

RITCHIE COUNTY NONTECHNICAL (SOI) DESCRIPTIONS

GaB - Gallia silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

SOI 052 These Gallia soils are very deep and well drained soils on stream terraces. This soil has a medium textured surface and subsoil and medium to moderately coarse textured substrata. The soil permeability is moderate (estimated permeability .6 to 2.0 inches per hour) in the subsoil and rapid rate (estimated permeability 6.0 to 20 inches per hour) in the substrata. This soil is underlain by bedrock or other alluvial sediments, usually at depths greater than 72 inches. Natural fertility is low or medium and available water capacity is high.

GaC - Gallia silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

SOI 052 These Gallia soils are very deep and well drained soils on stream terraces. This soil has a medium textured surface and subsoil and medium to moderately coarse textured substrata. The soil permeability is moderate (estimated permeability .6 to 2.0 inches per hour) in the subsoil and rapid rate (estimated permeability 6.0 to 20 inches per hour) in the substrata. This soil is underlain by bedrock or other alluvial sediments, usually at depths greater than 72 inches. Natural fertility is low or medium and available water capacity is high.

G1C - Gilpin silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

SOI 008 Gilpin soil are moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from acid shale, siltstone and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. These soils generally have 10 to 35 percent rock fragments in the subsoil. Estimate soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

G1D - Gilpin silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

SOI 008 Gilpin soil are moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from acid shale, siltstone and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. These soils generally have 10 to 35 percent rock fragments in the subsoil. Estimate soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

G1D3 - Gilpin silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 008 Gilpin soil are moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from acid shale, siltstone and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. These soils generally have 10 to 35 percent rock fragments in the subsoil. Estimate soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

GLE - Gilpin silt loam, 30 to 40 percent slopes

SOI 008 Gilpin soil are moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from acid shale, siltstone and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. These soils generally have 10 to 35 percent rock fragments in the subsoil. Estimate soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

GLF - Gilpin silt loam, 40 to 55 percent slopes

SOI 008 Gilpin soil are moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum from acid shale, siltstone and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. These soils generally have 10 to 35 percent rock fragments in the subsoil. Estimate soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

GuE - Gilpin-Upshur complex, 30 to 40 percent slopes

SOI 009 This Gilpin-Upshur complex consists of Gilpin and Upshur soils which are intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in limy material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). The depth to bedrock is generally at depths ranging from 40 to 60 inches and rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. The subsoil is highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

GuE3 - Gilpin-Upshur complex, 30 to 40 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 010 This Gilpin-Upshur complex soil unit consists of Gilpin and Upshur soils which are intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in limy material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface

and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). The depth to bedrock is generally at depths of 40 to 60 inches and is rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

GuF - Gilpin-Upshur complex, 40 to 55 percent slopes

SOI 009 This Gilpin-Upshur complex consists of Gilpin and Upshur soils which are intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in limy material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). The depth to bedrock is generally at depths ranging from 40 to 60 inches and rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. The subsoil is highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

GuF3 - Gilpin-Upshur complex, 40 to 55 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 010 This Gilpin-Upshur complex soil unit consists of Gilpin and Upshur soils which are intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in limy material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). The depth to bedrock is generally at depths of 40 to 60 inches and is rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

GvF - Gilpin-Upshur complex, stony, 30 to 55 percent slopes

SOI 009 This Gilpin-Upshur complex consists of Gilpin and Upshur soils which are intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in limy material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). The depth to bedrock is generally at depths ranging from 40 to 60 inches and rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. The subsoil is highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

HaA - Hackers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

SOI 011 These Hackers soils are deep (greater than 5 feet to bedrock), well drained soils that formed in alluvial high bottom sediments. They have medium textured surface layer and a medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). These soils have a rare flood hazard and they are flooded only when flood waters are at their highest. Natural fertility is high and available water capacity is high.

HaB - Hackers silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

SOI 011 These Hackers soils are deep (greater than 5 feet to bedrock), well drained soils that formed in alluvial high bottom sediments. They have medium textured surface layer and a medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). These soils have a rare flood hazard and they are flooded only when flood waters are at their highest. Natural fertility is high and available water capacity is high.

Me - Melvin silt loam

SOI 39A These Melvin soils are deep (greater than 5 feet to bedrock), poorly drained (seasonal high water table at or near the surface) soils that have formed in alluvial sediments along streams or drainageways. They have medium textured surface and subsoil. The soil permeability is moderate (estimated at 0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Natural fertility is high and available water capacity is high. These soils are usually located on the landscape along drainageways in depressions or low swamp like areas with poor drainage. These Melvin soils are usually considered as hydric soils and usually found in wetlands in a natural undrained site.

MnB - Monongahela and Tilsit silt loams, 3 to 10 percent slopes

SOI 053 These Monongahela and Tilsit soils are mapped as one soil unit because of their similar interpretations in landuse. The Monongahela soils are very deep and moderately well drained soils on

high stream terraces along the major streams. The Tilsit soils are deep, and moderately well drained soils on upland ridges. These Monongahela and Tilsit soils have medium textured surface layers and medium to moderately fine textured subsoils. These soils have a firm and brittle fragipan layer 18 to 30 inches below the surface, which has slow (estimated 0.06 to 0.6 inches per hour) permeability. They have a seasonal high water table at 18 to 30 inches below the surface. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet for the Monongahela soil and between 40 and 60 inches for the Tilsit soil. Natural fertility is low and available water capacity of these Monongahela and Tilsit soils is moderate.

MnC - Monongahela and Tilsit silt loams, 10 to 20 percent slopes

SOI 053 These Monongahela and Tilsit soils are mapped as one soil unit because of their similar interpretations in landuse. The Monongahela soils are very deep and moderately well drained soils on high stream terraces along the major streams. The Tilsit soils are deep, and moderately well drained soils on upland ridges. These Monongahela and Tilsit soils have medium textured surface layers and medium to moderately fine textured subsoils. These soils have a firm and brittle fragipan layer 18 to 30 inches below the surface, which has slow (estimated 0.06 to 0.6 inches per hour) permeability. They have a seasonal high water table at 18 to 30 inches below the surface. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet for the Monongahela soil and between 40 and 60 inches for the Tilsit soil. Natural fertility is low and available water capacity of these Monongahela and Tilsit soils is moderate.

MnC3 - Monongahela and Tilsit silt loams, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 053 These Monongahela and Tilsit soils are mapped as one soil unit because of their similar interpretations in landuse. The Monongahela soils are very deep and moderately well drained soils on high stream terraces along the major streams. The Tilsit soils are deep, and moderately well drained soils on upland ridges. These Monongahela and Tilsit soils have medium textured surface layers and medium to moderately fine textured subsoils. These soils have a firm and brittle fragipan layer 18 to 30 inches below the surface, which has slow (estimated 0.06 to 0.6 inches per hour) permeability. They have a seasonal high water table at 18 to 30 inches below the surface. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet for the Monongahela soil and between 40 and 60 inches for the Tilsit soil. Natural fertility is low and available water capacity of these Monongahela and Tilsit soils is moderate.

Mo - Moshannon silt loam

SOI 016 These Moshannon soils are deep, well drained, and have formed in recent alluvial sediments along major streams. The Moshannon soils have a moderate permeability (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). They generally have a medium soil texture in the surface and subsoil. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet. These soils are generally subject to occasional flooding. Natural fertility is high and available water capacity is high.

Se - Senecaville silt loam

SOI 017 These Senecaville soils are very deep (generally greater than 5 feet to bedrock), moderately well drained (seasonal high water

table at a depth of 16 to 24 inches) soils that have formed in alluvial sediments along streams and drainageways. They generally have a silt loam surface layer and a silt loam subsoil. The estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). These soils have a flood hazard, but may have included areas of no flooding. Natural fertility is high and available water capacity is high.

Sn - Sensabaugh silt loam

SOI 015 These Sensabaugh soils are generally very deep (greater than 5 feet to bedrock), well drained soils found mostly on bottomland floodplains along small stream. These soils have a medium textured surface and a medium textured gravelly subsoil. The estimated soil permeability is moderate to moderately rapid (0.6 to 6.0 inches per hour). Sensabaugh soils have a gravel layer (15 to 45 percent rock fragments) at depths ranging from 20 to 40 inches. They generally flood occasionally with an exception of high bottoms or alluvial fan areas having a rare flood hazard. Natural fertility is moderate or high and available water capacity is high.

Ua - Udorthents, smooth

SOI 041 This Udorthents, smoothed unit is a miscellaneous area of disturbed soil material, that is too variable to assign any specific soil properties. The miscellaneous soil area ranges from dominantly clay to loam soil with or without rock material ranging from a few gravels to a massive bedrock escarpment.

UbB - Upshur silty clay loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

SOI 048 These Upshur soils are deep (40 to 60 inches to bedrock or shale), well drained and formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is slow to very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

UbC - Upshur silty clay loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

SOI 048 These Upshur soils are deep (40 to 60 inches to bedrock or shale), well drained and formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is slow to very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

UbD - Upshur silty clay loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

SOI 048 These Upshur soils are deep (40 to 60 inches to bedrock or shale), well drained and formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is slow to very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment.

Natural fertility is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

UcC3 - Upshur silty clay, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 048 These Upshur soils are deep (40 to 60 inches to bedrock or shale), well drained and formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is slow to very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

UcD3 - Upshur silty clay, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 048 These Upshur soils are deep (40 to 60 inches to bedrock or shale), well drained and formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is slow to very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Upshur soils have a slip hazard on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet.

Ug -

SOI 035 This soil map unit consists of Upshur and Gilpin soils intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. The Upshur soils dominate this map unit. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

UgB - Upshur-Gilpin complex, 3 to 10 percent slopes

SOI 035 This soil map unit consists of Upshur and Gilpin soils intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. The Upshur soils dominate

this map unit. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

UgC3 - Upshur-Gilpin complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 035 This soil map unit consists of Upshur and Gilpin soils intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. The Upshur soils dominate this map unit. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

UgD - Upshur-Gilpin complex, 20 to 30 percent slopes

SOI 035 This soil map unit consists of Upshur and Gilpin soils intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. The Upshur soils dominate this map unit. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone.

They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

UgD3 - Upshur-Gilpin complex, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 035 This soil map unit consists of Upshur and Gilpin soils intermixed in such an intricate pattern that they cannot be separated in mapping at this scale. Soil slips and shallow gullies are found in some areas of this severely eroded unit. The Upshur soils dominate this map unit. Upshur soils are deep well drained soils which formed in lime influenced material weathered from red and olive shale. They have moderately fine textured surface and fine textured subsoils which become sticky and plastic when wet. Estimated soil permeability is very slow (less than 0.2 inches per hour). Bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Upshur soils have a slip hazard, especially on slopes greater than 8 percent. Their subsoil are highly susceptible to shrinking when dry and swelling when wet. Natural fertility of the Upshur soil is moderately high and available water capacity is moderate to high. Gilpin soils are moderately deep, well drained soils which formed from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. They have medium textured surface and medium to moderately fine textured subsoil. Estimated soil permeability is moderate (0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour). Bedrock is at depths of 20 to 40 inches. The bedrock is generally rippable with light power equipment. Natural fertility of the Gilpin soil is low or moderate and available water capacity is low or moderate.

VaC - Vandalia silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

SOI 028 These Vandalia soils are well drained, red soils on colluvial footslopes. They have a moderately fine textured surface and a fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderately slow to slow (0.6 to 0.06 inches per hour). Vandalia soils have a slip hazard, especially when slopes are greater than 8%. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when drying and swelling upon wetting. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet. Natural fertility is moderate or high and available water capacity is moderate or high.

VaD - Vandalia silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

SOI 028 These Vandalia soils are well drained, red soils on colluvial footslopes. They have a moderately fine textured surface and a fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderately slow to slow (0.6 to 0.06 inches per hour). Vandalia soils have a slip hazard, especially when slopes are greater than 8%. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when drying and swelling upon wetting. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet. Natural fertility is moderate or high and available water capacity is moderate or high.

VdC3 - Vandalia silty clay loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 029 These severely eroded Vandalia soils have little or no top soil exposing the subsoil in some locations. The Vandalia soils are well drained, red soils on colluvial footslopes. They have a moderately fine textured surface and a fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderately slow to slow (0.6 to 0.06 inches per hour).

Vandalia soils have a slip hazard, especially when slopes are greater than 8%. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when drying and swelling upon wetting. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet. Natural fertility is moderate or high and available water capacity is moderate or high.

VdD3 - Vandalia silty clay loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

SOI 029 These severely eroded Vandalia soils have little or no top soil exposing the subsoil in some locations. The Vandalia soils are well drained, red soils on colluvial footslopes. They have a moderately fine textured surface and a fine textured subsoil. Estimated permeability is moderately slow to slow (0.6 to 0.06 inches per hour). Vandalia soils have a slip hazard, especially when slopes are greater than 8%. Their subsoils are highly susceptible to shrinking when drying and swelling upon wetting. Bedrock is generally at depths greater than 5 feet. Natural fertility is moderate or high and available water capacity is moderate or high.