NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Cabell County, West Virginia

These descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit and components of map units. These reports are generated for distribution to land users from the National Soil Information System soil database.

AgC=Allegheny loam, bedrock substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 30 to 50 inches; very strongly acid.

AhC=Allegheny, bedrock substratum-urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 30 to 50 inches; very strongly acid.

Urban Land soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

AsA=Ashton silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Ashton soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 50 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 50 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

AsB=Ashton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Ashton soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 50 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 50 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Ca=Chagrin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Chagrin soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 41 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Cg=Chagrin loam, overwash, occasionally flooded

Chagrin soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 41 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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Cm=Chagrin-melvin silt loams, frequently flooded

Chagrin soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 5w. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 41 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Melvin soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 5w. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; neutral.
H2 - 9 to 27 inches; neutral.
H3 - 27 to 65 inches; neutral.

CoB=Coolville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Coolville soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 25 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 25 to 55 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 55 to 60 inches; .

CtB=Cotaco silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cotaco soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 15 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 45 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 45 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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DoD=Dormont silt loam, loamy substratum, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Dormont soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 51 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 51 to 65 inches; moderately acid.

GlC=Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

GlD=Gilpin silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

GlE=Gilpin silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

GpF=Gilpin silt loam, 35 to 65 percent slopes, stony

Gilpin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

GuC=Gilpin-upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

GuC3=Gilpin-upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Gilpin soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

GuD=Gilpin-upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

GuD3=Gilpin-upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Gilpin soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

GuE=Gilpin-upshur complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

GuE3=Gilpin-upshur complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes, severely eroded

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

GuF=Gilpin-upshur complex, 35 to 65 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

GxD=Gilpin-upshur-urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Urban Land soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

Gilpin soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 15 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

Gy=Guyan silt loam

Guyan soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 9 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Gz=Guyan-urban land complex

Guyan soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 9 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Urban Land soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

Hu=Huntington silt loam

Huntington soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 14 inches; neutral.
H2 - 14 to 65 inches; neutral.

KaA=Kanawha loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, protected

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 11 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

KaB=Kanawha loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, protected

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 11 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

KnA=Kanawha loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 11 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

KnB=Kanawha loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 11 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

KuB=Kanawha-urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Kanawha soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 11 to 72 inches; slightly acid.

Urban Land soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

LaC=Lakin loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Lakin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4s. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 50 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 50 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

LlD=Lily sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Lily soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 30 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

LlE=Lily sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Lily soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 30 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 38 to 42 inches; .

Lm=Lindside silt loam

Lindside soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 11 to 35 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 35 to 65 inches; neutral.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Lo=Lobdell silt loam

Lobdell soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 5 to 35 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 35 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

MaB=Markland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Markland soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 34 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 34 to 65 inches; moderately alkaline.

MaC=Markland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Markland soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 34 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 34 to 65 inches; moderately alkaline.

Me=Melvin silt loam

Melvin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; neutral.
H2 - 9 to 27 inches; neutral.
H3 - 27 to 65 inches; neutral.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

MoB=Monongahela loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Monongahela soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 56 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 56 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

MoC=Monongahela loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Monongahela soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 56 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 56 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

MuC=Monongahela-urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Monongahela soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 23 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 56 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 56 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Urban Land soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Po=Pope fine sandy loam

Pope soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 46 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 46 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

SoA=Sensabaugh loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Sensabaugh soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 20 inches; neutral.
H3 - 20 to 30 inches; neutral.
H4 - 30 to 65 inches; neutral.

SrB=Sensabaugh loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Sensabaugh soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 20 inches; neutral.
H3 - 20 to 30 inches; neutral.
H4 - 30 to 65 inches; neutral.

SvC=Sensabaugh-vandalia-urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Urban Land soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

Sensabaugh soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 20 inches; neutral.
H3 - 20 to 30 inches; neutral.
H4 - 30 to 65 inches; neutral.

Vandalia soils make up 15 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 41 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Ud=Udorthents, smoothed

Udorthents soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
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UpC=Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Upshur soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 29 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 29 to 43 inches; neutral.
H4 - 43 to 47 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Cabell County, West Virginia

VaD=Vandalia silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Vandalia soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 41 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

VuD=Vandalia-urban land complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes

Vandalia soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 41 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 41 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Urban Land soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 inches . This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 8s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; .

WhB=Wheeling loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Wheeling soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 43 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 43 to 65 inches; moderately acid.
