Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Moniteau County, Missouri

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

BeB2 Peridge silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Peridge soils are formed from fine-silty loess with underlying material derived from limestone 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 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.

BoB Goss gravelly silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 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.

BoE Goss gravelly silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 7e.

BoF Goss gravelly silt loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 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.

CaA Willowfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Willowfork soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey alluvium and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low 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 frequently 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.

CgB Creldon silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Creldon soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from cherty 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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.

CgB2 Creldon silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Creldon soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from cherty 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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.

CrB Creldon silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Creldon soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 very slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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.

CrB2 Creldon silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes, eroded

Creldon soils are formed from loess over residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 very slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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.

Dg Dunning silt loam, frequently flooded

Dunning 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 moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently 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 3w.

Du Dunning silty clay, occasionally flooded

Dunning 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 moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 3 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

EdB Crestmeade silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey 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 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.

EdB2 Crestmeade silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey 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 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 4e.

EnB Eldon gravelly silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Eldon soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 moderate 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.

FrA Triplett silt loam, 1 to 2 percent slopes

Triplett soils are formed from fine-silty 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

FrB Hartville silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Hartville soils are formed from clayey alluvium and occur in stream valleys. 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

GaB Gasconade flaggy silty clay loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Gasconade soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone and occur on the summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 6s.

GaE Gasconade flaggy silty clay loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Gasconade soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty limestone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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.

GaF Gasconade flaggy silty clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Gasconade soils are formed from residuum weathered from cherty 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 moderately slow. 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.

GsB Glensted silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Glensted soils are formed from clayey loess underlain by shaley and cherty material and occur on the 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.

GsB2 Glensted silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Glensted soils are formed from clayey loess underlain by shaley and cherty material and occur on the 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 3e.

Hu Sturkie silt loam, frequently flooded

Sturkie soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 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 2w.

Ls Lindside silt loam, frequently flooded

Lindside soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low 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 low shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently 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.

McB McGirk silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

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

McB2 McGirk silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

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

Me Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Melvin soils are formed from fine-silty alluvium and occur on bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low 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 3w.

On Leta silty clay, occasionally flooded

Leta soils are formed from clayey over loamy alluvium and occur on bottom land 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.

RaA Moniteau silt loam, 1 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from fine-silty alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 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.

Rw Haynie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Haynie soils are formed from coarse-silty alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 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.

Sa Carr fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Carr soils are formed from coarse-loamy 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is moderate 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 2.

Sb Sarpy loamy sand, occasionally flooded

Sarpy soils are formed from sandy 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 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 4s.

Sc Sarpy sand, occasionally flooded

Sarpy soils are formed from sandy 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 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 4s.

SeA Crestmeade silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

SeB Crestmeade silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey 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 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.

SeB2 Crestmeade silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey 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 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 4e.

UnB2 Union silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit 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 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.

UnB3 Union silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit 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 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.

UnC2 Union silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 6e.

UnC3 Union silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 6e.

UnD2 Wrengart silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Wrengart soils are formed from fine-silty loess over clayey 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

UtB2 Union silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit 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 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.

UtC2 Union silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit 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 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 6e.

WdB2 Weller silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Weller soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the summit 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 high 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 3e.

We Lowassie silt loam

Lowassie soils are formed from silty loess and silty and clayey slope alluvium and occur on the summit of hillsides. 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 high and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent 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.

WfB2 Winfield silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.

WfC2 Winfield silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.

WfD2 Winfield silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.

WfF2 Winfield silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.

WtB Winfield silt loam, terrace phase, 2 to 10 percent slopes

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

WtB2 Winfield silt loam, terrace phase, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.

WtC2 Winfield silt loam, terrace phase, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Winfield soils are formed from silty 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 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.