

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Camden County, Missouri

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

11D Bardley-Gasconade complex, 5 to 14 percent slopes

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the shoulders and backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=6e)

Gasconade soils are formed from clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is never saturated long enough to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)

12A Cedargap gravelly silt loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Cedargap soils are formed from loamy material deposited by water that has a high content of chert fragments and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is very low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to severely limit crop production. (LCC=3w)

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

Cedargap soils are formed from loamy material deposited by water that has a high content of chert fragments and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is very low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to severely limit crop production. (LCC=3w)

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14B Peridge silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Peridge soils are formed from silty material deposited by water and occur on the footslopes and toeslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=2e)

14C Peridge silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Peridge soils are formed from silty material deposited by water and occur on the footslopes and toeslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is high and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is very vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=3e)

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

Clarksville soils are formed from gravelly material that weathered in place from cherty dolomite bedrock and occur on the shoulders and backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is never saturated long enough to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=6e)

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

Doniphan soils are formed from clayey material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over material that weathered in place from shale bedrock and occur on the hilltops and shoulders of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is extremely vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=4e)

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22E Gasconade-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Gasconade soils are formed from clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is never saturated long enough to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)

26 Moniteau silt loam, rarely flooded

Moniteau soils are formed from silty material deposited by water and occur on high bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is wet long enough at some times to severely restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 6 inches. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to severely limit crop production. (LCC=3w)

29 Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Nolin soils are formed from silty material deposited by water and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is very high and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 72 inches. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to limit crop production. (LCC=2w)

30A Kaintuck loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Kaintuck soils are formed from loamy material deposited by water and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately rapid. The water storage capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to severely limit crop production. (LCC=3w)

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

Razort soils are formed from loamy material deposited by water and occur on high bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=2e)

32C Viraton silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Viraton soils are formed from loamy material deposited by wind or loamy sediments and an underlying material that weathered in place from cherty dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes and shoulders of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is wet long enough at some times to slightly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is very slow. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 24 inches. This map unit is very vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=3e)

33F Knobby-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes

Knobby soils are formed from loamy material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. The water storage capacity is very severely limited by shallow bedrock. (LCC=7s)

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

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes and shoulders of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is wet long enough at some times to slightly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is slow. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a high tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is extremely vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=4e)

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

Gatewood soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is wet long enough at some times to slightly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is slow. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a high tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=6e)

35B Lebanon silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Lebanon soils are formed from clayey material deposited by wind or clayey sediments and an underlying cherty material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the hilltops and shoulders of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is wet long enough at some times to slightly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is very slow. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 18 inches. This map unit is vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=2e)

37B Hartville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Hartville soils are formed from clayey material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity and occur on the toeslopes and footslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is wet long enough at some times to significantly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is slow. The water storage capacity for plants is moderate and the soil has a high tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 27 inches. This map unit is vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=2e)

40 Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded

Huntington soils are formed from silty material deposited by water and occur on bottom lands in stream valleys. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is high and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is wet enough in the root zone or from flooding to limit crop production. (LCC=2w)

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41B Plato silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

Plato soils are formed from clayey material deposited by wind over material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the hilltops and shoulders of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is low and the soil is wet long enough at some times to significantly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is very slow. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 21 inches. This map unit is vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=2e)

42C Gunlock silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Gunlock soils are formed from clayey material deposited by wind and an underlying material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the footslopes and backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is medium and the soil is wet long enough at some times to slightly restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil remains saturated at a depth of about 30 inches. This map unit is very vulnerable to erosion. (LCC=3e)

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

Poynor soils are formed from cherty sediments over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)

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

Clarksville soils are formed from cherty material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is never saturated long enough to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a low tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)

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Gepp soils are formed from cherty sediments over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. The water storage capacity is very severely limited by rocks in the soil. (LCC=7s)

47F Niangua-Bardley very gravelly silt loams, 14 to 50 percent slopes, very stony

Niangua soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderately slow. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. The water storage capacity is very severely limited by rocks in the soil. (LCC=7s)

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock, and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)

48G Rock outcrop-Bardley complex, 35 to 99 percent slopes

Bardley soils are formed from gravelly material that has slowly moved downhill by gravity over clayey material that weathered in place from dolomite bedrock, and occur on the backslopes of hillsides. The rate that rainfall runs off is high and the soil is not so wet at most times as to restrict root growth. The rate that water moves downward through the soil is moderate. The water storage capacity for plants is very low and the soil has a moderate tendency to shrink when dry and swell when wet. During extended rainy periods the soil does not remain saturated. This map unit is generally unsuited to cultivation and only marginally suitable for grazing because devastating erosion can occur. (LCC=7e)