

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions Pettis County, Missouri

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

10A Hartwell silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Hartwell 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 2e.

10B2 Hartwell silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Hartwell soils are formed from clayey 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 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.

11 Hartwell silt loam, foot slopes, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Hartwell soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the footslope 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 2w.

12 Haig silt loam

Haig soils are formed from clayey loess 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. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

15B Bluelick silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Bluelick soils are formed from clayey loess over 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 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 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

15C Bluelick silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Bluelick soils are formed from clayey 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 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 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.

15D2 Bluelick silt loam, 9 to 16 percent slopes, eroded

Bluelick soils are formed from clayey 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 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 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.

17B Pembroke silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Pembroke soils are formed from silty 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 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.

17C Pembroke silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Pembroke 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 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.

17D Pembroke silt loam, 9 to 16 percent slopes

Pembroke 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 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.

20B Pershing silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

20B2 Pershing silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Pershing soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the backslope 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

20C2 Pershing silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Pershing soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the backslope 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

21B2 Pershing silt loam, foot slopes, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Pershing soils are formed from clayey loess 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 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.

23B Macksburg silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

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

24B2 Arispe silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Arispe soils are formed from clayey 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 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 2e.

24C2 Arispe silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Arispe soils are formed from clayey loess and occur on the backslope 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

28B Greenton silt loam, foot slopes, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Greenton soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

28B2 Greenton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Greenton soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale and occur on the backslope 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

28C2 Greenton silt loam, bedrock substratum, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Greenton soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from limestone and 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 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

28C3 Greenton silty clay loam, bedrock substratum, 5 to 9 percent slopes, severely eroded

Greenton soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from limestone and 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 somewhat poorly 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

28D2 Greenton silty clay loam, bedrock substratum, 9 to 14 percent slopes, eroded

Greenton soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from limestone and 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 somewhat poorly 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 24 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

31 Otter silt loam, frequently flooded

Otter 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 poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

32 Tanglenook silt loam, occasionally flooded

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

33 Dockery silt loam, frequently flooded

Dockery 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 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

34 Arbela silt loam, occasionally flooded

Arbela soils are formed from clayey 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 9 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

38 Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded

Zook soils are formed from clayey 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 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 frequently 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.

40 Lamine silt loam, occasionally flooded

Lamine soils are formed from clayey alluvium and occur on bottom land 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 very 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 21 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

42 Dameron silt loam, frequently flooded

Dameron 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 high and the soil has a moderate 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

43 Nevin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Nevin 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 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

46 Cotter silt loam, occasionally flooded

Cotter 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 very 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.

53B Friendly silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Friendly soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from dolomite 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 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.

53B2 Friendly silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes, eroded

Friendly soils are formed from clayey 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 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

54B Paintbrush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Paintbrush soils are formed from silty loess over 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

54B2 Paintbrush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Paintbrush soils are formed from silty 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 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

54C Paintbrush silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Paintbrush soils are formed from silty 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

55B Bahner silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Bahner soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 57 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

55C Bahner silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Bahner soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from dolomite 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 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 57 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

58B2 Sedalia silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Sedalia soils are formed from clayey 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 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.

58C2 Sedalia silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Sedalia soils are formed from clayey 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 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

62B2 Maplewood silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Maplewood soils are formed from clayey loess over loamy residuum weathered from limestone, cherty over clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty and occur on the backslope 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 17 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

75C Barco loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Barco soils are formed from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 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 3e.

75D Barco loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Barco soils are formed from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 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.

75F Barco loam, 14 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Barco soils are formed from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 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.

77B Wakenda silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Wakenda soils are formed from fine-silty 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 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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

77C Wakenda silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Wakenda soils are formed from fine-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 60 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

81C Eldon gravelly silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Eldon soils are formed from clayey 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 4s.

81D Eldon gravelly silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Eldon soils are formed from clayey 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 6e.

83D Moko very channery silt loam, 5 to 14 percent slopes

Moko soils are formed from loamy 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 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.

83F Moko very channery loam, 14 to 50 percent slopes

Moko soils are formed from loamy 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

85F Goss very cobbly silt loam, 14 to 35 percent slopes

Goss soils are formed from clayey 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.