Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Phelps County, Missouri

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

66014 Haymond silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Haymond 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 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.

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 summit and 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.

73013 Lowassie silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently ponded

Lowassie soils are formed from clayey loess over 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 0 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

73032 Gatewood very gravelly silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the shoulder, summit, and 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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.

73053 Lily-Bender complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Lily soils are formed from fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 rapid. 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 4e.

Bender soils are formed from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 rapid. 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 6e.

73066 Bender very cobbly fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Bender soils are formed from loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 6e.

73067 Bender-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Bender 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

73080 Alred-Bardley-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes, very stony

Alred soils are formed from gravelly slope alluvium over clayey 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 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 slope alluvium over clayey 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 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.

73087 Celt silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Celt 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 low 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 2e.

73089 Rueter very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Rueter soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium 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 7e.

73094 Gatewood very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, stony

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

73098 Plato silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Plato soils are formed from clayey loess over clayey 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 very 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 13 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

73135 Union silt loam, 3 to 8 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 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 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.

73159 Yelton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Yelton soils are formed from loamy loess over colluvium derived from sandstone and occur on the shoulder and summit of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a 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.

73160 Hobson loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, bench

Hobson soils are formed from loamy colluvium derived from sandstone 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. The available water capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low 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.

73161 Alred-Rueter complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Alred 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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.

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

73162 Alred-Rueter complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Alred soils are formed from gravelly colluvium 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 low 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 7e.

Rueter soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the backslope of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium 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 7e.

73163 Bardley-Alred-Gasconade complex, 25 to 65 percent slopes, extremely stony, very rocky

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.

Alred 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 7e.

Gasconade soils are formed from 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low 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 7s.

73164 Bender-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 65 percent slopes, extremely stony

Bender 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

73165 Knobby-Rock outcrop-Bardley complex, 35 to 75 percent slopes, extremely stony

Knobby soils are formed from loamy 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 somewhat excessively 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.

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.

73166 Viburnum-Tonti complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Viburnum soils are formed from clayey loess over residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the summit 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 moderately 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 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Tonti soils are formed from loamy colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the shoulder 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 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73168 Swiss gravelly silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Swiss soils are formed from clayey residuum and occur on the shoulder and 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 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.

73169 Beemont-Gatewood complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, stony

Beemont 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 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 7e.

Gatewood 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

73170 Beemont-Gatewood complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Gatewood 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Beemont 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 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.

73171 Plato silty clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Plato 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 somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 13 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

73172 Rosati silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Rosati soils are formed from clayey 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 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 14 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

73173 Lily-Yelton complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Lily soils are formed from fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone 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 moderately rapid. 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 3e.

Yelton soils are formed from loamy loess over fine-loamy colluvium derived from sandstone and occur on the summit and shoulder 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 19 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73174 Lily-Yelton complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Lily soils are formed from fine-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 moderately rapid. 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.

Yelton soils are formed from loamy loess over colluvium derived 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 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 4e.

73175 Poynor-Bendavis complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Poynor soils are formed from gravelly slope alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite and occur on the shoulder of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is medium and the natural drainage condition of the soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is 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.

Bendavis soils are formed from gravelly colluvium 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 moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

73176 Bendavis-Poynor complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Bendavis soils are formed from gravelly colluvium 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 low and the soil has a low 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.

Poynor soils are formed from gravelly slope alluvium over clayey 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 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.

73178 Bendavis very gravelly silt loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, stony

Bendavis soils are formed from gravelly 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low 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.

73179 Viraton-Wilderness complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Viraton soils are formed from loamy 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 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 19 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Wilderness 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 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 22 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

73180 Gatewood-Gasconade complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony, very rocky

Gatewood 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Gasconade soils are formed from 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low 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 7s.

73181 Useful-Gatewood complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Useful 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 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 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.

Gatewood 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 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

73182 Lebanon silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Lebanon 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 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 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.

73183 Scholten-Tonti complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Scholten soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the shoulder 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 20 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Tonti soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey 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 low 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.

73184 Knobby-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Knobby soils are formed from loamy 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 somewhat excessively 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.

73186 Bardley-Alred-Gasconade complex, karst, 25 to 65 percent slopes, extremely stony, very rocky

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.

Alred 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 slow. The available water capacity for plants is low 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 7e.

Gasconade soils are formed from 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low 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 7s.

73187 Bender-Rock outcrop complex, karst, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Bender 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 somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

73188 Bendavis-Poynor complex, karst, 3 to 15 percent slopes, stony

Bendavis soils are formed from gravelly 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. The available water capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low shrink-swell potential. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Poynor soils are formed from gravelly slope alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolomite 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.

73189 Useful-Gatewood complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Useful 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 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 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.

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from dolostone and occur on the shoulder 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 27 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

74634 Hartville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Hartville soils are formed from clayey colluvium and occur on the footslope 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 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.

74652 Lecoma silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Lecoma soils are formed from fine-loamy 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 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.

74653 Racoon-Freeburg complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Racoon soils are formed from fine-silty 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 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 0 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Freeburg 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 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 21 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

74656 Deible silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Deible soils are formed from clayey alluvium over colluvium and occur on high bottom land in stream valleys. The surface water runoff class is very high 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 rarely 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 2e.

75375 Horsecreek silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Horsecreek 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 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 2w.

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.

75388 Kaintuck-Relfe complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Kaintuck 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 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 3w.

Relfe soils are formed from gravelly 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 excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is very 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.

75391 Possumtrot fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Possumtrot 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 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 2w.

75398 Kaintuck fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Kaintuck 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 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 3w.

75412 Razort silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Razort soils are formed from fine-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 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 2w.

75413 Relfe very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Relfe soils are formed from gravelly 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 excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity for plants is very 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.

75414 Wideman sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Wideman 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 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.