedrock, to a cemented pan, or to other layers that affect the rate of water movement; permeability; depth to a high water table or depth of standing water if the soil is subject to ponding; slope; susceptibility to flooding; subsidence of organic layers; and the potential for frost action. Excavating and grading and the stability of ditch banks are affected by depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, large stones, slope, and the hazard of cutbanks caving. The productivity of the soil after drainage is adversely affected by extreme acidity or by toxic substances in the root zone, such as salts, sodium, and sulfur. Availability of drainage outlets is not considered in the ratings.

Irrigation is the controlled application of water to supplement rainfall and support plant growth. The design and management of an irrigation system are affected by depth to the water table, the need for drainage, flooding, available water capacity, intake rate, permeability, erosion hazard, and slope. The construction of a system is affected by large stones and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan. The performance of a system is affected by the depth of the root zone, the amount of salts or sodium, and soil reaction.

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to control erosion and conserve moisture by intercepting runoff. Slope, wetness, large stones, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of terraces and diversions. A restricted rooting depth, a very limited hazard of wind erosion or water erosion, an excessively coarse texture, and restricted permeability adversely affect maintenance.

Grassed waterways are natural or constructed channels, generally broad and shallow, which conduct surface water to outlets at a non-erosive velocity. Large stones, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of grassed waterways. A hazard of wind erosion, low available water capacity, restricted rooting depth, toxic substances such as salts and sodium, and restricted permeability adversely affect the growth and maintenance of the grass after construction.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
005SH: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
005SM: Shelby, eroded--	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope
005VS: Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
013WN: Wymore-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness
045VM: Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily slope wetness
085MC: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
085WB: Wymore-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
177SM: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
601GT: Grundy-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
601SH: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
601SM: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Be: Bismarckgrove--	Limitation: frost action	Limitation: wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily
Kimo-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Bp: Belvue-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Bx: Bourbonais-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Bismarckgrove--	Limitation: frost action	Limitation: wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily
By: Bourbonais-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily too sandy	Limitation: erodes easily
Bismarckgrove--	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily
Eb: Eudora-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Bismarckgrove--	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Ec: Eudora----- Bismarckgrove---	Limitation: deep to water Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding Limitation: flooding percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily Limitation: erodes easily
Ed: Eudora-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Eg: Eudora-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Fu: Fluvaquents----	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: erodes easily flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily
Gb: Grundy-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Gc: Grundy-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
GRP: Pits-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy	Limitation: rooting depth slope droughty
Gy: Gymer-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Hc: Haig-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Kb: Kennebec-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
Kc: Kennebec-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
Ki: Kimo-----	Limitation: flooding frost action percs slowly	Limitation: flooding percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Km: Kimo-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Kv: Konawa-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope soil blowing	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Favorable
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---
Mb: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Mc: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Mh: Martin, eroded--	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Mo: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Oska-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly depth to rock
MR: Morrill-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Mu: Muscotah-----	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Mv: Morrill-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Oc: Oska-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly depth to rock
Pb: Pawnee-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Pc: Pawnee-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
PE: Pawnee, eroded--	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Ph: Pawnee, eroded--	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope wetness droughty	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness droughty
Pt: Pits, Quarries--	---	---	---	---
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---
Re: Reading-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Rs: Rossville-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Sa: Stonehouse-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Eudora-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Sc: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Pawnee-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
So: Shelby-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope
Pawnee-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily slope wetness
Ss: Sibleyville-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Sv: Sibleyville-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Sw: Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Vc: Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Vo: Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock
Vx: Rock Outcrop---	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Vinland-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wc: Wabash-----	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Wh: Wabash-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: slow intake wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness droughty

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.05 0.00	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.50	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.64	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.58 0.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Martin-----	25	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
085MC: Martin-----	48	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.57	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
Vinland-----	40	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.58	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.42	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.62	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.10
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.80	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Kimo-----	20	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill	0.81 0.30

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.50	Cutbanks cave Very limited Deep to water	0.10 1.00
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.76	Somewhat limited Deep to water Cutbanks cave	0.81 0.10
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.76	Somewhat limited Deep to water Cutbanks cave	0.81 0.10
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.01	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.02	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Hard to pack Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.93	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave Deep to water	0.10 0.03
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.82	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.10
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.82	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.10
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01	Very limited Deep to water	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Hc: Haig-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping Depth to saturated zone	0.90 0.09	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.54 0.30 0.10
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping Depth to saturated zone	0.90 0.09	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.54 0.30 0.10
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.94	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.81 0.30 0.10
Km: Kimo-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.81 0.30 0.10
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
Mc: Martin-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.69	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.69	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
Mo: Martin-----	40	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.69	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.10 0.00
Oska-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.25	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
MR: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Somewhat limited Piping	0.13	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Very limited Slow refill	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer-fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Hard to pack Somewhat limited Piping	0.88 0.75	Cutbanks cave Deep to water Very limited Deep to water	0.10 0.02 1.00
Oc: Oska-----	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.25	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.10
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.88	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.40	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Eudora-----	25	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.06	Somewhat limited Deep to water Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.81 0.30 0.10
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pawnee-----	30	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.77	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.10
So: Shelby-----	65	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pawnee-----	25	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.77	Very limited Deep to water	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer-fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.13	Somewhat limited Thin layer Seepage	0.88 0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.13	Somewhat limited Thin layer Seepage	0.88 0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vinland-----	30	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.61 0.01	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.36	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.61	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.36	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.61 0.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.36	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.58 0.28	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10

SANITARY FACILITIES
Jefferson County, Kansas

Sanitary Facilities

The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A trench sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

SANITARY FACILITIES
Jefferson County, Kansas

In an area sanitary landfill, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Slope	1.00
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Martin-----	25	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00
085MC: Martin-----	48	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00
Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.91
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.00 0.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.91
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
Kimo-----	20	Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.00	
		Very limited		Somewhat limited		
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.71	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.50	
Bp:						
Belvue-----	75	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	
		Very limited		Very limited		
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00	
Bx:						
	Bourbonais-----	60	Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.91
			Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Very limited				Very limited		
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.71	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Flooding	0.40	
		Flooding	0.40			
By:						
	Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited		Very limited	
			Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
			Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Depth to saturated zone			1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.71	
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Restricted permeability	0.50			
		Very limited		Very limited		
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00	
Eb:						
	Eudora-----	55	Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.00
			Very limited		Very limited	
			Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
Restricted permeability			0.50	Seepage	0.50	
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited		Very limited		
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.00	
Ec:						
	Eudora-----	65	Very limited		Very limited	
			Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
			Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
Very limited				Very limited		
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50	
		Very limited		Very limited		
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	
Ed:						
	Eudora-----	90	Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
			Very limited		Very limited	
			Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
Restricted permeability			0.50	Seepage	0.50	
Eg:						
	Eudora-----	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
			Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
			Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Very limited				Very limited		
Fu:						
	Fluvaquents-----	95	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
			Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
			Very limited		Very limited	
Flooding			1.00	Flooding	1.00	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Not limited	
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.33
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.67 0.50
Hc: Haig-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Not limited	
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 0.71 0.50
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Flooding	0.71 0.50 0.40
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.00
Mc: Martin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.91
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.91

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mo: Martin-----	40	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.67
Oska-----	30	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.67
MR: Morrill-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.67 0.32
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.20
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.67 0.32
Oc: Oska-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.33
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Flooding	0.68 0.65 0.20	Somewhat limited Seepage Flooding Depth to saturated zone	0.32 0.20 0.02
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Flooding	0.50 0.20	Somewhat limited Seepage Flooding	0.50 0.20
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Flooding Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Eudora-----	25	Very limited		Slope	0.09
		Flooding	1.00	Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
Sc:					
Shelby-----	55	Very limited	1.00	Somewhat limited	0.91
Pawnee-----	30	Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.91
So:					
Shelby-----	65	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	
Pawnee-----	25	Restricted permeability	0.16	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
Ss:	60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited	
		Slope	0.16	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.67
Sv:					
Sibleyville-----	50	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	
Sv:	50	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.50
Sw:					
Sogn-----	55	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	
Vinland-----	30	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
		Very limited		Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Vc:	50	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
		Very limited		Seepage	0.50
Vo:					
Vinland-----	55	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	
Vx:	60	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
		Very limited		Seepage	0.50
W:					
Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Wc:	94	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
W:					
Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Wc:					
Wabash-----	94	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	
Wc:	94	Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.20
		Flooding	0.20		
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.20
		Flooding	0.20		

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.00
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.37
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37
Martin-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.86 0.04
085MC: Martin-----	48	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.86 0.00
Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.16
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Not limited	
Kimo-----	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Not limited	
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ex: Bourbonais-----	60	Seepage	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.40				
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too Sandy	1.00
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too Sandy	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Flooding	0.40	Somewhat limited	0.40	Not limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Flooding			
Eb: Bourbonais-----	45	Flooding	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too Sandy	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too Sandy	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	0.50
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	0.50
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Somewhat limited	0.50
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Not limited	
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Not limited	
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Somewhat limited	1.00	Somewhat limited	1.00	Somewhat limited	0.62
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
GRP: Pits-----	100	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Hc: Haig-----	85	Somewhat limited	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	0.50
		Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Not limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Not limited	
		Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00		
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mb: Martin-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86
Mc: Martin-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86
Mo: Martin-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86
Oska-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
MR: Morrill-----	90	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey Flooding	1.00 0.20	Flooding	0.20	Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.68
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Oc: Oska-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Hard to compact Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey Flooding	0.50 0.20	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.20	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.20	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.20	Not limited	
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Very limited Flooding Too Sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage	1.00 0.50
Eudora-----	25	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Not limited	
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Pawnee-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
So: Shelby-----	65	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.16
Pawnee-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.16
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.16
Vinland-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.84 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.84 0.50
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.50
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.37
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too clayey Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.20	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.20	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County, Kansas

The nature of the soil is also important in the application of organic wastes and wastewater to land as fertilizers and irrigation; it is also important when the soil is used as a medium for treatment and disposal of these wastes. Favorable soil properties are required to prevent environmental damage.

The use of organic wastes and wastewater as production resources will result in energy conservation, prevent the waste of these important resources, and prevent problems associated with their disposal. Where disposal is the goal, and a maximum amount is disposed in a minimum area to hold costs to a minimum, risk of environmental damage is the principal constraint. Where the reuse goal is pursued, and a minimum amount is applied to a maximum area to obtain the greatest benefit, environmental damage is unlikely.

Interpretations developed for waste management may include ratings for (1) manure and food processing wastes; (2) municipal sewage sludge; (3) irrigation use of wastewater; or (4) treatment of wastewater by the slow rate process, overland flow process, or rapid infiltration process. If available, these should be located in this subsection.

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

The Ag-Waste tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, phosphorus, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the tables are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are generally favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Jefferson County, Kansas

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding.

The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

See the National Soil Handbook, September 1992, Part 620, for criteria used in rating soils for sanitary facilities and waste management.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
005SH: Shelby-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Restricted permeability	0.22
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.10
005SM: Shelby, eroded-----	88	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Too acid	0.07
		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.59
005VS: Vinland-----	85	Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability	0.22
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.79	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.79	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
013WN: Wymore-----	82	Runoff limitation Slope	0.40 0.16	Slope	0.16	Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	0.79 0.39
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.14	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.91
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.03	Too steep for surface application	0.14
045VM: Vinland-----	40	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.03	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02
		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.93	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.93	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
		Runoff limitation Slope	0.40 0.37	Slope	0.37	Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	0.93 0.59
Martin-----	25	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Too acid	0.14	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Slope	0.04	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
085MC: Martin-----	48	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.14
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too steep for surface application	0.14
						Too acid	0.14

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Vinland-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler application Very limited Depth to bedrock	0.10
			0.89		0.89		1.00
		Runoff limitation Slope	0.40 0.00	Slope	0.00	Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	0.89 0.10
085WB: Wymore-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00
			1.00		1.00		1.00
		Runoff limitation Too acid	0.40 0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
177SM: Shelby-----	88	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Restricted permeability	0.66
			0.02		0.07		0.22
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.07 0.00
601GT: Grundy-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00
			1.00		1.00		1.00
601SH: Shelby-----	80	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Restricted permeability	0.66
			0.02		0.07		0.22
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Restricted permeability Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.07 0.00
601SM: Shelby-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00
			0.16		0.16		0.39
		Slope Too acid	0.16 0.02	Slope Too acid	0.16 0.07	Restricted permeability Too acid	0.22 0.07
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Bismarckgrove-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Flooding	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
			0.40		0.40		
Kimo-----	20	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
			0.40		0.40		
Bp: Belvue-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
				Flooding	0.40	Too steep for surface application	0.66
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00
Bx: Bourbonais-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
				Flooding	0.40		
By: Bourbonais-----	45	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
				Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
				Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Eb: Eudora-----	55	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Bismarckgrove-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
				Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Ec: Eudora-----	65	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
				Flooding	0.00	Flooding	0.00
Bismarckgrove-----	20	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
				Flooding	0.00	Flooding	0.00
Ed: Eudora-----	90	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Eg: Eudora-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Not limited	
Fu: Fluvaquents-----	95	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Low adsorption	1.00
		Low adsorption	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
Gb: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
Gc: Grundy-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
						Too steep for surface application	0.08
GRP: Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gy: Gymer-----	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Hc: Haig-----	85	Restricted permeability	0.30	Too acid	0.42	Too acid	0.42
		Too acid	0.11	Restricted permeability	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.31
						Restricted permeability	0.22
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Kb: Kennebec-----	85	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Leaching limitation	0.50				
Kc: Kennebec-----	85	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
Ki: Kimo-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
Km: Kimo-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
Kv: Konawa-----	91	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.11	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.42	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.91
		Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00	Too acid	0.42
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02
Mb: Martin-----	90	Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Mc: Martin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
Mh: Martin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.66
						Too acid	0.14
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mo: Martin-----	40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.66
Oska-----	30	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Too acid	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00
MR: Morrill-----	90	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.31
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Too steep for surface application	0.14
Mu: Muscotah-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Too acid	0.14
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Too steep for surface application	0.31
Mv: Morrill-----	90	Runoff limitation	0.40	Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.07
		Too acid	0.14	Flooding	0.20	Too acid	0.07
Oc: Oska-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.31
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.07	Restricted permeability	0.22
Pb: Pawnee-----	90	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Too acid	0.07
		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability	0.07
Pc: Pawnee-----	85	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.01
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Runoff limitation	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
PE: Pawnee, eroded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.31
		Runoff limitation	0.40				

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ph: Pawnee, eroded-----	85	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for surface application	0.31
Pt: Pits, Quarries-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for surface application	0.31
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Re: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.03	Flooding	0.20	Too acid	0.14
Rs: Rossville-----	85	Too acid	0.01	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.03
		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
Sa: Stonehouse-----	40	Too acid	0.01	Flooding	0.20	Too acid	0.03
		Very limited		Too acid	0.03	Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
Eudora-----	25	Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Very limited		Very limited		Too steep for surface application	0.00
		Leaching limitation	0.45			Somewhat limited	
Sc: Shelby-----	55	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Too steep for surface application	0.66
		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability	0.22
Pawnee-----	30	Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07
		Very limited		Very limited		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
So: Shelby-----	65	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Too steep for surface application	0.39
		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00
So: Shelby-----	65	Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07	Restricted permeability	0.22
		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Too acid	0.07
		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Too steep for surface application	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pawnee-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Runoff limitation Slope	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too steep for surface application Restricted permeability Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.39
Ss: Sibleyville-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.54 0.19	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.54 0.19	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Droughty	0.54 0.31 0.19
Sv: Sibleyville-----	50	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	0.54 0.19 0.16	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	0.54 0.19 0.16	Very limited Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.39 0.19
Sw: Sogn-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation Slope	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.16	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.39
Vinland-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Runoff limitation	1.00 0.92 0.84 0.40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.92 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 0.92 0.89
Vc: Vinland-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00 0.92 0.40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.92	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.92 0.31
Vo: Vinland-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation Slope	1.00 0.92 0.40 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.92 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 0.92 0.59
Vx: Rock Outcrop-----	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Vinland-----	26	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.93	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.93	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Jefferson County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
W: Water-----	100	Runoff limitation	0.40	Not rated		Droughty	0.93
		Not rated				Not rated	
Wc: Wabash-----	94	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Flooding	0.20		
Wh: Wabash-----	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Flooding	0.20	Too acid	0.07
		Too acid	0.02	Too acid	0.07		

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Jefferson County, Kansas: KS087

MUSYM/SEQ#	COMPONENT/TEXTURE/MU%	HYD	KFACT	SURFACE DEPTH	% OM	SPISP II Ratings		
						Leaching (SLP)	Solution Runoff (SSRP)	Adsorbed Runoff (SARP)
005SH 1	SHELBY CL 100%	B	0.28	12"	3.0%	I	I	I
005SM 1	SHELBY CL 100%	B	0.32	12"	2.5%	I	I	I
005VS 1	VINLAND SICL 85%	D	0.32	8"	3.0%	V	H	H
013WN 1	WYMORE SICL 82%	D	0.37	10"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
013WN 2	KENNEBEC SIL 3%	B	0.28	8"	5.5%	I	I	I
045VM 1	VINLAND SICL 40%	D	0.32	7"	3.0%	V	H	H
045VM 2	MARTIN SICL 25%	C	0.37	9"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
085MC 1	MARTIN SICL 48%	C	0.37	11"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
085MC 2	VINLAND SICL 40%	D	0.32	11"	3.0%	V	H	H
085WB 1	WYMORE SICL 91%	D	0.37	10"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
177SM 1	SHELBY CL 88%	B	0.28	17"	3.0%	L	I	I
601GT 1	GRUNDY SICL 85%	C	0.37	11"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
601SH 1	SHELBY L 85%	B	0.28	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
601SM 1	SHELBY L 85%	B	0.28	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
AED 1	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM 100%		0.00	0"	0.0%	?	?	?
Be 1	BISMARCKGROVE SICL 60%	B	0.32	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
Be 2	KIMO SICL 20%	C	0.37	7"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
Bp 1	BELVUE SIL 75%	B	0.32	6"	2.0%	I	I	I
Bx 1	BOURBONAIS sil 60%	C	0.37	7"	1.5%	H (w)	H	H
Bx 2	BISMARCKGROVE SICL 20%	B	0.32	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
By 1	BOURBONAIS sil 45%	C	0.32	7"	1.5%	H (w)	H	H
By 2	BISMARCKGROVE SICL 30%	B	0.32	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
Eb 1	EUDORA SIL 55%	B	0.32	6"	1.5%	H	I	I
Eb 2	BISMARCKGROVE SICL 25%	B	0.32	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
Ec 1	EUDORA FSL 65%	B	0.32	6"	0.8%	H	I	I
Ec 2	BISMARCKGROVE FSL 20%	B	0.32	7"	0.8%	H	I	I
Ed 1	EUDORA SIL 90%	B	0.32	6"	1.5%	H	I	I

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Jefferson County, Kansas: KS087

Eg 1	EUDORA SIL 85%	B	0.32	6"	1.5% H	I	I
Fu 1	Fluvaquents 95%	B	0.00	0"	0.0% ?	I	?
Gb 1	GRUNDY SICL 85%	C	0.37	15"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Gc 1	GRUNDY SICL 85%	C	0.37	15"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
GRP 1	PITS GR-S 100%	A	0.10	60"	0.3% H	L	I (s)
Gy 1	GYMER SIL 85%	C	0.32	17"	3.0% L	H	H
Hc 1	HAIG SICL 85%	C	0.37	9"	3.5% H (w)	H	H
Hc 1	HAIG SICL 85%	D	0.37	9"	3.5% H (w)	H	H
Kb 1	KENNEBEC SIL 85%	B	0.28	42"	4.0% L	I	I
Kc 1	KENNEBEC SIL 85%	B	0.28	42"	4.0% L	I	I
KF 1	KENNEBEC SIL 98%	B	0.28	47"	5.5% L	I	I
Ki 1	KIMO SICL 85%	C	0.37	7"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Km 1	KIMO SICL 90%	C	0.37	7"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Kv 1	KONAWA FSL 35%	B	0.24	13"	0.8% H	I	I
M-W 1	MISCELLANEOUS WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Mb 1	MARTIN SICL 90%	C	0.37	9"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Mc 1	MARTIN SICL 85%	C	0.37	12"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Mh 1	MARTIN SICL 85%	C	0.37	12"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Mo 1	MARTIN SICL 40%	C	0.37	12"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Mo 2	OSKA SICL 30%	C	0.37	11"	2.5% L	H	H
Mo 3	MARTIN-like SICL 25%	C	0.37	12"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
MR 1	MORRILL CL 90%	B	0.28	10"	3.0% I	I	I
Mu 1	MUSCOTAH SICL 85%	D	0.37	6"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Mv 1	MORRILL L 90%	B	0.32	14"	3.0% I	I	I
Oc 1	OSKA SICL 85%	C	0.37	11"	2.5% L	H	H
Pb 1	PAWNEE CL 90%	D	0.37	14"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Pc 1	PAWNEE CL 85%	D	0.37	14"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
PE 1	PAWNEE CL 90%	D	0.37	14"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Ph 1	PAWNEE C 85%	D	0.37	7"	2.5% H (w)	H	H
Pt 1	Pits, quarries VAR 100%		0.00	60"	0.0% ?	?	?

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Jefferson County, Kansas: KS087

QUA 1	QUARRIES 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Re 1	READING SIL 85%	B	0.32	8"	3.0% I	I	I
Rs 1	ROSSVILLE SIL 85%	B	0.28	7"	2.5% I	I	I
Sa 1	STONEHOUSE LFS 40%	A	0.17	8"	0.7% H	L	L
Sa 2	EUDORA SIL 25%	B	0.32	6"	1.5% H (w)	I	I
Sc 1	SHELBY L 60%	B	0.28	12"	3.0% I	I	I
Sc 2	PAWNEE CL 30%	D	0.37	14"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
So 1	SHELBY L 65%	B	0.28	12"	3.0% I	I	I
So 2	PAWNEE CL 25%	D	0.37	14"	3.0% H (w)	H	H
Ss 1	SIBLEYVILLE L 60%	B	0.28	10"	2.5% I	I	I
Ss 2	SIBLEYVILLE-like L 22%	B	0.32	7"	2.5% I	I	I
Sv 1	SIBLEYVILLE L 50%	B	0.32	10"	2.5% I	I	I
Sw 1	SOGN SICL 55%	D	0.32	13"	2.0% V	H	H (s)
Sw 2	VINLAND SICL 30%	D	0.32	12"	3.0% V	H	H (s)
Vc 1	VINLAND SICL 50%	D	0.32	12"	3.0% V	H	H
Vc 2	VINLAND-like SICL 30%	C	0.32	9"	3.0% L	H	H
Vo 1	VINLAND SICL 55%	D	0.32	12"	3.0% V	H	H
Vo 2	VINLAND-like SICL 30%	C	0.32	9"	3.0% L	H	H
Vx 1	ROCK OUTCROP UWB 60%		0.00	5"	0.0% ?	?	?
Vx 2	VINLAND SICL 26%	D	0.32	7"	3.0% V	H	H (s)
W 1	WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Wc 1	WABASH SICL 94%	D	0.37	19"	3.3% H (w)	H	H
Wh 1	WABASH SIC 85%	D	0.28	5"	3.0% H (w)	H	H

(.\REPORTS\SOILS.TXT generated on 12/12/01 at 12:11:15)

H -- High
I -- Intermediate
L -- Low
V -- Very Low

Conditions that affect ratings:

- m -- There are macropores in the surface horizon deeper than 24"
- w -- The high water table comes within 24" of the surface during the growing season
- s -- The field slope is greater than 15%

SPISP II S-Ratings:

- SLP -- Soil Leaching Potential
- SSRP -- Soil Solution Runoff Potential
- SARP -- Soil Adsorbed Runoff Potential

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed. The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 1995). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1998) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (USDA, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 1996).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units in the Hydric Soil Interpretations table meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 1996).

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

These map units, in general, do not meet the definition of hydric soils because they do not have one of the hydric soil indicators. A portion of these map units, however, may include hydric soils. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Jefferson County, Kansas

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
005SH: SHELBY CLAY LOAM, 5 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHARPSBURG	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
005SM: SHELBY CLAY LOAM, 7 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHARPSBURG	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	STEINAUER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
005VS: VINLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM, 4 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	ROCK OUTCROP	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
013WN: WYMORE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MAYBERRY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
045VM: VINLAND-MARTIN COMPLEX, 7 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	Unnamed soil	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
085MC: MARTIN-VINLAND SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 5 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	ROCK OUTCROP	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
085WB: WYMORE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	WYMORE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
177SM: SHELBY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	ELMONT	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
601GT: GRUNDY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHARPSBURG	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
601SH: SHELBY LOAM, 4 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	ELMONT	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHARPSBURG	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
601SM: SHELBY LOAM, 8 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	ELMONT	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	Unranked	---	---	---	---	

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
 HYDRIC SOILS LIST
 Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Be: BISMARCKGROVE-KIMO COMPLEX, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	KIMO	No	meander scar	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Bp: BELVUE SILT LOAM, ESCARPMENT, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	STONEHOUSE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BELVUE	Unranked	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Bx: BOURBONNAIS- BISMARCKGROVE COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED	KIMO, OVERWASH BOURBONNAIS	Unranked	meander scar	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
By: BOURBONNAIS- BISMARCKGROVE COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	STONEHOUSE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Eb: EUDORA-BISMARCKGROVE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	KIMO	No	meander scar	---	---	---	---
Ec: EUDORA-BISMARCKGROVE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, OVERWASH, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	STONEHOUSE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	KIMO	No	meander scar	---	---	---	---
Ed: EUDORA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	STONEHOUSE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Eg: EUDORA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONNAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
 HYDRIC SOILS LIST
 Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Fu: FLUVAQUENTS	Fluvaquents	No	flood plain	4	NO	YES	NO
Gb: GRUNDY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Gc: GRUNDY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
GRP: GRAVEL PIT	PITS	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Gy: GYMER SILT LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	KONAWA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Hc: HAIG SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	HAIG	Yes	hillslope	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Kb: KENNEBEC SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	READING	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	WABASH	Yes	terrace	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Kc: KENNEBEC SOILS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, CHANNLED	KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	WABASH	Yes	terrace	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Ki: KIMO SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	KIMO	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Km: KIMO SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED	KIMO	No	meander scar	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Kv: KONAWA COMPLEX, 4 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	KONAWA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
M-W: MISCELLANEOUS WATER	MISCELLANEOUS WATER	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mb: MARTIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	WOODSON	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Mc: MARTIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Mh: MARTIN SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Mo: MARTIN-OSKA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
MR: MORRILL CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Mu: MUSCOTAH SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY RARELY FLOODED	MUSCOTAH	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	READING	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	ROSSVILLE	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
Mv: MORRILL LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	WABASH	Yes	terrace	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Oc: OSKA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Pb: PAWNEE CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Pc: PAWNEE CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
PE: PAWNEE CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Ph: PAWNEE SOILS, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Pt: PITS, QUARRIES	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
QUA: QUARRIES, BORROW AREAS, ETC.	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	QUARRIES	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
 HYDRIC SOILS LIST
 Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Re: READING SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY RARELY FLOODED, MODERATELY WET	READING	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	MUSCOTAH ROSSVILLE	No No	terrace terrace	---	---	---	---
Rs: ROSSVILLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY RARELY FLOODED	ROSSVILLE	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	READING MUSCOTAH	No No	terrace terrace	---	---	---	---
Sa: STONEHOUSE-EUDORA COMPLEX, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED, OVERWASH	STONEHOUSE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	EUDORA	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BOURBONAIS	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
	BISMARCKGROVE	No	flood-plain step	---	---	---	---
Sc: SHELBY-PAWNEE COMPLEX, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	KIMO	No	meander scar	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GRUNDY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
So: SHELBY-PAWNEE COMPLEX, 8 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Ss: SIBLEYVILLE COMPLEX, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	MORRILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE-like	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE-like	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Sv: SIBLEYVILLE COMPLEX, 7 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Sw: SOGN-VINLAND COMPLEX, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
SOGN-VINLAND COMPLEX, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---

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 HYDRIC SOILS LIST
 Jefferson County, Kansas

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Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria				
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria	
Vc: VINLAND COMPLEX, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	OSKA	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	SIBLEYVILLE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
Vo: VINLAND COMPLEX, 7 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	GYMER	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	PAWNEE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	SHELBY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
Vx: VINLAND-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 20 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES	ROCK OUTCROP	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	VINLAND	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---	
W: WATER	WATER	Yes	---	4,3	NO	YES	YES	
	Wc: WABASH SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	WABASH	Yes	terrace	2B3	YES	NO	NO
		KENNEBEC	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	READING	No	terrace	---	---	---	---	
Wh: WABASH SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	WABASH	Yes	terrace	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
	MUSCOTAH	No	terrace	---	---	---	---	

FOOTNOTE: There may be small areas of included soils or miscellaneous areas that are significant to use and management of the soil; yet are too small to delineate on the soil map at the map's original scale. These may be designated as spot symbols and are defined in the published Soil Survey Report or the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide, Part II. Areas mapped as water or any map unit that contains one of the following conventional symbols is considered a hydric soil map unit: marshes or swamps; wet spots; depressions; streams, lakes and ponds.

1. All Histosols except Folists, or
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Aquisalids, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are:
 - a. Somewhat poorly drained with a water table equal to 0.0 foot (ft) from the surface during the growing season, or
 - b. poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
 - (1) water table equal to 0.0 ft during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within 20 inches (in), or for other soils
 - (2) water table at less than or equal to 0.5 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hour (h) in all layers within 20 in, or
 - (3) water table at less than or equal to 1.0 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/h in any layer within 20 in, or
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season, or
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season.