

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Pulaski County, Missouri

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

12A Cedargap cherty silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Cedargap soils are formed from silty alluvium that has a high content of chert fragments 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 somewhat excessively 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.

13A Cedargap silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Cedargap soils are formed from silty alluvium that has a high content of chert fragments 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 moderate. 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.

14B Claiborne silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Claiborne soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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 2e.

14C Claiborne silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Claiborne soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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.

16C Clarksville very cherty silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Clarksville soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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 excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. 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 4s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

16D Clarksville very cherty silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Clarksville soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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 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 6s.

16F Clarksville very cherty silt loam, 14 to 35 percent slopes

Clarksville soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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 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 7s.

17F Clarksville very cherty silt loam, 14 to 35 percent slopes, stony

Clarksville soils are formed from local alluvium or in cherty dolomite and sandstone residuum 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 7s.

20C Doniphan very cherty silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Doniphan soils are formed from cherty sediments and dolomite residuum 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 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 3s.

20D Doniphan very cherty silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Doniphan soils are formed from cherty sediments and dolomite residuum 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 4s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

22F Gasconade-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes

Gasconade soils are formed from dolomite residuum and occur on the backslope, summit, and shoulder of hillsides. The surface water runoff class is high and the natural drainage condition of the soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. The available water capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

26 Moniteau silt loam, rarely flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from silty alluvium and occur on high 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 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 3w.

29 Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Nolin 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 low shrink-swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

30A Kickapoo fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Kickapoo soils are formed from loamy and sandy 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 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.

31A Razort silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Razort soils are formed from silty and loamy 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 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 rarely 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 2e.

32C Viraton silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Viraton soils are formed from loess or loamy sediments and an underlying cherty dolomite residuum 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

34C Gatewood gravelly silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Gatewood soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 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 4s.

34D Gatewood gravelly silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Gatewood soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 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.

35B Lebanon silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Lebanon soils are formed from loess or silty sediments and an underlying cherty dolomite residuum 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 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 12 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

35C Lebanon silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Lebanon soils are formed from loess or silty sediments and an underlying cherty dolomite residuum and occur on the shoulder 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 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

37B Hartville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Hartville soils are formed from silty and clayey alluvium 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

39C Ocie cherty silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Ocie soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite 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 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

39D Ocie cherty silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes

Ocie soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 36 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

40 Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded

Huntington 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.

41B Plato silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Plato soils are formed from loess or silty sediments and an underlying cherty dolomite residuum 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 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 18 inches. This map unit is assigned to the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

42C Gunlock silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Gunlock soils are formed from loess or silty sediments and an underlying dolomite residuum and occur on the footslope and 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 low and the soil has a moderate 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.

43F Poynor very gravelly silt loam, 14 to 35 percent slopes

Poynor soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 7s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued

46F Clarksville-Gepp very cherty silt loams, 14 to 35 percent slopes

Clarksville soils are formed from cherty dolomite residuum 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 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.

Gepp soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 7e.

47F Gepp-Bardley-Clarksville very cherty silt loams, 14 to 35 percent slopes

Gepp soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 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 7e.

Bardley soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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.

Clarksville soils are formed from cherty dolomite residuum 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 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 7e.

47G Gepp-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes

Gepp soils are formed from cherty sediments and clayey dolomite residuum 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 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 7e.