

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Lafayette County, Missouri

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

Bk Blackoar and Otter silt loams, occasionally flooded

Otter soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Blackoar soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is 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 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Bo Booker silty clay, occasionally flooded

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

BrB Bremer silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Bremer soils are formed from alluvium and occur on footslopes 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. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Co Colo silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

Colo soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly 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 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Do Dockery silt loam, occasionally flooded

Dockery soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ha Haynie silt loam, occasionally flooded

Haynie soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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.

HgC Higginsville silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Higginsville soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

HgC2 Higginsville silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Higginsville soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

HgD2 Higginsville silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Higginsville soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

HnC3 Higginsville silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Higginsville soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope 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 moderate. 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Ho Hodge loamy fine sand, frequently flooded

Hodge soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat 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 3s.

Ke Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded

Kennebec soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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 1.

KnB Knox silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Knox 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 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.

KnC2 Knox silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 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.

KnD2 Knox silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 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.

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

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

KnE2 Knox silt loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 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.

KnE3 Knox silt loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

Knox soils are formed from loess 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 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.

KnF2 Knox silt loam, 20 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Knox 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 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.

KnF3 Knox silt loam, 20 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Knox 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 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 7e.

LeB Leslie silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Leslie soils are formed from loess and occur on the summit 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 high and the soil has a moderate 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.

LeC2 Leslie silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Leslie 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 somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Lt Leta silty clay, occasionally flooded

Leta soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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.

MaB Macksburg silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Macksburg 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 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

MaB2 Macksburg silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Macksburg 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 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

MdC2 Mandeville silt loam, 4 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale 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 moderate. 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 4e.

MdD2 Mandeville silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Mandeville soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale 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 moderate. 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 6e.

MhB Marshall silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

MhC2 Marshall silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Marshall soils are formed from loess 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 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.

MhC3 Marshall silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Marshall soils are formed from loess 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 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.

MhD2 Marshall silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Marshall soils are formed from loess 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 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.

MhD3 Marshall silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, severely eroded

Marshall soils are formed from loess 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 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.

MkB McGirk silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

McGirk soils are formed from colluvium and occur on the backslope and summit 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

MkC2 McGirk silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

McGirk soils are formed from colluvium and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

MnB Minden silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Minden soils are formed from loess and occur on the backslope and summit 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 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 48 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mo Modale silt loam, occasionally flooded

Modale soils are formed from coarse-silty alluvium over clayey alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

MtB Moniteau silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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 6 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

My Myrick silty clay, occasionally flooded

Myrick soils are formed from clayey over loamy alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is negligible and the natural drainage condition of the soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 0 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

No Nodaway silt loam, occasionally flooded

Nodaway soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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 1.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

PoC2 Polo silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Polo soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale 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 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.

PoD2 Polo silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Polo soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale 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 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.

Ra Ray silt loam, occasionally flooded

Ray soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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.

SaB Sampsel silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Sampsel soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale and occur on the backslope 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

SaC2 Sampsel silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Sampsel soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

SaC3 Sampsel silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Sampsel soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

SaD2 Sampsel silty clay loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Sampsel soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sd Sarpy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Sarpy soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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.

SnD2 Snead silty clay loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Snead soils are formed from residuum weathered from shale and occur on the backslope 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.

SoD Sogn silty clay loam, 5 to 14 percent slopes

Sogn soils are formed from residuum weathered from limestone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively 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 7s.

SoF Sogn silty clay loam, 14 to 25 percent slopes

Sogn soils are formed from residuum weathered from limestone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively 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 7s.

Wa Waldron silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

Waldron soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Wb Waubonsie and Haynie soils, occasionally flooded

Waubonsie soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Haynie soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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 2s.

WdB 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 low 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 high 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 2e.

WdC2 Winfield silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from loess 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 moderate. 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 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

WdD2 Winfield silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from loess 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 moderate. 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 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

WdE2 Winfield silt loam, 14 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from loess 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 moderate. 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 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

WfC3 Winfield silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Winfield soils are formed from loess 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 moderate. 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 33 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

WfD3 Winfield silty clay 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 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 high and the soil has a high 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.

Zo Zook silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

Zook soils are formed from alluvium and occur on bottom lands 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. 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.