

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Monroe 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.

At=Atkins silt loam

Atkins 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 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 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 7 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 7 to 38 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 38 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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BcB=Bodine very cherty silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very cherty silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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BcC=Bodine very cherty silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very cherty silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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BcD=Bodine very cherty silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very cherty silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.

BrC=Bodine very stony loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.

BrD=Bodine very stony loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.

BrE=Bodine very stony loam, 35 to 50 percent slopes

Elliber 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 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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CaA=Captina silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Captina 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 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 30 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 13 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 26 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 40 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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CaB=Captina silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Captina 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 30 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 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 13 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 26 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 40 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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CaC=Captina silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Captina 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 30 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 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 13 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 26 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 40 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.
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CbC=Chilhowie-tumbez very rocky silty clays, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Chilhowie soils make up 50 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 5 inches; silty clay; neutral.
- H2 - 5 to 24 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 24 to 28 inches; .

Opequon soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is 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 very 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 6 inches; silty clay; slightly acid.
- H2 - 6 to 16 inches; slightly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

CbD=Chilhowie-tumbez very rocky silty clays, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Chilhowie soils make up 50 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 5 inches; silty clay; neutral.
- H2 - 5 to 24 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 24 to 28 inches; .

Opequon soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is 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 very 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 6 inches; silty clay; slightly acid.
- H2 - 6 to 16 inches; slightly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

CbE=Chilhowie-tumbez very rocky silty clays, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Chilhowie soils make up 50 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 5 inches; silty clay; neutral.
- H2 - 5 to 24 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 24 to 28 inches; .

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Opequon soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is 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 very 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 6 inches; silty clay; slightly acid.
- H2 - 6 to 16 inches; slightly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

CbE3=Chilhowie-tumbez very rocky silty clays, 25 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Chilhowie soils make up 50 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is moderate. 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 5 inches; silty clay; neutral.
- H2 - 5 to 24 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 24 to 28 inches; .

Opequon soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is 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 very 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 6 inches; silty clay; slightly acid.
- H2 - 6 to 16 inches; slightly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

CkB=Clarksburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Clarksburg 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, 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 .37. 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 9 inches; silt loam; moderately acid.
- H2 - 9 to 21 inches; moderately acid.
- H3 - 21 to 36 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 36 to 40 inches; moderately acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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CkC=Clarksburg silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Clarksburg 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 low, 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 .28. 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; silt loam; moderately acid.
- H2 - 9 to 21 inches; moderately acid.
- H3 - 21 to 36 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 36 to 40 inches; moderately acid.

DaB=Dekalb channery loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. 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 4 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DaC=Dekalb channery loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. 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 4 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DaD=Dekalb channery loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 4 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .
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DbB=Dekalb fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .24. 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 4 inches; fine sandy loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .
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DbC=Dekalb fine sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .24. 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 4 inches; fine sandy loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .
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DbD=Dekalb fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .
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DeC=Dekalb very stony loam, 10 to 25 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. 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 4 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DeD=Dekalb very stony loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. 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 4 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DeE=Dekalb very stony loam, 35 to 50 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. 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 4 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DeF=Dekalb very stony loam, 50 to 70 percent slopes

Dekalb 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 rapid. 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 .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 4 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 14 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 30 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 30 to 34 inches; .

DfB=Duffield silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DfC=Duffield silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DfD=Duffield silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

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DfD3=Duffield silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DfE=Duffield silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DkB=Duffield silt loam, karst, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.

H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DkC=Duffield silt loam, karst, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.

H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

DrC=Duffield very rocky silt loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.

H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DrD=Duffield very rocky silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.

H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DrE=Duffield very rocky silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Duffield soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 moderate. 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.

H2 - 10 to 33 inches; slightly acid.

H3 - 33 to 38 inches; moderately acid.

DtB=Dunmore cherty silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DtC=Dunmore cherty silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. 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 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DtD=Dunmore cherty silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DuD3=Dunmore cherty silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. 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 12 inches; silty clay loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DvB=Dunmore silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. 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.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DvC=Dunmore silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

DvD=Dunmore silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

FcB=Frederick cherty silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
 - H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.
-

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

FcC=Frederick cherty silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FcD=Frederick cherty silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FcE=Frederick cherty silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FdB=Frederick silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .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.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FdC=Frederick silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FdD=Frederick silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FdE=Frederick silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

FkB=Frederick cherty silt loam, karst, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FkC=Frederick cherty silt loam, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.

H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FmB=Frederick silt loam, karst, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. 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 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FmC=Frederick silt loam, karst, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 13 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

FrF=Frederick and bodine very rocky soils, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

Elliber 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 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 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very cherty silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 60 inches; very strongly acid.

FsC=Frederick and dunmore very rocky soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
- H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

FsD=Frederick and dunmore very rocky soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
- H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

FsE=Frederick and dunmore very rocky soils, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Frederick 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 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 .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 13 inches; gravelly silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 13 to 19 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 19 to 48 inches; strongly acid.
- H4 - 48 to 63 inches; strongly acid.

Dunmore 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 moderate. 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 .20. 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 12 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 12 to 48 inches; very strongly acid.
-

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Gu=Guthrie silty clay loam

Lawrence 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 slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, 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 18 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4w. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 9 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 9 to 15 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 15 to 36 inches; very strongly acid.

HaB=Hartsells and wellston fine sandy loams, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Clymer soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 13 inches; sandy loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 13 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 28 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 41 to 45 inches; .

Rayne soils make up 50 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 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 .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 10 inches; loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 26 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 37 to 41 inches; .

HaC=Hartsells and wellston fine sandy loams, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Clymer soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 .15. 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 13 inches; sandy loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 13 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 28 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 41 to 45 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Rayne soils make up 50 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 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 .20. 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 10 inches; loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 26 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 37 to 41 inches; .

Hu=Huntington silt loam

Huntington 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 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 1. 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 12 inches; silt loam; neutral.
- H2 - 12 to 53 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 53 to 80 inches; neutral.

LaB=Laidig channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Laidig 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 slow. 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 the top of the seasonal high water table is at 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 12 inches; gravelly loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

LaC=Laidig channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 12 inches; gravelly loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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LaD=Laidig channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 12 inches; gravelly loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

LaE=Laidig channery loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 12 inches; gravelly loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

LbC=Laidig very stony loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

LbD=Laidig very stony loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

LbE=Laidig very stony loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Laidig 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 low, 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 39 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. 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 12 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 39 to 99 inches; very strongly acid.

LcB=Landisburg cherty silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Lawrence soils make up 100 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 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 18 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 11 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 11 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 37 to 72 inches; moderately acid.

LdB=Leadvale silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Ernest 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 slow. 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 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 low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 26 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 26 to 44 inches; very strongly acid.

LhD=Lehew very stony loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Lehew 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 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 .17. 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 stony loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 12 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 24 to 28 inches; .

LhE=Lehew very stony loam, 35 to 50 percent slopes

Lehew 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 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 .17. 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 stony loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 12 to 24 inches; very strongly acid.
H4 - 24 to 28 inches; .

Ln=Lindsay silt loam

Lindsay 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 medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 15 inches; silt loam; slightly acid.
H2 - 15 to 47 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 47 to 72 inches; neutral.

LsB=Litz shaly silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LsC=Litz shaly silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .32. 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; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LsD=Litz shaly silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LsE=Litz shaly silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LSF=Litz shaly silt loam, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

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LtB=Litz silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Litz 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 .37. 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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtC=Litz silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtC3=Litz silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtD=Litz silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Litz 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 .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

H1 - 0 to 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtD3=Litz silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtE=Litz silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LtE3=Litz silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

LtF=Litz silt loam, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Litz 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

LvD=Litz very rocky soils, 10 to 30 percent slopes

Litz soils make up 80 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 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 .32. 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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LvE=Litz very rocky soils, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Litz soils make up 80 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 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 .32. 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 10 inches; channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

LvE3=Litz very rocky soils, 30 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Litz soils make up 80 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 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 .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 10 inches; channery silty clay loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

LxF=Litz-rock land complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Litz 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 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 .32. 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 10 inches; very channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 16 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 16 to 20 inches; .

Mb=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 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 low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; neutral.
- H2 - 8 to 52 inches; neutral.
- H3 - 52 to 56 inches; neutral.

MgA=Monongahela silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Monongahela 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 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 2w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 29 to 59 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 59 to 63 inches; very strongly acid.

MgB=Monongahela silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Monongahela 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 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 low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 10 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 29 to 59 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 59 to 63 inches; very strongly acid.

MgC=Monongahela silt 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 10 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 10 to 29 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 29 to 59 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 59 to 63 inches; very strongly acid.

MoC=Montevallo channery silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 22 inches; .

MoC3=Montevallo channery silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 22 inches; .

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
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MoD=Montevallo channery silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 22 inches; .

MoD3=Montevallo channery silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to

20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 18 to 22 inches; .
-

MoE=Montevallo channery silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .
-

MoE3=Montevallo channery silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

MoF=Montevallo channery silt loam, 45 to 65 percent slopes

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .
-

MoF3=Montevallo channery silt loam, 45 to 65 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; channery silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .
-

MsB3=Montevallo shaly silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .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 8 inches; shaly silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .
-

MsC3=Montevallo shaly silt loam, 10 to 20 percent slopes severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; shaly silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 24 inches; .

MsD3=Montevallo shaly silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded

Weikert soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic). 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 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 .28. 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 8 inches; shaly silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 18 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 22 inches; .

MuB=Murrill channery loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .28. 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 15 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MuC=Murrill channery loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .28. 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 15 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

MuD=Murrill channery loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .28. 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 15 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MuE=Murrill channery loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .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 15 inches; channery loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MvC=Murrill very stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 15 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

MvD=Murrill very stony loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 15 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

MvE=Murrill very stony loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Murrill 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 .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 15 inches; very stony loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 15 to 60 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 60 to 64 inches; strongly acid.
-

Ph=Philo silt loam

Philo soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 low, 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 .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 8 to 22 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 22 to 46 inches; strongly acid.
-

PkB=Pickaway silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Lawrence 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 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 18 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 15 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 15 to 30 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 30 to 44 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 44 to 50 inches; moderately acid.
-

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 low, 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 1. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 11 inches; fine sandy loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 11 to 37 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 37 to 41 inches; very strongly acid.
-

Ro=Robertsville silt loam

Robertsville 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 slow. 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 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4w. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 11 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 11 to 18 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 18 to 43 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 43 to 63 inches; moderately acid.

SvC=Summers very stony loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Summers soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 30 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 very low, 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 54 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. 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 11 inches; very stony loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 11 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TaB=Teas and calvin silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cateache 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 .28. 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; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

TaC=Teas and calvin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.

H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

TaC3=Teas and calvin silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache 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 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

TaD=Teas and calvin silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Cateache 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 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

TaE=Teas and calvin silt loams, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Cateache 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

TcD3=Teas and calvin soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache 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 .28. 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
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .
-

TcE3=Teas and calvin soils, 25 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache 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 .28. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
 - H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
 - H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .
-

TlB=Teas-calvin-litz silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 2e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TlC=Teas-calvin-litz silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 .28. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Litz soils make up 20 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 24 inches; .

T1D=Teas-calvin-litz silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

T1E=Teas-calvin-litz silt loams, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 .28. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TmB3=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache soils make up 30 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 .28. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TmC3=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache soils make up 30 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 .28. 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .24. 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; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .
-

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

TmD3=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache soils make up 30 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 .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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TmE3=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache soils make up 30 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TmF=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 45 to 55 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

-FOTG NOTICE:

Section II : Soil Descriptions, Nontechnical

-NRCS

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NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

TmF3=Teas-calvin-litz complex, 45 to 55 percent slopes, severely eroded

Cateache soils make up 30 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 8 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 .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 15 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TrC=Teas-calvin-litz very stony complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 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 .28. 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 stony silt loam; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:

- H1 - 0 to 7 inches; very stony silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 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 .32. 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 15 inches; very channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .
-

TrE=Teas-calvin-litz very stony complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 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 .28. 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 stony silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; very stony silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 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 .32. 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 15 inches; very channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .
-

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

TrF=Teas-calvin-litz very stony complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Cateache soils make up 30 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 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 .28. 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 stony silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 8 to 14 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 14 to 22 inches; moderately acid.
- H4 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Calvin soils make up 30 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 moderately rapid. 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 .20. 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 7 inches; very stony silt loam; strongly acid.
- H2 - 7 to 20 inches; strongly acid.
- H3 - 20 to 24 inches; .

Litz soils make up 20 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 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 .32. 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 15 inches; very channery silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 15 to 21 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 21 to 25 inches; .

TsB=Tilsit fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Tilsit soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 low, 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 .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 14 inches; loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 14 to 19 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 19 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 40 to 62 inches; very strongly acid.
- H5 - 62 to 66 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Monroe County, West Virginia

TtB=Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Tilsit soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 low, 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 .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 14 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
- H2 - 14 to 19 inches; very strongly acid.
- H3 - 19 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
- H4 - 40 to 62 inches; very strongly acid.
- H5 - 62 to 66 inches; .

TtC=Tilsit silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Tilsit soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (lithic). 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 low, 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 .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 14 inches; silt loam; very strongly acid.
 - H2 - 14 to 19 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H3 - 19 to 40 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H4 - 40 to 62 inches; very strongly acid.
 - H5 - 62 to 66 inches; .
-