

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units.

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### 15002 McGirk silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

McGirk soils are formed from clayey alluvium and clayey colluvium, and occur on the toeslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 10 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

### 60001 Menfro silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from silty loess and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 60003 Menfro silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Menfro soils are formed from silty loess and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 60004 Menfro silt loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Menfro soils are formed from silty loess and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 60005 Menfro silt loam, 20 to 35 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from silty loess and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

### 60051 Urban land-Harvester complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Harvester soils are formed from disturbed silty loess and occur on the backslopes, footslopes, and summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 34 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

### 64002 Freeburg silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Freeburg soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on the footslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 17 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

### 64007 Freeburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Freeburg soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 17 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

### 64010 Urban land-Freeburg complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Freeburg soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 17 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

### 64011 Kliever loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Kliever soils are formed from alluvium and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 53 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

### 64012 Kliever loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Kliever soils are formed from alluvium and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 53 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 64013 Kliever loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Kliever soils are formed from alluvium and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 53 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 64014 Kliever loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Kliever soils are formed from alluvium and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 53 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 66000 Moniteau silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from fine-silty alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

### 66004 Dockery silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Dockery soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low 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 map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

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66006 Waldron silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Waldron soils are formed from clayey alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

66009 Haynie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Haynie soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has 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 map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

66010 Sarpy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Sarpy soils are formed from sandy alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has 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. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

66026 Blake loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Blake soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

66027 Haynie very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Haynie soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has 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. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

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66028 Leta silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Leta soils are formed from clayey alluvium over loamy alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

70023 Eldon silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Eldon soils are formed from clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has 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 map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

70029 Moko-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes, very stony

Moko soils are formed from gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

70046 Sacville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Sacville soils are formed from clayey colluvium derived from dolostone and occur on the toeslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

73012 Gravois silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Gravois soils are formed from silty loess over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summits and shoulders of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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### 73035 Gravois silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gravois soils are formed from silty loess over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 73040 Maplewood silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summits and shoulders of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73041 Maplewood silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the shoulders and backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73042 Niangua-Bardley complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes, extremely stony

Niangua soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

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### 73048 Rueter gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Rueter soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits and shoulders of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 73050 Rock outcrop-Bardley complex, 35 to 99 percent slopes, extremely stony

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

### 73088 Rueter very gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Rueter soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the shoulders of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

### 73089 Rueter very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Rueter soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

### 73095 Gravois silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes

Gravois soils are formed from silty loess over gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

### 73101 Wrengart silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Wrengart soils are formed from silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73112 Gunlock silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Gunlock soils are formed from clayey loess over gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 19 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73250 Gatewood-Moko complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Moko soils are formed from gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

73251 Gatewood-Moko complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes, very stony

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Moko soils are formed from gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

73253 Ocie gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Ocie soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits and shoulders of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

73254 Ocie gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Ocie soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

73255 Ocie very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Ocie soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

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### 73256 Arkana gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Arkana soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits and backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 73257 Caneyville silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Caneyville soils are formed from clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 73258 Cotton silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Cotton soils are formed from loess over silty colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

### 73259 Cotton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Cotton soils are formed from loess over silty colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73260 Maplewood silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, bedrock substratum

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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### 73261 Wrengart silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, bedrock substratum

Wrengart soils are formed from silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summits of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 73262 Wrengart silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, bedrock substratum

Wrengart soils are formed from silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

### 73263 Wrengart silt loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, eroded, bedrock substratum

Wrengart soils are formed from silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

### 74634 Hartville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Hartville soils are formed from clayey colluvium and occur on the footslopes of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### 74659 Deible silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Deible soils are formed from clayey alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

## **Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Cole County, Missouri**

74678 Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Racoon soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75376 Cedargap gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Cedargap soils are formed from gravelly alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

75387 Hacreek silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Hacreek soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75399 Jamesfin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Jamesfin soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75415 Jemerson silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Jemerson soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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75456 Racket silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded, clayey substratum

Racket soils are formed from loamy alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 57 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75457 Urban land-Jamesfin complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Jamesfin soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75458 Tanglenook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Tanglenook soils are formed from clayey alluvium and occur on high bottomlands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.