Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Howard County, Missouri

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

Br Bremer silt loam, rarely flooded

Bremer soils are formed from alluvium and occur on high bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very low 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. This soil is rarely 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.

Ca Carlow silty clay, occasionally flooded

Carlow soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottomland in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very low 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 3w.

Ch Chariton silt loam, rarely flooded

Chariton soils are formed from alluvium and occur on high bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very low 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. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ed Edina silt loam

Edina soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Fa Fatima silt loam, frequently flooded

Fatima soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately 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 48 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Fr Freeburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Freeburg soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

GaC Gara and Armstrong loams, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Gara soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope 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 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.

Armstrong soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

GaD Gara and Armstrong loams, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Gara soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope 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 moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is 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.

Armstrong soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

GcC3 Gara and Armstrong clay loams, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Gara soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope 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 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.

Armstrong soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

GnB Greenton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Greenton soils are formed from loess and residuum and occur on the summit 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 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 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

GnC Greenton silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Greenton soils are formed from loess and residuum and occur on the shoulder 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 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 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

GnD Greenton silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Greenton soils are formed from loess and residuum and occur on the shoulder 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 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.

GrB Grundy silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Grundy soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

GrC Grundy silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Grundy soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

HaB Hatton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Hatton soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 very 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 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

HaC Hatton silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Hatton soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 very 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 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Hn Haynie silt loam, occasionally flooded

Haynie soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 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 1.

Ho Hodge loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Hodge soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 rapid. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 3s.

KnC Knox silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Knox soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 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 3e.

KnD3 Knox silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 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.

KnE3 Knox silt loam, 14 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 high 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 6e.

LaB Ladoga silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Ladoga soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

LaC Ladoga silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Ladoga soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Le Leta silty clay, occasionally flooded

Leta soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible 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.

LnE Lindley loam, 14 to 30 percent slopes

Lindley soils are formed from glacial till 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 moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is 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.

LrE3 Lindley clay loam, 14 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

Lindley soils are formed from glacial till 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 moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is 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 7e.

LsC Lindley and Keswick loams, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Lindley soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope 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 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.

Keswick soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

LsD Lindley and Keswick loams, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Lindley soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is 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 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.

Keswick soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

LwD3 Lindley and Keswick clay loams, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Lindley soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is 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 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.

Keswick soils are formed from glacial till and occur on the shoulder 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 high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

MaC Mandeville silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum and occur on the shoulder 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 moderate 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 3e.

MaD Mandeville silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum and occur on the backslope 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 moderate 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.

MaE Mandeville silt loam, 14 to 30 percent slopes

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum 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 moderate 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 6e.

MbD3 Mandeville silty clay loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum and occur on the backslope 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 moderate 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 6e.

Mc Marion silt loam

Marion soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 3w.

MhB Marshall silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Marshall soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 2e.

MhC Marshall silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Marshall soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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.

MkC McGirk silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

McGirk soils are formed from alluvium and occur 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 high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

MnB Menfro silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 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 2e.

MnC Menfro silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 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.

MnD Menfro silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 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.

MnD3 Menfro silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Menfro soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 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.

MnE Menfro silt loam, 14 to 30 percent slopes

Menfro soils are formed from loess 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 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.

MoB Mexico silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Mexico soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 very slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a very 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 2e.

Mu Moniteau silt loam, occasionally flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very low 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

NaB Napier silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Napier soils are formed from alluvium and occur on foot slopes in stream valleys. 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 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 2e.

Nd Nodaway silt loam, occasionally flooded

Nodaway soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 48 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

NoE Norris-Rock land complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Norris soils are formed from residuum and occur on the backslope 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 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.

PrB Pershing silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Pershing soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 very high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

PrC Pershing silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Pershing soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 very high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sa Sarpy sand, occasionally flooded

Sarpy soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 4s.

ShB Sharpsburg silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Sharpsburg soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

ShC Sharpsburg silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Sharpsburg soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 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 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WeB Weller silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Weller soils are formed from loess and occur on foot slopes in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WeC Weller silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Weller soils are formed from loess and occur on foot slopes in stream valleys. 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 high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WnB Winfield silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Winfield soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

WnC Winfield silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Winfield soils are formed from loess and occur on the shoulder 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 moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WnD Winfield silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Winfield soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WnD3 Winfield silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Winfield soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.