

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Barber County, Kansas

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units, shown in the NonTechnical Descriptions report. These descriptions are written in terminology that Non-technical users of soil survey information can understand. Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and other NRCS employees for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and National Soil Information System records are the basis for these descriptions.

033CP Clairemont Loam, Channeled

Clairemont soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

0330A Obaro Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Obaro soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

0330B Obaro-Rock Outcrop Complex, 10 To 30 Percent Slopes

Obaro soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

033QR Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Woodward soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

033QT Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Woodward soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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033YE Yahola Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Yahola soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

077BP Woodward-Port Complex, 0 To 20 Percent Slopes

Woodward soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Port soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

077FU Farnum Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

077GE Gerlane Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Gerlane soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

077MC Minco Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

077MN Minco Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

077MO Minco Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

077QU Quinlan Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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077SE Shellabarger Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

077WE Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Woodward soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Quinlan soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

095AC Albion Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

095DA Dillwyn-Plevna Complex, Occasionally Flooded

Dillwyn soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level interdune on paleoterrace on river valley, dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

Plevna soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

095FA Farnum Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

095PB Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

095SB Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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095WA Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

097LN Lincoln Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

097QW Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Woodward soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of coarse-silty residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

097WA Waldeck Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain, river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

151AB Albion Sandy Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

151AO Albion Sandy Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Albion soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

151AS Albion And Shellabarger Soils, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shellabarger soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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151BC Blanket Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Blanket soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

151CA Carwile Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Carwile soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

151CK Case-Clark Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Case soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Clark soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

151CM Clark Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

151CN Clark Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

151CO Clark-Ost Clay Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Ost soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

151FA Farnum Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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151KP Kanza-Plevna Complex, Frequently Flooded

Kanza soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Plevna soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

151OS Ost Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Ost soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

151PM Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

151PN Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 8 To 12 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

151PO Pratt-Carwile Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Carwile soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

151SA Albion-Kaski Complex, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Kaski soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

151SE Shellabarger Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

1439 Crisfield Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded

Crisfield soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 40 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Ad Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 2 To 4 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Shellabarger soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ae Albion And Shellabarger Soils, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shellabarger soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

AN Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shellabarger soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

As Clairemont Soils, Saline, Channeled

Clairemont soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

At Attica Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ba Blanket Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Blanket soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Bb Blanket Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Blanket soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Bc Blanket Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Blanket soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bf Quinlan-Clairemont Complex, 0 To 50 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to very steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Clairemont soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ca Canadian Fine Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded

Canadian soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain, river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Cc Case-Clark Clay Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Case soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Clark soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Cd Clairemont Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Clairemont soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Cf Clairemont Soils, Channeled

Clairemont soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ck Clark Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Fa Farnum Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Fm Farnum Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Fr Farnum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Fu Farnum Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Farnum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ga Grant Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Grant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Gb Grant Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Grant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping terrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Gc Grant Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Grant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping terrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

INT Aquolls

Aquolls soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is very poorly drained. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ka Kanza Soils, Frequently Flooded

Kanza soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Kf Kingfisher Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kingfisher soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Kv Kingfisher-Vernon Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kingfisher soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Vernon soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Kz Kingfisher-Vernon Complex, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Kingfisher soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Vernon soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ln Lincoln Soils, Frequently Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

LNN Lincoln Loamy Sand, Occasionally Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Ma Mangum Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Mangum soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Mg Mangum-Drummond Complex, Rarely Flooded

Mangum soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Drummond soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5s.

Mn Minco Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Na Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Naron soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nb Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Naron soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Os Ost Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Ost soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Ot Ost Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ost soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pa Pond Creek Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Pond Creek soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Pd Pond Creek Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Pond Creek soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping terrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ph Dale Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Dale soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Pk Buttermilk Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Buttermilk soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level river valley, flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 63 inches. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Ps Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pt Pratt-Tivoli Loamy Fine Sands, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Tivoli soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Qn Quinlan Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Qw Quinlan-Woodward Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Quinlan soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Woodward soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Rb Knoco-Shale Outcrop Complex, 15 To 80 Percent Slopes

Knoco soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to very steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. <parent material is missing> The soil is 4 to 19 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Red Shale (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Sb Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

SBB Shellabarger Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Sc Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Tv Tivoli Fine Sand, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Tivoli soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Vn Vernon Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Vernon soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Vr Vernon Clay Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vernon soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vs Vernon-Knoco Complex, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Vernon soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Knoco soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of dense, noncemented residuum weathered from claystone. The soil is 4 to 19 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Red Shale (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Wa Waldeck Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Wo Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Woodward soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Quinlan soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ws Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Woodward soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Barber County, Kansas

Quinlan soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ya Yahola Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Yahola soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ze Zenda Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Zenda soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

