

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Cherokee 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.

037ZA Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 96 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 16 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Be Bates Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 2e.

Bf Bates Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 3e.

Bh Bates-Collinsville Complex, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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.

Collinsville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very 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 Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bo Bolivar-Hector Fine Sandy Loams, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Bolivar soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic); inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bolivar soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic); inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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Hector soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep shoulder ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very 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 Shallow Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Br Brazilton Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Brazilton soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope, summit ridge on upland, terrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of mine spoil or earthy fill. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Cd Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ce Cherokee Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Cherokee soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 7 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Ck Clarksville Very Cherty Silt Loam, 10 To 30 Percent Slopes

Clarksville soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from cherty limestone. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 Savannah (pe37-45) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Db Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 11 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

En Eram Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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 11 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Es Eram-Shidler Silty Clay Loams, 4 To 12 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 8 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shidler soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

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Ge Gerald Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Gerald soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over residuum weathered from cherty limestone. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 8 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

He Hepler Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Hepler soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 23 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Hf Hepler Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded

Hepler soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 silty alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ka Kanima Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 10 Percent Slopes

Kanima soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Kn Kanima Silty Clay Loam, 15 To 50 Percent Slopes

Kanima soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to very steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Ln Lanton Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lanton soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a 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 16 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ns Nixa Cherty Silt Loam, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

Nixa soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from cherty limestone. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. 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 (pe37-45) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Os Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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 occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Pr Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 7 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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Se Secesh Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Secesh soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from limestone and sandstone. 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 rarely 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 2s.

Sf Secesh Silt Loam, Channeled

Secesh soil makes up 91 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from limestone and sandstone. 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 frequently 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 5w.

To Taloka Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Taloka soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 14 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Tt Tonti Silt Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Tonti soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from cherty limestone. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. 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 Savannah (pe37-45) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Vb Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Wa Waben Cherty Silt Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Waben soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Ozark Highland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping terrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from cherty limestone and/or colluvium derived from cherty limestone. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate 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 (pe37-45) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Za Zaar Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

