

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Brown 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.

Ac Aksarben Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Aksarben soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit divide on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Ad Aksarben Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Aksarben soil makes up 87 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping interfluvium on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ae Aksarben Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 11 Percent Slopes

Aksarben soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills 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 loess. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bs Burchard Clay Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy till, unspecified. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bx Burchard-Steinauer Clay Loams, 12 To 18 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy till, unspecified. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Steinauer soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till, unspecified. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Ch Chase Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Chase soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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Co Contrary Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

Contrary soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping shoulder, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ga Grundy Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Grundy soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping shoulder, summit divide on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess. 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ju Judson Silt Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Judson soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope fan remnant on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy colluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Kd Kennebec Silt Loam, Channeled, Frequently Flooded

Kennebec, CHANNELED, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ke Kennebec Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Kennebec soil makes up 89 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kp Kipson-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes

Kipson soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep backslope, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 7 to 20 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 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 60 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Ma Marshall Silt Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Marshall soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit, shoulder upland, interfluvial. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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Mb Marshall Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 11 Percent Slopes

Marshall soil makes up 82 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope, upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy loess. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Md Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mf Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 9 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping footslope, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Mh Mayberry Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Mayberry soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Mk Monona Silt Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Monona soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping shoulder, summit interfluvium on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mn Monona Silt Loam, 5 To 11 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Monona soil makes up 82 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Mt Morrill Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Morrill soil makes up 87 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills 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 glacial drift. 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 Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Mw Muscotah Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded, Overwash

Muscotah soil makes up 87 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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My Muscotah Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Muscotah soil makes up 87 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

No Nodaway Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Nodaway soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Om Olmitz Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Olmitz soil makes up 93 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope fan terrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pd Padonia-Martin Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

Padonia soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Martin soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping footslope, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pe Padonia-Martin Silty Clay Loams, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

Padonia soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep footslope, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Martin soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope, footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pf Padonia-Oska Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

Padonia soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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Oska soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). 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. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pm Pawnee Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping shoulder, summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pn Pawnee Clay Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 83 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping shoulder, summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Po Pawnee Clay, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Pawnee soil makes up 84 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Pw Pohocco-Netawaka Silt Loams, 11 To 17 Percent Slopes

Pohocco soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Netawaka soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope, upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty loess. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Px Pohocco-Netawaka Silt Loams, 17 To 30 Percent Slopes

Pohocco soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Netawaka soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Iowa and Missouri Deep Loess Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep shoulder, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-silty loess. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Re Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Moderately Wet, Rarely Flooded

Reading soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

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Sg Shelby Clay Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope, shoulder hillslope, upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sm Shelby Clay Loam, 12 To 18 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Shelby soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep backslope, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Wa Wabash Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Wabash soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

We Wamego Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Wamego soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 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 Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Wg Wamego-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Wamego soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 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 Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vinland soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 10 to 20 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 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 Shallow Savannah (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Wm Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Wymore soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping shoulder interfluvium on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Wn Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

Wymore soil makes up 82 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

