

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Morgan County, Missouri

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

15002 McGirk silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

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

66000 Moniteau silt loam, 0 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 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.

70008 Goss gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslope and 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.

70009 Goss gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone 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.

70023 Eldon silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Eldon soils are formed from clayey residuum weathered from dolostone 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 moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

70024 Goss very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Goss soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone 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.

70028 Moko-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

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

70046 Sacville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

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

73012 Gravois silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Gravois soils are formed from fine-silty loess over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summit and 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 moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73034 Gravois silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Gravois soils are formed from fine-silty loess over gravelly residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslope and 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 moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

73035 Gravois silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gravois soils are formed from fine-silty loess over residuum weathered from dolomite 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

73036 Willowfork silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Willowfork soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey alluvium and occur on the toeslope of hillsides. 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. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

73037 Friendly silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Friendly soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit and shoulder 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

73038 Glensted silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Glensted soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone 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 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 2w.

73039 Glensted silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Glensted soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from cherty limestone and occur on the summit and shoulder 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.

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

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summit and 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 moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslope and 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 very slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

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

Niangua soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the 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 low and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a 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.

73043 Hartville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

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

73044 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.

73045 Crestmeade silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Crestmeade soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the summit and 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73046 Wrengart silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Wrengart soils are formed from fine-silty loess over residuum weathered from limestone and occur on the summit 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 moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 29 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

73047 Bardley-Moko complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

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

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

73048 Rueter gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

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

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

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is very high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a 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.

73112 Gunlock silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

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

73136 Union silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Union soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 19 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

73137 Clafork silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Clafork soils are formed from clayey loess over gravelly residuum weathered from cherty limestone and occur on the shoulder 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 moderately 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73138 Clafork silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Clafork soils are formed from clayey loess over gravelly residuum weathered from cherty limestone and occur on the summit and shoulder of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate 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 2e.

73190 Winnipeg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Winnipeg soils are formed from fine-silty loess over silty colluvium and occur on the footslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The 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.

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

Cedargap soils are formed from gravelly 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 moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

75378 Sturkie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

75384 Healing silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Healing 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. 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 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.

75385 Gabriel silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Gabriel 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 14 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75386 Speed silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Speed soils are formed from fine-silty alluvium and occur on high bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is low and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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

Hacreek 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 somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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

Jemerson 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 51 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

75421 Racket silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Racket soils are formed from loamy 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 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 57 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.