

Table of Contents Section II – Soil and Site Information

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
<i>Use and Explanation of Soil Interpretations</i>			
<i>Explanation of Key Phrases Used in Soil Interpretations</i>			
Soils Legends	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>* Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils</i>			
Soil Descriptions - Nontechnical	1/02	1/93	SOI
<i>Use and Explanation of Nontechnical Descriptions</i>			
<i>*Nontechnical Soils Description Report</i>			
Soil Descriptions - Technical	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Map Unit Description Report</i>			
Cropland Interpretations - Technical	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Prime Farmland Report</i>			
<i>* Kansas Soil Rating for Plant Growth Index</i>			
<i>*Soil Properties for Conservation Planning</i>			
Rangeland, Grazed Forestland, Native Pastureland Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Rangeland Productivity Report</i>			
<i>*Range Site Descriptions</i>			
Forestland Interpretations	1/93	1/93	SOI
<i>Use and Explanation of Forestland Interpretations</i>			
<i>*Woodland Management and Productivity</i>			
Nonagricultural Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Building Site Development Report</i>			
<i>*Construction Materials Report</i>			
Recreation Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Recreational Interpretations</i>			
Wildlife Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Wildlife Interpretations Report</i>			
Pastureland and Hayland Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
<i>*Yields Per Acre of Pasture and Hayland</i>			

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
Mined Land Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Mined Land Interpretations</i>	1/93	1/93	SOI
Windbreak Interpretations <i>*Conservation Tree and Shrub Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Engineering Interpretations <i>*Engineering Index Properties</i> <i>*Physical Properties of the Soils</i> <i>*Chemical Properties of the Soils</i> <i>*Water Features</i> <i>*Soil Features</i> <i>*Water Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Waste Disposal Interpretations <i>*Sanitary Facilities Report</i> <i>*Agricultural Waste Management Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations</i> <i>*Appendix A – Soils Potential For Surface Loss and Leaching</i> <i>*Appendix B – Pesticide Selected Properties Database</i> <i>*Appendix C – Herbicide Selected Properties Database</i> <i>*Soil-Pesticide Interaction Screening Procedure Worksheet (Blank)</i> <i>*WIN-PST SPISP II Soil Sensitivity to Pesticide Loss Rating Report</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
Hydric Soil Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Hydric Soil Interpretations</i> <i>*Hydric Soils List</i>	1/02	1/02	SOI
HEL Interpretations <i>Use and Explanation of Highly Erodible Land Interpretations</i> <i>*Highly Erodible Lands Report</i> <i>*LS and Supporting Data for 1990 Frozen HEL List</i> <i>*CRP 20 Soil Supporting Data for 1990 Frozen HEL List</i>	7/95	1/00	SOI

**County specific computer generated reports.*

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Butler County, Kansas: Published

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
017RA	Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	93	*
017TU	Tully Cherty Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	22	*
035LE	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	549	*
035MA	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	51	*
035MB	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	53	*
035SD	Sogn Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	883	*
049CK	Cline Stony Silty Clay Loam, 20 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	6	*
049FM	Florence-Martin Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	2,029	0.2
073LS	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	7	*
073MB	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	16	*
079DE	Detroit Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	31	*
079GC	Geary Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	6	*
079GD	Geary Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	43	*
079GE	Geary Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	26	*
079HO	Hobbs Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	1,047	0.1
115CH	Chase Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	2	*
115CS	Cline-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 20 Percent Slopes-----	171	*
115LG	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	348	*
115VC	Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled-----	193	*
115WB	Wells Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	80	*
173EA	Elandco Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	1,097	0.1
173EC	Elandco Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded-----	379	*
173VC	Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	6	*
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	86	*
Be	Benfield-Labette Cherty Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	28,123	3.0
BOP	Borrow Pits-----	808	*
Br	Brewer Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	20,834	2.3
Cs	Cline-Sogn Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	31,249	3.4
Dt	Dwight Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	97,763	10.6
Dw	Dwight Soils, 1 To 2 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	3,870	0.4
Fc	Florence Cherty Silt Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	54,078	5.8
FLL	Florence-Labette Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	1,967	0.2
Go	Goessel Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	6,524	0.7
GRP	Gravel Pits-----	33	*
Gs	Goessel Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	10,610	1.1
Ic	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	8,444	0.9
Id	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	182,399	19.7
Ie	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	13,852	1.5
If	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	20,006	2.2
INT	Aquolls-----	81	*
IVC	Ivan Silt Loam, Channeled-----	1,384	0.1
IVF	Ivan Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	171	*
La	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	36,711	4.0
Lb	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	1,430	0.2
Lc	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	8,142	0.9
Ld	Labette-Dwight Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	102,835	11.1
Le	Labette-Sogn Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	48,273	5.2
Ls	Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	42,307	4.6
M-W	Miscellaneous Water-----	108	*
No	Norge Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	3,064	0.3
Nr	Norge Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	21,697	2.3
Ns	Norge Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	6,084	0.7
Nt	Norge Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	4,768	0.5
Od	Oil-Waste Land-----	1,340	0.1
On	Olpe-Norge Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	7,791	0.8
Os	Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded-----	2,028	0.2
QUA	Quarries-----	698	*
Ro	Rosehill Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	14,450	1.6
So	Sogn Soils, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	7,688	0.8
Ts	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes-----	3,907	0.4
Tt	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	1,453	0.2
Tu	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	8,251	0.9
Va	Vanoss Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	4,077	0.4
Vb	Vanoss Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	8,737	0.9
Vd	Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	48,640	5.3
Ve	Verdigris Soils, Frequently Flooded-----	40,261	4.3
W	Water-----	11,753	1.3
	Total-----	925,913	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Butler 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.

017RA Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Reading soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

017TU Tully Cherty Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Tully soils make up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

035LE Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 7s.

035MA Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Martin soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope, backslope hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

035MB Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Martin soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope, footslope hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

035SD Sogn Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 10 Percent Slopes

Sogn soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 7s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

049CK Clime Stony Silty Clay Loam, 20 To 30 Percent Slopes

Clime soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to steep backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 7e.

049FM Florence-Martin Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

Florence soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope, summit hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of limestone, cherty. The depth to bedrock is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Martin soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

073LS Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 7s.

073MB Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Martin soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

079DE Detroit Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Detroit soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level river valley, flood plain with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

079GC Geary Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Geary soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level hillslope, upland with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

079GD Geary Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Geary soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping upland, hillslope with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

079GE Geary Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Geary soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope, upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

079HO Hobbs Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Hobbs soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

115CH Chase Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Chase soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low 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 36 inches. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

115CS Clime-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 20 Percent Slopes

Clime soils make up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6s.

115LG Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

115VC Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled

Verdigris soils make up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

115WB Wells Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Wells soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

173EA Elandco Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Elandco soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

173EC Elandco Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded

Elandco soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

173VC Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Be Benfield-Labette Cherty Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

Benfield soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of calcareous clayey shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Labette soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping shoulder, summit hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class .

Br Brewer Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Brewer soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rare flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

Cs Clime-Sogn Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Clime soils make up 67 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep summit hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class .

Dt Dwight Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dwight soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit divide on hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4s.

Dw Dwight Soils, 1 To 2 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dwight, eroded, soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Fc Florence Cherty Silt Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Florence soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale and/or clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone. The depth to bedrock is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

FLL Florence-Labette Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

Florence soils make up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone. The depth to bedrock is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Labette soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Go Goessel Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Goessel soils make up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit divide on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of old clayey alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low 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 30 inches. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

Gs Goessel Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Goessel soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping shoulder hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of old clayey alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low 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 30 inches. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ic Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Irwin soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2s.

Id Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Irwin soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping shoulder hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ie Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Irwin soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

If Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Irwin, eroded, soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

INT Aquolls

Aquolls soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on terrace on river valley with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of alluvium. It is very poorly drained. This soil 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 class 5w.

IVC Ivan Silt Loam, Channeled

Ivan soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level channel on flood plain on river valley with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

IVF Ivan Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Ivan soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

La Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Lb Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Labette, eroded, soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Lc Labette Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Ld Labette-Dwight Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Dwight soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class .

Le Labette-Sogn Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

Labette soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Sogn soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping upland, hillslope with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unconsolidated. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class .

Ls Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Ladysmith soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. It is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

No Norge Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Norge soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Nr Norge Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Norge soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Ns Norge Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Norge soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Nt Norge Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Norge, eroded, soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

On Olpe-Norge Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes

Olpe soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 6e.

Norge soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping terrace on upland with a medium runoff class. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Os Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. It is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3w.

Ro Rosehill Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Rosehill soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The depth to bedrock is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). It is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

So Sogn Soils, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

Sogn soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to strongly sloping hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The depth to bedrock is 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). It is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 7s.

Ts Tully Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Tully soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Tt Tully Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Tully, eroded, soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 4e.

Tu Tully Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Tully soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland with a very high runoff class. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. This soil has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 3e.

Va Vanoss Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level hillslope on upland with a negligible runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 1.

Vb Vanoss Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2e.

Vd Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soils make up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 2w.

Ve Verdigris Soils, Frequently Flooded

Verdigris soils make up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley with a low runoff class. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. It is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. This soil has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The water table depth is greater than 6 feet. This soil does not have a salinity problem. This soil does not have a sodium problem. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability class 5w.

017RA—Reading silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Reading: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Reading**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Terrace on river valley
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Rare
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; silt loam
 H2—17 to 48 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—48 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Kahola**

Composition: About 8 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Chase

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

017TU—Tully Cherty silty clay loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Tully: 70 percent
 Minor components: 30 percent

Component Descriptions**Tully**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey colluvium
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.8 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
 H2—14 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Martin**

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Clime

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 3 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

035LE—Labette-Sogn silty clay loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Labette: 60 percent
 Sogn: 30 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Labette**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—7 to 36 inches; silty clay
 R—36 to 40 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 R—10 to 14 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 10 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

035MA—Martin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Footslope, backslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—9 to 15 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—15 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Tabler

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe24-32)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

035MB—Martin silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope, footslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—8 to 15 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—15 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Clime**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 5 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

035SD—Sogn silty clay loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Sogn: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Sogn**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified

Slope: 0 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 R—10 to 14 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components**Clime**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 7 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

049CK—Clime stony silty clay loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Clime: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Clime**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous
Slope: 20 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 5.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 2 inches; stony silty clay loam
 H2—2 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—10 to 27 inches; silty clay
 H4—27 to 33 inches; silty clay
 Cr—33 to 37 inches; unweathered bedrock

049FM—Florence-Martin complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Florence: 60 percent
 Martin: 30 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Florence

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope, summit
Parent material: Limestone, cherty
Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; gravelly silt loam
 H2—6 to 12 inches; gravelly silt loam

H3—12 to 32 inches; extremely gravelly silty clay
 H4—32 to 49 inches; extremely cobbly clay
 R—49 to 53 inches; unweathered bedrock

Martin

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale
Slope: 2 to 11 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—9 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Clime

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Dwight

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

073LS—Labette-Sogn silty clay loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Labette: 50 percent
 Sogn: 35 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam

H2—9 to 26 inches; silty clay

R—26 to 30 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 3.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam

R—15 to 19 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Clime

Composition: About 10 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 5 percent

073MB—Martin silty clay loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Martin: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Martin

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and

clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam

H2—11 to 52 inches; silty clay

H3—52 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Clime

Composition: About 10 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

**079DE—Detroit silty clay loam,
rarely flooded****Map Unit Composition**

Detroit: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Detroit**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: River valley, flood plain

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.8 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam

H2—11 to 36 inches; silty clay

H3—36 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

**079GC—Geary silt loam, 0 to 1
percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Geary: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Geary**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Upland, hillslope

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

H2—9 to 35 inches; silty clay loam

H3—35 to 60 inches; clay loam

**079GD—Geary silt loam, 1 to 3
percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Geary: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Geary**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Hillslope, upland

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

H2—7 to 32 inches; silty clay loam

H3—32 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

079GE—Geary silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Geary: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Geary**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Upland, hillslope

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

H2—9 to 35 inches; silty clay loam

H3—35 to 60 inches; clay loam

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe25-34)

Land capability (irrigated): 2w

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 26 inches; silt loam

H2—26 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components**Unnamed Wet Soils**

Phase: Loamy, Depression

Unnamed Wet Soils

Phase: Loamy, Drainageway

115CH—Chase silty clay loam, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Chase: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Component Descriptions**Chase**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 48 inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

H2—12 to 60 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Verdigris****079HO—Hobbs silt loam, occasionally flooded****Map Unit Composition**

Hobbs: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Hobbs**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Flood plain

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

115CS—Clime-Sogn silty clay loams, 3 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Clime: 65 percent
 Sogn: 20 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Clime

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale
Slope: 8 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—7 to 27 inches; silty clay
 Cr—27 to 31 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone
Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam
 R—8 to 12 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Labette

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Tully

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

115LG—Labette-Sogn silty clay loams, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Labette: 65 percent
 Sogn: 25 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam

H2—7 to 36 inches; silty clay

R—36 to 40 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe25-34)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam

R—10 to 14 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Dwight

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

115VC—Verdigris silt loam, channeled

Map Unit Composition

Verdigris: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Component Descriptions

Verdigris

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains, 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Flood plain on valley

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 12.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Frequent

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

A—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

Bw—7 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Bates

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Eram

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Osage

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 20 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to bedrock (lithic)

115WB—Wells loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Wells: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Wells**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains, 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; loam

H2—15 to 36 inches; sandy clay loam

H3—36 to 60 inches; sandy loam

Minor Components**Clime**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe25-34)

Irwin

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

173EA—Elandco silt loam, rarely flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Elandco: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Elandco**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Terrace (pe24-32)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 40 inches; silt loam

H2—40 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components**Unnamed Hydric Soils****Unnamed Hydric Soils****Unnamed Wet Soils**

Phase: Loamy, Drainageway

173EC—Elandco silt loam, frequently flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Elandco: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Elandco**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe24-32)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 40 inches; silt loam
 H2—40 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Unnamed Wet Soils

Phase: Loamy, Depression

Unnamed Wet Soils

Phase: Loamy, Drainageway

Unnamed Wet Soils

Phase: Loamy, Drainageway

173VC—Vanoss silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Vanoss: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Vanoss

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Paleoterrace on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe24-32)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silt loam
 H2—13 to 16 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—16 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

AED—Arents, Earthen Dam

Be—Benfield-Labette Cherty silty clay loams, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Benfield: 60 percent
 Labette: 20 percent
 Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions

Benfield

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Calcareous clayey shale
Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
 H2—9 to 35 inches; gravelly silty clay
 Cr—35 to 39 inches; weathered bedrock

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Shoulder, summit
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
 H2—13 to 38 inches; gravelly silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Sogn

Composition: About 10 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)

Clime

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Dwight

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

BOP—Borrow Pits

General Considerations: An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed usually for construction purposes.

Br—Brewer silty clay loam, rarely flooded

Map Unit Composition

Brewer: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Brewer

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Clayey alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Rare
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—14 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Osage

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe25-34)

Verdigris

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Cs—Clime-Sogn complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Clime: 67 percent
 Sogn: 30 percent
 Minor components: 3 percent

Component Descriptions

Clime

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.8 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay

H2—9 to 33 inches; silty clay

Cr—33 to 37 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam

R—7 to 11 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 3 percent

Dt—Dwight silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Dwight: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Dwight

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Divide on hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silt loam

H2—5 to 33 inches; silty clay

R—33 to 37 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Irwin

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Dw—Dwight Soils, 1 to 2 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Dwight: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Dwight

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty
Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silty clay loam
H2—5 to 33 inches; silty clay
R—33 to 37 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Labette

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Fc—Florence Cherty silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Florence: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Florence

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale and/or clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone
Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; gravelly silt loam
H2—14 to 22 inches; very gravelly silty clay
H3—22 to 45 inches; very gravelly clay
R—45 to 49 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Dwight

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Tully

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

FLL—Florence-Labette complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Florence: 60 percent
Labette: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Florence

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone
Slope: 2 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; gravelly silt loam
H2—13 to 19 inches; very gravelly silty clay loam
H3—19 to 45 inches; very gravelly clay
R—45 to 49 inches; unweathered bedrock

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 5.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam
H2—9 to 31 inches; silty clay
R—31 to 35 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Clime

Composition: About 8 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Dwight

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Go—Goessel silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Goessel: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

Component Descriptions

Goessel

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Divide on upland
Hillslope position: Summit
Parent material: Old clayey alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 36 inches
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 18 inches; silty clay
H2—18 to 44 inches; silty clay
H3—44 to 68 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Rosehill**

Composition: About 10 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches
to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Ladysmith

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

GRP—Gravel Pits**Map Unit Composition**

Gravel Pits: 100 percent

Gs—Goessel silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Goessel: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Goessel**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Shoulder
Parent material: Old clayey alluvium
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 36 inches
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 18 inches; silty clay
 H2—18 to 44 inches; silty clay
 H3—44 to 68 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Irwin**

Composition: About 8 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Rosehill

Composition: About 7 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches
to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Ic—Irwin silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Irwin: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Irwin**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Summit
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—11 to 42 inches; silty clay
 H3—42 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Ladysmith**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Norge

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Id—Irwin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Irwin: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Irwin**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Shoulder
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—11 to 42 inches; silty clay
 H3—42 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Dwight**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Ladysmith

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

le—Irwin silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Irwin: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Irwin**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey
Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—11 to 42 inches; silty clay
 H3—42 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Dwight**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Tully

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

If—Irwin silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Irwin: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Irwin

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.9 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—5 to 42 inches; silty clay
 H3—42 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Dwight

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

INT—Aquolls

Map Unit Composition

Aquolls: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Aquolls

MLRA: -
Landform: Depression on terrace on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to 0 inches
Runoff class: Negligible
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 72 inches; variable

General Considerations: This map unit was formerly labeled as an Intermittent Water spot symbol. These depressional areas contain soils that are occasionally ponded for long duration.

IVC—Ivan silt loam, channeled

Map Unit Composition

Ivan: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Ivan

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Channel on flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Frequent

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 27 inches; silt loam

H2—27 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Chase

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Osage

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe30-36)

Dennis

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Martin

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

IVF—Ivan silt loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Ivan: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Ivan

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 13.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 38 inches; silt loam

H2—38 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Chase

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)

La—Labette silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Labette: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—13 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Dwight

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Irwin

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Lb—Labette silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Labette: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—5 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Irwin

Composition: About 8 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Dwight

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Lc—Labette silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Labette: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Labette

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—13 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Irwin

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Tully

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 4 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
 H2—5 to 33 inches; silty clay
 R—33 to 37 inches; unweathered bedrock

Ld—Labette-Dwight complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Labette: 50 percent
 Dwight: 40 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Labette**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—13 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Dwight

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches)

Minor Components**Irwin**

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Ladysmith

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Le—Labette-Sogn complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Labette: 50 percent
 Sogn: 45 percent

Component Descriptions**Labette**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—13 to 38 inches; silty clay
 R—38 to 42 inches; unweathered bedrock

Sogn

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills

Landform: Hillslope, upland

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 R—7 to 11 inches; unweathered bedrock

Ls—Ladysmith silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Ladysmith: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Ladysmith**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on upland

Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.8 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam

H2—8 to 38 inches; silty clay

H3—38 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Irwin**

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Dwight

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 1 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Ecological site: Clay Pan (pe30-36)

M-W—Miscellaneous Water**No—Norge silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Norge: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Norge**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains

Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
 H2—9 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Ladysmith

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Vanoss

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Nr—Norge silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Norge: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Norge

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
 H2—9 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Tully

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 4 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Irwin

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Vanoss

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Ns—Norge silt loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Norge: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Norge

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess
Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
 H2—9 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Olpe

Composition: About 8 percent
Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Tully

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 4 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Nt—Norge silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Norge: 85 percent

Component Descriptions

Norge

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess
Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; silty clay loam
H2—5 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Od—Oil-Waste Land

On—Olpe-Norge complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Olpe: 50 percent
Norge: 30 percent

Component Descriptions

Olpe

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Paleoterrace on upland
Parent material: Clayey alluvium
Slope: 2 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
H2—10 to 14 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
H3—14 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly silty clay

Norge

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Terrace on upland
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess
Slope: 2 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
H2—9 to 72 inches; silty clay loam

Os—Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Osage: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Osage**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Clayey alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 17.0 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Ponding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to 12 inches
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 18 inches; silty clay
 H2—18 to 66 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Brewer**

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)

QUA—Quarries**Ro—Rosehill silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Rosehill: 85 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Rosehill**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Hillslope position: Backslope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 17.0 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay
 H2—9 to 36 inches; silty clay
 Cr—36 to 40 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components**Irwin**

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Goessel

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

So—Sogn Soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Sogn: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Sogn**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified
Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.4 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay loam
 R—7 to 11 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Labette

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Clime

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe30-36)

Ts—Tully silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Tully: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Tully

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey colluvium
Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—10 to 64 inches; silty clay

Minor Components

Norge

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Vanoss

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Tt—Tully silty clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Tully: 85 percent
 Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions

Tully

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey colluvium
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.1 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: High
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay loam
H2—6 to 64 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Norge**

Composition: About 15 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Tu—Tully silty clay loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Tully: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions**Tully**

MLRA: 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Clayey colluvium
Slope: 4 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
H2—10 to 64 inches; silty clay

Minor Components**Irwin**

Composition: About 5 percent
Geomorphic Position: hillside on upland
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe25-34)

Norge

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Va—Vanoss silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Vanoss: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Component Descriptions**Vanoss**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
H2—12 to 18 inches; silty clay loam
H3—18 to 35 inches; silty clay loam
H4—35 to 57 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components**Norge**

Composition: About 5 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Vb—Vanoss silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Vanoss: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Component Descriptions**Vanoss**

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains
Landform: Hillslope on upland
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.2 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
 H2—12 to 18 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—18 to 35 inches; silty clay loam
 H4—35 to 57 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Norge

Composition: About 8 percent
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe25-34)

Tully

Composition: About 7 percent
Slope: 4 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

Vd—Verdigris silt loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Verdigris: 90 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Verdigris

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains, 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam
 H2—8 to 57 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Brewer

Composition: About 10 percent
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Ecological site: Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)

Ve—Verdigris Soils, frequently flooded

Map Unit Composition

Verdigris: 85 percent
 Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Verdigris

MLRA: 75 - Central Loess Plains, 76 - Bluestem Hills
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Silty alluvium
Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 11.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Frequent
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w
Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam
 H2—8 to 57 inches; silty clay loam

Minor Components

Tully

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe30-36)

W—Water

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

Map symbol	Mapunit name	Farmland Classification
017RA	Reading silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
035MA	Martin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
035MB	Martin silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
079DE	Detroit silty clay loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
079GC	Geary silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
079GD	Geary silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
079GE	Geary silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
079HO	Hobbs silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
115CH	Chase silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
115WB	Wells loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
173EA	Elandco silt loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
173VC	Vanoss silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Br	Brewer silty clay loam, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Go	Goessel silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Gs	Goessel silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ic	Irwin silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Id	Irwin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ie	Irwin silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
IVF	Ivan silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
La	Labette silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Lb	Labette silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland
Lc	Labette silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ls	Ladysmith silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
No	Norge silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Nr	Norge silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ns	Norge silt loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ts	Tully silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Tu	Tully silty clay loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Va	Vanoss silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Vb	Vanoss silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Vd	Verdigris silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Os	Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained

SOIL RATING FOR PLANT GROWTH, modified 1998
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 1 of 1

The "Soil Rating for Plant Growth, modified 1998" (SRPG) is a relative rating of the capacity of a soil to produce a specific plant under a defined management system. The index is determined from yield data on a few benchmark soils and is used to calculate yields, the net returns from crops, land assessment values, and taxes and to perform risk analysis when land management decisions are made.

Map symbol	Soil name	Crop Index
017RA	Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded-----	80
017TU	Tully Cherty Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	56
035LE	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	37
035MA	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	75
035MB	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	71
035SD	Sogn Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	9
049CK	Clime Stony Silty Clay Loam, 20 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	13
049FM	Florence-Martin Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	51
073LS	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	26
073MB	Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	71
079DE	Detroit Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	73
079GC	Geary Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	82
079GD	Geary Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	77
079GE	Geary Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	78
079HO	Hobbs Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	69
115CH	Chase Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	73
115CS	Clime-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 20 Percent Slopes-----	26
115LG	Labette-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	44
115VC	Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled-----	61
115WB	Wells Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	78
173EA	Elandco Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	63
173EC	Elandco Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded-----	46
173VC	Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	74
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	0
BOP	Borrow Pits-----	0
Be	Benfield-Labette Cherty Silty Clay Loams, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	48
Br	Brewer Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded-----	73
Cs	Clime-Sogn Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	24
Dt	Dwight Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	39
Dw	Dwight Soils, 1 To 2 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	40
FLI	Florence-Labette Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	43
Fc	Florence Cherty Silt Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes-----	42
GRP	Gravel Pits-----	0
Go	Goessel Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	57
Gs	Goessel Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	57
INT	Aquolls-----	12
IVC	Ivan Silt Loam, Channeled-----	51
IVF	Ivan Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	62
Ic	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	69
Id	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	66
Ie	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	64
If	Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	58
La	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	66
Lb	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	64
Lc	Labette Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	66
Ld	Labette-Dwight Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	55
Le	Labette-Sogn Complex, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	35
Ls	Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	68
M-W	Miscellaneous Water-----	0
No	Norge Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	83
Nr	Norge Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	81
Ns	Norge Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	75
Nt	Norge Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	80
Od	Oil-Waste Land-----	0
On	Olpe-Norge Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	48
Os	Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded-----	51
QUA	Quarries-----	0
Ro	Rosehill Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	41
So	Sogn Soils, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	7
Ts	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes-----	71
Tt	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	69
Tu	Tully Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	68
Va	Vanoss Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	83
Vb	Vanoss Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	81
Vd	Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	81
Ve	Verdigris Soils, Frequently Flooded-----	65
W	Water-----	0

Butler County, Kansas: Published
Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "K", "Kf", "Wind Erodibility Group" and "Wind Erodibility Index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro- logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								K	Kf	T		
017RA:READING---	85	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
017TU:TULLY----	70	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.28	.28	5	8	0
035LE:LABETTE---	60	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
035LE:SOGN-----	30	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
035MA:MARTIN----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
035MB:MARTIN----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
035SD:SOGN-----	90	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
049CK:CLIME-----	100	N/A	7e	Not prime farmland	C	Limy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.28	.32	3	8	0
049FM:FLORENCE--	60	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.20	.64	3	8	0
049FM:MARTIN----	30	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
073LS:LABETTE---	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
073LS:SOGN-----	35	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
073MB:MARTIN----	90	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
079DE:DETROIT---	100	1-	1	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
079GC:GEARY-----	100	1-	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
079GD:GEARY-----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
079GE:GEARY-----	100	3e-	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
079HO:HOBBS-----	100	2w-	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe25-34)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48

Butler County, Kansas: Published
Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro- logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								K	Kf	T		
115CH:CHASE-----	95	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
115CS:CLIME-----	65	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Limy Upland (pe25-34)	4	.37	.37	3	4	86
115CS:SOGN-----	20	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe25-34)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
115LG:LABETTE---	65	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
115LG:SOGN-----	25	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe25-34)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
115VC:VERDIGRIS-	88	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
115WB:WELLS-----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
173EA:ELANDCO---	100	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Terrace (pe24-32)	7	.43	.43	5	6	48
173EC:ELANDCO---	100	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe24-32)	7	.43	.43	5	6	48
173VC:VANOSS----	100	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe24-32)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
AED:ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM----	100	N/A	8	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
BOP:BORROW PITS-	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Be:BENFIELD-----	60	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.28	.55	3	7	38
Be:LABETTE-----	20	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.28	.55	2	8	0
Br:BREWER-----	85	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Cs:CLIME-----	67	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Limy Upland (pe30-36)	4	.28	.28	3	4	86
Cs:SOGN-----	30	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Dt:DWIGHT-----	90	N/A	4s	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Pan (pe30- 36)	7	.43	.43	2	6	48
Dw:DWIGHT-----	85	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Pan (pe30- 36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
FLL:FLORENCE----	60	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.20	.64	3	8	0

Butler County, Kansas: Published
Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro- logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								K	Kf	T		
FLL:LABETTE-----	25	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Fc:FLORENCE-----	85	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.20	.64	3	8	0
GRP:GRAVEL PITS-	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Go:GOESSEL-----	80	N/A	2s	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
Gs:GOESSEL-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
INT:AQUOLLS-----	100	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	C	Unspecified		---	---	-	---	0
IVC:IVAN-----	85	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
IVF:IVAN-----	90	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Ic:IRWIN-----	90	N/A	2s	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Id:IRWIN-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Ie:IRWIN-----	85	N/A	4e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
If:IRWIN-----	85	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
La:LABETTE-----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Lb:LABETTE-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Lc:LABETTE-----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Ld:LABETTE-----	50	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Ld:DWIGHT-----	40	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Pan (pe30- 36)	7	.43	.43	2	6	48
Le:LABETTE-----	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	2	7	38
Le:SOGN-----	45	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86

Butler County, Kansas: Published
Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro- logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								K	Kf	T		
Ls:LADYSMITH----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
M- W:MISCELLANEOUS WATER-----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
No:NORGE-----	90	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Nr:NORGE-----	85	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Ns:NORGE-----	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Nt:NORGE-----	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Od:OIL-WASTE LAND-----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
On:OLPE-----	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	9	.24	.43	5	8	0
On:NORGE-----	30	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Os:OSAGE-----	90	N/A	3w	Prime farmland if drained	D	Clay Lowland (pe25-34)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
QUA:QUARRIES----	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Ro:ROSEHILL----	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	4	.28	.28	3	4	86
So:SOGN-----	90	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Ts:TULLY-----	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Tt:TULLY-----	85	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Tu:TULLY-----	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	8	.37	.37	5	7	38
Va:VANOSS-----	95	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Vb:VANOSS-----	85	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48

Butler County, Kansas: Published
Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap Class	Nonirr Cap Class	Prime Farmland	Hydro- logic Group	Range site name	Windbreak suitability group	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								K	Kf	T		
Vd:VERDIGRIS----	90	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Ve:VERDIGRIS----	85	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
W:WATER-----	100	N/A	N/A			Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY
Butler County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Rangeland, Grazed Forest Land, Native Pastureland Interpretations

Information in this subsection can be used to plan the use and management of soils for rangeland, grazed forest land, and native pasture. Different kinds of soils vary in their capacity to produce native grasses and other plants suitable for grazing. Information in this subsection provides groupings of similar soils and estimates of potential forage production, which can be used to determine livestock stocking rates.

Rangeland. Range is land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, and shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. Range includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain shrub and forb communities. Rangeland receives no regular or frequent cultural treatment. The composition and production of the plant community are determined by soil, climate, topography, overstory canopy, and grazing management.

Grazed Forest Land. Includes land on which the understory includes, as an integral part of the forest plant community, plants that can be grazed without significantly impairing other forest values.

Native Pasture. Includes land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is forest but which is used and managed primarily for production of native plants for forage. Native pasture includes cut-over forest land and forest land cleared and now managed for native or naturalized forage plants.

Rangeland

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of vegetation produced on rangeland are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

The Rangeland, Grazed Forest land, Native Pastureland Interpretations shows, for each soil that supports rangeland vegetation, the ecological site and the potential annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, unfavorable years. An explanation of the column headings in this table follows.

An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of a site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually on well managed rangeland that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, average, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Range management requires a knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in chapter 4 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Butler County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
017RA: Reading-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	10,000	8,000	6,000
017TU: Tully-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	5,000	3,500
035LE: Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
035MA: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,500	5,000	3,500
035MB: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,500	5,000	3,500
035SD: Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
049CK: Cline-----	Limy Upland (pe30-36)	5,000	4,000	3,000
049FM: Florence-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	7,000	5,500	4,000
073LS: Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
073MB: Martin-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,500	5,000	3,500
079DE: Detroit-----	Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)	6,000	4,500	3,000
079GC: Geary-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	6,000	4,000	3,000
079GD: Geary-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	6,000	4,000	3,000
079GE: Geary-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	6,000	4,000	3,000
079HO: Hobbs-----	Loamy Lowland (pe25-34)	4,500	4,000	3,800
115CH: Chase-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	9,000	7,000	5,500
115CS: Cline-----	Limy Upland (pe25-34)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe25-34)	3,000	2,250	1,500
115LG: Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,250	4,000	2,750
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe25-34)	3,000	2,250	1,500
115VC: Verdigris-----	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	10,000	8,500	6,000
115WB: Wells-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,250	4,000	2,750
173EA: Elandco-----	Loamy Terrace (pe24-32)	6,500	5,000	3,500
173EC: Elandco-----	Loamy Lowland (pe24-32)	6,500	5,000	3,500
173VC: Vanoss-----	Loamy Upland (pe24-32)	5,500	3,700	2,500
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	4,500	3,000
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	Loamy Terrace (pe25-34)	6,000	4,200	3,000
Cs: Cline-----	Limy Upland (pe30-36)	5,000	3,500	2,500
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
Dt: Dwight-----	Clay Pan (pe30-36)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	Clay Pan (pe30-36)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Fc: Florence-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
FLL: Florence-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,500	5,000	3,500
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,500	5,000	3,500
Go: Goessel-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,500	2,000
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	---	---	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
Ic: Irwin-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
Id: Irwin-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
Ie: Irwin-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
If: Irwin-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Butler County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site	Total dry-weight production		
		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
Irwin, eroded-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
INT:				
Aquolls-----	---	---	---	---
IVC:				
Ivan-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	10,000	8,000	6,000
IVF:				
Ivan-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	10,000	8,000	6,000
La:				
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Lb:				
Labette, eroded-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Lc:				
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Ld:				
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Dwight-----	Clay Pan (pe30-36)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Le:				
Labette-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	4,500	3,500
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
Ls:				
Ladysmith-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,000	3,500	2,000
M-W:				
Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---
No:				
Norge-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,700	2,750
Nr:				
Norge-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,700	2,750
Ns:				
Norge-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,700	2,750
Nt:				
Norge, eroded-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,700	2,750
Od:				
Oil-Waste Land-----	---	---	---	---
On:				
Olpe-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	4,500	3,000
Norge-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	5,500	3,700	2,750
Os:				
Osage-----	Clay Lowland (pe25-34)	9,000	8,000	6,000
QUA:				
Quarries-----	---	---	---	---
Ro:				
Rosehill-----	Clay Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	3,500	2,000
So:				
Sogn-----	Shallow Limy (pe30-36)	3,500	2,500	1,500
Ts:				
Tully-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Tt:				
Tully, eroded-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Tu:				
Tully-----	Loamy Upland (pe30-36)	6,000	5,000	3,500
Va:				
Vanoss-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	4,000	2,500
Vb:				
Vanoss-----	Loamy Upland (pe25-34)	5,500	4,000	2,500
Vd:				
Verdigris-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	10,000	8,500	6,000
Ve:				
Verdigris-----	Loamy Lowland (pe30-36)	10,000	8,500	6,000
W:				
Water-----	---	---	---	---

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT
Butler County, Kansas

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
017TU: Tully-----	70	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00
035LE: Labette-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.06	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.12 0.06
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.12
035MA: Martin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.12
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.12
049CK: Cline-----	100	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.20	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.54	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.86
Martin-----	30	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.86
073LS: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.79	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.79 0.12
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.48
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.95	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
115CS: Cline-----	65	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.50	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	0.96 0.71 0.50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Sogn-----	20	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
115LG: Labette-----	65	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.06	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.12 0.06
Sogn-----	25	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.63 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.63 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
115WB: Wells-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 0.10	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.86
Labette-----	20	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 0.01 0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to hard bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 0.12 0.01 0.00
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Cs: Clime-----	67	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.20 0.04	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20
Fc: Florence-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.84 0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.84	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.86
Labette-----	25	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.35	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.35 0.12
Go: Goessel-----	80	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.00
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.00
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
La: Labette-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01
Lc: Labette-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.01 0.00
Ld: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01
Dwight-----	40	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.20
Le: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.01	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.12 0.01
Sogn-----	45	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.12
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Nr: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Ns: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.00
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.00
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.12
Norge-----	30	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 0.06	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00
Ts: Tully-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.12
Tu: Tully-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.48
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.40	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
017TU: Tully-----	70	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.16 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
035LE: Labette-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.06	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10	Not limited	
035MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10	Not limited	
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
049CK: Clime-----	100	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Too clayey Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.32 0.20 0.10	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 0.20 0.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Too clayey Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.54	Very limited Gravel content Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 0.12 0.00
Martin-----	30	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10	Not limited	
073LS: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	1.00 0.79 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave Too clayey	1.00 0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.80
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 0.48 0.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.32 0.10	Not limited	
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Very limited Shrink-swell Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
079GC: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
115CS: Clime-----	65	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.71	Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Frost action	0.50	Too clayey	0.32		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Sogn-----	20	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04			Content of large stones	0.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
		Frost action	0.50	Too clayey	0.12		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.06	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Sogn-----	25	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Droughty	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.63
		Frost action	0.50			Content of large stones	0.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.80	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
115WB: Wells-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
		Frost action	0.50				
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40				
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.80	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Be: Benfield-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Content of large stones	0.10 0.03
Labette-----	20	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 0.50 0.01 0.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave Too clayey Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.12 0.00	Somewhat limited Content of large stones Depth to bedrock	0.92 0.01
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10	Not limited	
Cs: Clime-----	67	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	Somewhat limited Too clayey Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave Slope	0.32 0.20 0.10 0.04	Very limited Too clayey Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.20 0.04
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.10 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.04 0.00
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.20	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.68 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.20	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.68 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20
Fc: Florence-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Too clayey Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.84 0.00	Very limited Gravel content Droughty Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.02 0.00 0.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Too clayey Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Gravel content Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 0.03 0.00
Labette-----	25	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.35	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave Too clayey	1.00 0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.35
Go: Goessel-----	80	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Too clayey	1.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.50 0.10	Not limited	
Id: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.50 0.10	Not limited	
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.50 0.10	Not limited	
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.50 0.10	Not limited	
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Flooding Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.80 0.10	Very limited Flooding	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Very limited Flooding Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
La: Labette-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.01	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.01	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Lc: Labette-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.01	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Ld: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.01	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Dwight-----	40	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.50 0.20	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.68 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Le: Labette-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
		Frost action	0.50	Too clayey	0.12		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.01	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Sogn-----	45	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty Content of large stones	1.00
		Frost action	0.50				0.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Nr: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Ns: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
				Too clayey	0.12	Gravel content	0.50
Norge-----	30	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Too clayey	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	0.32	Flooding	0.60
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.06
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.06		
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty Content of large stones	1.00
		Frost action	0.50				0.00
Ts: Tully-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.12	Not limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.12	Not limited	
		Frost action	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Tu: Tully-----	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12 0.10	Not limited	
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.80 0.10	Very limited Flooding	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
Butler County, Kansas

Construction Materials

The following tables give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

The soils are rated good, fair, or poor as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

The soils are rated as a probable or improbable source of sand and gravel. A rating of probable means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The numerical ratings in these columns indicate the degree of probability. The number 0.00 indicates that the soil is an improbable source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the soil is a probable source of sand or gravel.

Sand and gravel are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In these tables, only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the lowest layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is rated as a probable source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
017TU: Tully-----	70	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
035LE: Labette-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
049CK: Cline-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Martin-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
073LS: Labette-----	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
079GD: Geary-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
079GE: Geary-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
115CH: Chase-----	95	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
115CS: Clime-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
115WB: Wells-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.06
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Labette-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Cs: Cline-----	67	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Fc: Florence-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Labette-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Go: Goessel-----	80	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
La: Labette-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Lc: Labette-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Ld: Labette-----	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Dwight-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Le: Labette-----	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Sogn-----	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Nr: Norge-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Ns: Norge-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
Norge-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Os: Osage-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ts: Tully-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Tu: Tully-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Fair Water erosion Too acid Too clayey	0.90 0.95 0.98	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.89
017TU: Tully-----	70	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.17	Poor Too Clayey Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.84 0.88
035LE: Labette-----	60	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.93 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.93
Sogn-----	30	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.93
035MA: Martin-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.18	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.18	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.93
049CK: Cline-----	100	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.00 0.79 0.88 0.91	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.12	Poor Slope Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.79
049FM: Florence-----	60	Poor Too clayey Droughty	0.00 0.38	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to bedrock	0.15 0.46	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Hard to reclaim	0.00 0.00 0.00
Martin-----	30	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.12	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
073LS: Labette-----	50	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.21 0.56 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.21
Sogn-----	35	Poor Depth to bedrock Droughty Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.93

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
073MB: Martin-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.14	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.49	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too acid Too clayey	0.00 0.90 0.95 0.98	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.49
079GD: Geary-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too acid Too clayey	0.00 0.90 0.95 0.98	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.49
079GE: Geary-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Water erosion Too acid Too clayey	0.00 0.90 0.95 0.98	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.49
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.50	Good		Good	
115CH: Chase-----	95	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.15	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
115CS: Clime-----	65	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.29 0.59 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.87	Poor Too Clayey Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.04 0.29
Sogn-----	20	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Slope	0.00 0.93 0.96
115LG: Labette-----	65	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.93 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.93
Sogn-----	25	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Too Clayey	0.00 0.37 0.93
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
115WB: Wells-----	90	Fair Too acid Too clayey	0.95 0.98	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.93
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Fair Water erosion	0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Fair Water erosion	0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Too acid Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.97 0.98 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.90	Fair Too Clayey	0.49
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.90 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.28 0.90
Labette-----	20	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell Cobble content	0.00 0.19 0.57	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.17	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
Cs: Clime-----	67	Poor Too clayey Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.71 0.79	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00 0.79 0.96
Sogn-----	30	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Slope	0.00 0.93 0.96
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Poor Too clayey Sodium content Droughty Depth to bedrock Water erosion	0.00 0.22 0.57 0.79 0.90	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Sodium content Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.22 0.79
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Poor Too clayey Sodium content Droughty Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.22 0.57 0.79 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Sodium content Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.22 0.79

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Fc: Florence-----	85	Poor Too clayey Droughty	0.00 0.37	Fair Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell No cobble limitation	0.16 0.19 0.99	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments Hard to reclaim	0.00 0.00 0.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Poor Too clayey Droughty	0.00 0.35	Fair Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell Cobble content	0.16 0.17 0.98	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments Hard to reclaim	0.00 0.00 0.00
Labette-----	25	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.65 0.93 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.65
Go: Goessel-----	80	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.12 0.89	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.89
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.12 0.89	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.89
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.14	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.14	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.14	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.12	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone	0.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.95	Good	
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.98	Good	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
La: Labette-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.19	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
Lc: Labette-----	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.19	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
Ld: Labette-----	50	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.19	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
Dwight-----	40	Poor Too clayey Sodium content Droughty Depth to bedrock Water erosion	0.00 0.22 0.57 0.79 0.90	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.12	Poor Too Clayey Sodium content Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.22 0.79
Le: Labette-----	50	Poor Too clayey Too acid Depth to bedrock No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.95 0.99 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.19	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.99
Sogn-----	45	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.93
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.43	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.68 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.48
Nr: Norge-----	85	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.68 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.48

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ns: Norge-----	85	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.68 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.48
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter	0.68 0.82	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.48
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Poor Too clayey Droughty Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.18 0.84	Fair Shrink-swell	0.17	Poor Too Clayey Hard to reclaim Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.00
Norge-----	30	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.68 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.48
Os: Osage-----	90	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Poor Too clayey Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.47 0.93 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.93
So: Sogn-----	90	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.93
Ts: Tully-----	90	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.12	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.00 0.88
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.12	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.00 0.88

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Tu: Tully-----	90	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.82 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.12	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments	0.00 0.88
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.18 0.92 0.97 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.88	Fair Too Clayey	0.63
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Fair Low content of organic matter Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.18 0.92 0.97 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.88	Fair Too Clayey	0.63
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Good		Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS
Butler County, Kansas

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in the following tables according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in this table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas.

The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
017TU: Tully-----	70	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.16	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.16	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability Gravel content	1.00 0.39 0.22
035LE: Labette-----	60	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	0.87 0.39 0.06
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.87 0.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.94 0.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.94 0.87
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.87 0.00
049CK: Clime-----	100	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 0.39 0.20 0.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Very limited Gravel content	1.00	Very limited Gravel content	1.00	Very limited Gravel content Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Martin-----	30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94
073LS: Labette-----	50	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability	0.87 0.80 0.39
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.50 0.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
079GC: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
079GD: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
079GE: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Flooding	0.94
		Restricted permeability	0.94				0.60
115CS: Clime-----	65	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.39	Restricted permeability	0.39	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Restricted permeability	0.39
Sogn-----	20	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability	0.39
Sogn-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
115WB: Wells-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Very limited Slope	1.00
						Restricted permeability	0.39
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
						Content of large stones	0.03
Labette-----	20	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Content of large stones	0.92
						Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability	0.39
						Depth to bedrock	0.01
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Cs: Cline-----	67	Flooding	1.00	Restricted permeability	0.39	Restricted permeability	0.39
		Restricted permeability	0.39				
		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.04	Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.04	Too clayey	0.50
Sogn-----	30					Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	0.39 0.20
		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.45 0.00
Fc: Florence-----	85	Very limited Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.00	Very limited Gravel content Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Very limited Gravel content	1.00	Very limited Gravel content	1.00	Very limited Gravel content Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Labette-----	25	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	0.39 0.35
Go: Goessel-----	80	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability Slope	0.50 0.45 0.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45
Id: Irwin-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.45 0.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85					Restricted permeability	0.45
		Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Restricted permeability	0.45
						Very limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
La: Labette-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.00
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.00
Lc: Labette-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
						Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	0.39 0.01
Ld: Labette-----	50	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.39 0.00
Dwight-----	40	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.45 0.00
Le: Labette-----	50	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
						Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	0.39 0.01
Sogn-----	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.87 0.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.45
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Nr: Norge-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Ns: Norge-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Gravel content	0.94 0.50	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Gravel content	0.94 0.50	Very limited Gravel content	1.00
						Restricted permeability Slope	0.94 0.87
Norge-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Ponding Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Restricted permeability Too clayey Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Somewhat limited Too clayey Restricted permeability Slope	0.50 0.45 0.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 0.50 0.00
Ts: Tully-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope Gravel content	0.39 0.13 0.06
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Slope Restricted permeability Gravel content	0.87 0.39 0.06
Tu: Tully-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.39	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability Gravel content	1.00 0.39 0.06
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Slope	0.60 0.00
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding Slope	1.00 0.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
017TU: Tully-----	70	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
035LE: Labette-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Sogn-----	30	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	1.00
				Content of large stones	0.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
035MB: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	1.00
				Content of large stones	0.00
049CK: Cline-----	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.20
				Content of large stones	0.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Not limited		Very limited Gravel content	1.00
				Droughty	0.12
				Content of large stones	0.00
Martin-----	30	Not limited		Not limited	
073LS: Labette-----	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.80
Sogn-----	35	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	0.48
				Content of large stones	0.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
079GC: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
079GD: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
079GE: Geary-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
115CH: Chase-----	95	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
115CS: Cline-----	65	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
				Depth to bedrock	0.71
Sogn-----	20	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.04
				Content of large stones	0.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Sogn-----	25	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.63
				Content of large stones	0.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Somewhat limited		Very limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
115WB:		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Wells-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
173EA:					
Elandco-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
173EC:					
Elandco-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
173VC:					
Vanoss-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
AED:					
Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be:					
Benfield-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.10
				Content of large stones	0.03
Labette-----	20	Not limited		Somewhat limited Content of large stones	0.92
				Depth to bedrock	0.01
BOP:					
Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Br:					
Brewer-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Cs:					
Clime-----	67	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.20
				Slope	0.04
Sogn-----	30	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	1.00
				Slope	0.04
				Content of large stones	0.00
Dt:					
Dwight-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20
Dw:					
Dwight, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20
Fc:					
Florence-----	85	Not limited		Very limited Gravel content	1.00
				Droughty	0.02
				Slope	0.00
				Content of large stones	0.00
FLL:					
Florence-----	60	Not limited		Very limited Gravel content	1.00
				Droughty	0.03
				Content of large stones	0.00
Labette-----	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.35
Go:					
Goessel-----	80	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
GRP:					
Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Gs:					
Goessel-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
Ic:					
Irwin-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Id:					
Irwin-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Ie:					
Irwin-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
If:					
Irwin, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
INT:					
Aquolls-----	100	Very limited		Very limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
La: Labette-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Lc: Labette-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Ld: Labette-----	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Dwight-----	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.20
Le: Labette-----	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.01
Sogn-----	45	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Nr: Norge-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Ns: Norge-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Not limited		Very limited Droughty Gravel content	1.00 0.50
Norge-----	30	Not limited		Not limited	
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Too clayey Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.06
So: Sogn-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.00
Ts: Tully-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Tu: Tully-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Not limited		Not limited	
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS
Butler County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Wildlife Interpretations

Soils directly affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the development of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife that populate an area depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, water, and living space. If any one of these elements is missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, wildlife will be scarce or will not inhabit the area. If the soils have the potential, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, properly managing the existing plant cover, and fostering the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In the Wildlife Interpretations table, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

Suitability Ratings

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor.

Good - means that the element of wildlife habitat or the kind of habitat is easily created, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected if the soil is used for the designated purpose.

Fair - means that the element of wildlife habitat or kind of habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results.

Poor - means that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Very Poor - means that limitations are very severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat is difficult to create, improve, or maintain in most places, and management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Description of Wildlife Habitat Elements

Openland habitat consists of croplands, pastures, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The kind of wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, killdeer, cottontail rabbit, red fox, and coyote.

Woodland habitat consists of hardwood or conifers, or a mixture of these and associated grasses, legumes and wild herbaceous plants. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, owl, tree squirrels, raccoon, and deer.

Wetland habitat consists of water-tolerant plants in open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are ducks, geese, herons, bitterns, rails, kingfishers, shorebirds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated good are Russian-olive, autumn-olive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Shrubs are bushy woody plants that produce fruit, buds, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, salinity, and soil moisture. Examples of shrubs are fragrant sumac, chokecherry, American plum, sand plum, and gorden currant.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and cattails.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, red fox and coyote.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Habitat for rangeland wildlife consists of areas of shrubs and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to rangeland include antelope, deer, cottontail rabbit, prairie chicken, meadowlark, quail, and pheasant.

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS
Butler County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
017RA: READING-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---
017TU: TULLY-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
035LE: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
035MA: MARTIN-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
035MB: MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
035SD: SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
049CK: CLIME-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	---	Poor	---	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
049FM: FLORENCE-----	Poor	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
073LS: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
073MB: MARTIN-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
079DE: DETROIT-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Good	Good	Good	---	Good	Good
079GC: GEARY-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
079GD: GEARY-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good
079GE: GEARY-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good
079HO: HOBBS-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good
115CH: CHASE-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	---
115CS: CLIME-----	Fair	Fair	Good	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
115LG: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
115VC: VERDIGRIS-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good
115WB: WELLS-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
173EA: ELANDCO-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
173EC: ELANDCO-----	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Fair
173VC: VANOSS-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: BENFIELD-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
BOP: BORROW PITS----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br: BREWER-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Cs: CLIME-----	Fair	Fair	Good	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Dt: DWIGHT-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Dw: DWIGHT-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Fc: FLORENCE-----	Poor	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
FLL: FLORENCE-----	Poor	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Go: GOESSEL-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
GRP: GRAVEL PITS----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gs: GOESSEL-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Ic: IRWIN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Id: IRWIN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Ie: IRWIN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
If: IRWIN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
INT: AQUOLLS-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IVC: IVAN-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good
IVF: IVAN-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good
La: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Lb: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Lc: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Ld: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
DWIGHT-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Le: LABETTE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Ls: LADYSMITH-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	---	Poor	Good
M-W: MISCELLANEOUS WATER-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No: NORGE-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Nr: NORGE-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Ns: NORGE-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Nt: NORGE-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Od: OIL-WASTE LAND--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
On: OLPE-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Fair
NORGE-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Os: OSAGE-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	---
QUA: QUARRIES-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: ROSEHILL-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
So: SOGN-----	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Ts: TULLY-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Tt: TULLY-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Fair
Tu: TULLY-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	Poor	Fair
Va: VANOSS-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Vb: VANOSS-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Vd: VERDIGRIS-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for--			
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Ve: VERDIGRIS-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good
W: WATER-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND
Butler County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Pastureland and Hayland Interpretations

This subsection provides information concerning the suitability of soils for the production of pasture and hayland. This subsection may contain pasture and hayland suitability groupings, land capability and yield estimates, yield estimates for individual grasses or legumes, or other information pertaining to the production of forage.

Pasture and Hayland Suitability Groupings

Soils are placed in pasture and hayland groups according to their suitability for the production of forage. The soils in each group are enough alike to be suited to the same grasses or legumes, to have similar limitations and hazards, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity and other responses to management. Thus, the pasture and hayland suitability group is a convenient way of grouping the soils for their management. If used, these groupings are identified and described in other reports in the subsection.

Yield Estimates

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal pasture or hayland crops, under a high level of management, are presented in this subsection. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the tables because of variations in rainfall or other climatic factors. The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations are also considered.

Under good management, proper grazing is essential for the production of high quality forage, stand survival, and erosion control. Proper grazing helps plants maintain sufficient and generally vigorous top growth during the growing season. Brush control is essential in many areas, and weed control generally is needed. Rotation grazing and renovation are also important management practices.

The Pasture and Hayland table show yield estimates in tons per acre and animal unit months for pasture and hayland groups. An animal unit month is the amount of forage required by one animal unit (AU) for 30 days. One animal unit (AU) is one (1000 pound) mature cow and a calf up to weaning age (usually six months of age) or their equivalent. The Natural Resources Conservation Service uses 900 pounds of air dry forage as the amount needed to meet this requirement. To maintain a healthy and vigorous plant community, the degree of use should never be greater than 50 percent. Therefore only 25 percent of the total biomass grown is considered consumed by the grazing animal. Animal Unit Months can be converted to air dry pounds per acre production by multiplying the AUM by 30 days, then by 30 pounds per day, and then by four. This figure is the amount of total forage production.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil in the Nontechnical Description section. Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Brome grass hay		Smooth brome grass	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM
017RA: Reading-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
017TU: Tully-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035LE: Labette-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	7s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035MA: Martin-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035MB: Martin-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035SD: Sogn-----	7s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049CK: Clime-----	7e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049FM: Florence-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
073LS: Labette-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	7s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
073MB: Martin-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
079DE: Detroit-----	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
079GC: Geary-----	1	1	3.60	7.00	---	---	---	---
079GD: Geary-----	2e	2e	3.40	7.00	---	---	---	---
079GE: Geary-----	3e	3e	3.00	6.50	---	---	---	---
079HO: Hobbs-----	2w	2w	4.00	6.00	---	---	---	---
115CH: Chase-----	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115CS: Clime-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	6s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115LG: Labette-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	6s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115VC: Verdigris-----	5w	---	5.60	---	3.10	---	5.00	---
115WB: Wells-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
173EA: Elandco-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
173EC: Elandco-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
173VC: Vanoss-----	3e	---	2.00	5.00	---	---	---	---

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Brome grass hay		Smooth brome grass	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Labette-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cs: Clime-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dt: Dwight-----	4s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fc: Florence-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FLL: Florence-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Labette-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Go: Goessel-----	2s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ic: Irwin-----	2s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Id: Irwin-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ie: Irwin-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
If: Irwin, eroded-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INT: Aquolls-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IVC: Ivan-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IVF: Ivan-----	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
La: Labette-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lc: Labette-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ld: Labette-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dwight-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Le: Labette-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)
Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability		Alfalfa hay		Brome grass hay		Smooth brome grass	
	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	AUM	AUM
Sogn-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ls: Ladysmith-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No: Norge-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nr: Norge-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ns: Norge-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
On: Olpe-----	6e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norge-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Os: Osage-----	3w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
So: Sogn-----	7s	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ts: Tully-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	4e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tu: Tully-----	3e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va: Vanoss-----	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vb: Vanoss-----	2e	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vd: Verdigris-----	2w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ve: Verdigris-----	5w	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County, Kansas

A Conservation Tree/Shrub Suitability Group (CTSG), formerly Windbreak Suitability Group, is a physiographic unit or area having similar climatic and edaphic characteristics that control the selection and height growth of trees and shrubs.

In this table, the Conservation Tree and Shrub Grouping is expressed as a group index number. The group index for Conservation Tree and Shrub groups (CTSG) are a guide for species best suited for different kinds of soil and for prediction height, growth, and effectiveness. The groupings can be used when selection woody plants for windbreaks, wildlife plantings riparian buffers, reforestation, other environmental plantings, recreation, landscaping, wetland restoration or enhancement and critical area plantings. CTSG's are developed to assure satisfactory species selection and adaptation to specific conditions of soil, climate and physiography. CTSG's are a guide for selection species best suited for different kinds of soil and prediction height growth and effectiveness.

All soil series mapped in the state have been placed in 10 groups of similar soil characteristics. Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 are further divided into subgroups. In addition, all groups provide information by Major Land Resource Areas.

Each tree or shrub species has certain climatic and physiographic limits. Within these parameters a tree or shrub may be well or poorly suited because of soil characteristics. Each tree or shrub also has definable potentials of height growth depending on the factors just mentioned. Accurate definitions of potential heights are necessary for proper windbreak planning and design.

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, roads and yards from wind and snow. They also protect fruit trees and gardens, and they furnish habitat for wildlife. Several rows of low-growing and high-growing broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs provide the most protection.

Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil. Field windbreaks protect cropland and crops from wind, help to keep snow on the fields, and provide food and cover for wildlife.

Environmental plantings help to beautify and screen houses and other buildings and to abate noise. The plants, mostly evergreen shrubs and trees, are closely spaced. To ensure plant survival, a healthy planting stock of suitable species should be planted properly on a well prepared site and maintained in good condition.

Windbreaks are often planted on land that did not grow trees originally. Knowledge of how trees perform on such land can be gained only by observing and recording their performance where trees have been planted and survived. The problem is compounded by the fact that many favorite windbreak species are not indigenous to the areas in which they are planted.

The Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups shows the adapted species listing for each group index number. Showing the height that locally grown trees and shrubs are expected to reach in 20 years on various soils. The estimates are based on measurements and observation of established plantings that have been given adequate care. This information should be used to determine the placement of a windbreak, the area protected and the arrangement of species.

A number of attributes are included in the CTSG species tables for each group number found in this section of the Field Office Technical Guide. These attributes were rated subjectively and assigned a relative value to further assist those unfamiliar with individual species characteristics or desirability for the intended use. Definitions and explanations can be found. Additional information on planning windbreaks and screens and planting and caring for trees and shrubs can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service or from a commercial nursery. See part 537 of the National Forestry Manual for additional information.

In the Tree and Shrub Management table interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest and conservation tree and shrub management. Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. Well suited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. Moderately well suited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. Poorly suited indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. Unsuitable indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest and conservation tree and shrub management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet. Also, in the Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups.

Ratings in the columns suitability for hand planting and suitability for mechanical planting are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1-foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column potential for seedling mortality are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality. See the National Forestry Manual, Subpart B for criteria used in rating management concerns. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
017RA: Reading-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
017TU: Tully-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
035LE: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Slope Rock fragments Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
035MA: Martin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
035MB: Martin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
035SD: Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
049CK: Cline-----	8	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope	Low
049FM: Florence-----	6D	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Martin-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Rock fragments Slope Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
073LS: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
Sogn-----	10	Well suited	Slope Rock fragments Well suited	Well suited	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Low
073MB: Martin-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
079DE: Detroit-----	1	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
079GC: Geary-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
079GD: Geary-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
079GE: Geary-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
079HO: Hobbs-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
115CH: Chase-----	1	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
115CS: Clime-----	8	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Stickiness Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	High Available water
115LG: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Slope Rock fragments Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	High Available water
115VC: Verdigris-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
115WB: Wells-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
173EA: Elandco-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
173EC: Elandco-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
173VC: Vanoss-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Be: Benfield-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Labette-----	4C	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
BOP: Borrow Pits-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Br: Brewer-----	4C	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Cs: Clime-----	8	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments	Slope Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments	Unsuited Restrictive layer	High Available water
Dt: Dwight-----	9C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	9C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Fc: Florence-----	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
FLL: Florence-----	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Rock fragments Stickiness Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope Rock fragments	Well suited	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
Go: Goessel-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
GRP: Gravel Pits-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Gs: Goessel-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Ic: Irwin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Id: Irwin-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Ie: Irwin-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
If: Irwin, eroded-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
INT: Aquolls-----		Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness Soil reaction
IVC: Ivan-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
IVF: Ivan-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
La: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Lc: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ld: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Dwight-----	9C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Moderate Available water
Le: Labette-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	High Available water
Ls: Ladysmith-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
No: Norge-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Nr: Norge-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Ns: Norge-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
On: Olpe-----	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Norge-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Os: Osage-----	2	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
QUA: Quarries-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Ro: Rosehill-----	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
So: Sogn-----	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Unsuited Restrictive layer	High Available water
Ts: Tully-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Tu: Tully-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Moderate Available water

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Butler County,
Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
Va: Vanoss-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Vb: Vanoss-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
Vd: Verdigris-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ve: Verdigris-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
W: Water-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES
Butler County, Kansas

Engineering Index Properties table gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Loam, for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, gravelly. Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 1998) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 1998). The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection. If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest. The AASHTO classification for soils tested, with group index numbers in parentheses, is given in Engineering Index Properties table.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage. Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an oven-dry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination. The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct					Pct	
017RA: Reading-----	0-17	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-90	30-35	10-15
	17-48	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	35-45	15-20
	48-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	40-50	20-30
017TU: Tully-----	0-14	Gravelly silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-95	55-90	25-50	5-25
	14-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	55-95	40-65	20-40
035LE: Labette-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	7-36	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	36-40	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	10-14	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035MA: Martin-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	9-15	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	15-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
035MB: Martin-----	0-8	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	8-15	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	35-45	15-25
	15-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-70	25-40
035SD: Sogn-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	10-14	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049CK: Clime-----	0-2	Stony silty clay loam	CL	A-7-6	1-5	1-5	85-100	80-100	75-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	2-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-95	40-60	20-35
	10-27	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-95	45-65	20-40
	27-33	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	85-95	45-60	20-30
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049FM: Florence-----	0-6	Gravelly silt loam	CL, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7, A-7-6	0	0-10	30-90	20-75	20-75	20-70	40-50	20-30
	6-12	Gravelly silt loam	CL, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7, A-7-6	0	5-20	30-75	20-70	15-70	15-65	40-50	20-30
	12-32	Extremely gravelly silty clay	GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-20	30-70	20-50	20-50	15-40	50-70	30-45
	32-49	Extremely cobblely clay	CH, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-40	30-90	20-75	20-75	15-70	65-75	40-50
	49-53	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL, CH, MH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	43-56	22-33
	9-60	Silty clay	CH, CL, MH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	51-71	29-45
073LS: Labette-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	37-43	16-21
	9-26	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	43-57	21-32
	26-30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	0-15	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	36-43	15-21
	15-19	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
073MB: Martin-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL, CH, MH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	43-56	22-33
	11-52	Silty clay	CL, CH, MH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	51-71	29-45
	52-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	51-71	29-45
079DE: Detroit-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	35-50	20-30
	11-36	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-60	25-35
	36-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-45	10-25
079GC: Geary-----	0-9	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	25-40	4-15
	9-35	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	35-50	15-25
	35-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	30-45	11-22
079GD: Geary-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	25-40	4-15
	7-32	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	35-50	15-25
	32-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	30-45	11-22
079GE: Geary-----	0-9	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	25-40	4-15
	9-35	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	35-50	15-25
	35-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	85-100	30-45	11-22
079HO: Hobbs-----	0-26	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-40	5-20
	26-60	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, MH	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	25-55	5-25

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
					Pct	Pct					Pct	
115CH: Chase-----	0-12 12-60	Silty clay loam Silty clay	CL CH, CL	A-6, A-7 A-6, A-7	0 0	0 0	100 100	100 100	95-100 95-100	90-100 90-100	35-45 35-65	15-25 20-45
115CS: Clime-----	0-7 7-27 27-31	Silty clay loam Silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CL CH, CL, MH	A-7-6 A-7	0 0	0-5 0	90-100 95-100	90-100 95-100	85-100 95-100	80-95 85-95	40-50 45-65	20-25 20-40
Sogn-----	0-8 8-12	Silty clay loam Unweathered bedrock	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0 ---	0-10 ---	85-100 ---	85-100 ---	85-100 ---	70-100 ---	25-55 ---	10-25 ---
115LG: Labette-----	0-7 7-36	Silty clay loam Silty clay	CL CH, CL, GC, SC	A-6, A-7 A-7-6	0 0	0 0-20	85-100 55-80	85-100 50-75	75-100 50-75	68-95 45-70	35-50 45-60	15-25 20-35
Sogn-----	36-40 0-10 10-14	Unweathered bedrock Silty clay loam Unweathered bedrock	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115VC: Verdigris-----	0-7 7-60	Silt loam Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL CL	A-4, A-6 A-4, A-6, A-7	0 0	0 0	100 100	100 100	95-100 95-100	65-100 80-100	25-36 28-43	7-15 9-21
115WB: Wells-----	0-15 15-36 36-60	Loam Sandy clay loam Sandy loam	CL CL, SC CL, ML, SC, SM	A-6 A-6, A-7 A-6, A-4	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 100 100	100 100 100	85-95 85-100 70-100	60-75 40-80 35-80	30-35 35-45 20-40	10-15 10-20 NP-15
173EA: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	Silt loam Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6 A-4, A-6, A- 7-6	0 0	0 0	100 100	100 100	95-100 95-100	85-95 65-95	20-40 20-45	4-20 4-25
173EC: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	Silt loam Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6 A-4, A-6, A- 7-6	0 0	0 0	100 100	100 100	95-100 95-100	85-95 65-95	20-40 20-45	4-20 4-25
173VC: Vanoss-----	0-13 13-16 16-60	Silt loam Silty clay loam Silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML CL CL	A-4, A-6 A-4, A-6, A-7 A-6, A-7	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 100 100	100 100 100	96-100 96-100 96-100	65-95 65-98 80-98	22-37 30-43 33-43	2-14 8-20 12-20
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	0-9 9-35 35-39	Gravelly silty clay loam Gravelly silty clay Weathered bedrock	CL CH, CL CH, CL	A-6, A-7 A-7-6 A-7-6	0 0 ---	0-15 0-15 ---	85-100 60-100 ---	85-100 55-100 ---	85-100 50-100 ---	75-95 50-95 ---	35-45 45-60 ---	15-20 20-30 ---
Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	Gravelly silty clay loam Gravelly silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CL CH, CL, GC, SC	A-6 A-7-6	0 0 ---	15-35 15-35 ---	85-100 55-80 ---	85-100 50-75 ---	85-100 50-75 ---	65-90 45-70 ---	30-40 45-60 ---	10-15 20-35 ---
BOP: Borrow Pits----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	0-14 14-66	Silty clay loam Silty clay	CL CH, CL	A-6, A-7 A-6, A-7	0 0	0 0	100 100	100 100	98-100 96-100	90-98 80-99	37-45 37-70	15-22 16-38
Cs: Clime-----	0-9 9-33 33-37	Silty clay Silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CH CH, CL	A-7-6 A-7	0 0 ---	0-5 0 ---	90-100 95-100 ---	90-100 95-100 ---	85-100 95-100 ---	80-95 85-95 ---	50-60 45-65 ---	25-35 20-40 ---
Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	Silty clay loam Unweathered bedrock	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0 ---	0-10 ---	85-100 ---	85-100 ---	85-100 ---	70-100 ---	25-55 ---	10-25 ---
Dt: Dwight-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	Silt loam Silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CL, CL-ML, ML CH	A-4, A-6 A-7	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	100 100 ---	100 100 ---	95-100 95-100 ---	85-100 90-100 ---	25-40 50-70 ---	5-15 25-40 ---
Dw: Dwight, eroded-	0-5 5-33 33-37	Silty clay loam Silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CL CH	A-6 A-7	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	100 100 ---	100 100 ---	95-100 95-100 ---	85-100 90-100 ---	30-40 50-70 ---	10-20 25-40 ---

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Fc: Florence-----	0-14	Gravelly silt loam	CL, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7, A-7-6	0	0-10	30-90	20-75	20-75	20-70	40-50	20-30
	14-22	Very gravelly silty clay	GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-20	30-70	20-50	20-50	15-40	50-70	30-45
	22-45	Very gravelly clay	CH, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-40	30-90	20-75	20-75	15-70	65-75	40-50
	45-49	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FLL: Florence-----	0-13	Gravelly silt loam	CL, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7, A-7-6	0	0-10	30-90	20-75	20-75	20-70	40-51	20-29
	13-19	Very gravelly silty clay loam	GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-20	30-70	20-50	20-50	15-40	51-71	29-45
	19-45	Very gravelly clay	CH, GC, SC	A-2-7, A-7	0	10-40	30-90	20-75	20-75	15-70	66-76	41-49
	45-49	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Labette-----	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	37-43	15-21
	9-31	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	43-57	22-32
	31-35	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Go: Goessel-----	0-18	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-70	30-45
	18-44	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-75	30-50
	44-68	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-65	20-40
GRP: Gravel Pits----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	0-18	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-70	30-45
	18-44	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-75	30-50
	44-68	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-65	20-40
Ic: Irwin-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	35-45	15-20
	11-42	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	85-95	50-60	25-30
	42-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	40-60	20-30
Id: Irwin-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	37-43	16-21
	11-42	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	85-95	57-66	32-39
	42-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	48-66	25-39
Ie: Irwin-----	0-11	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	35-45	15-20
	11-42	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	85-95	50-60	25-30
	42-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	40-60	20-30
If: Irwin, eroded--	0-5	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	40-55	20-28
	5-42	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	95-100	95-100	85-95	50-60	25-30
	42-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-95	40-60	20-30
INT: Aquolls-----	0-72	Variable			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IVC: Ivan-----	0-27	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-100	26-36	8-15
	27-60	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-100	28-43	9-21
IVF: Ivan-----	0-38	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-100	26-36	8-15
	38-60	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-100	28-43	9-21
La: Labette-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	13-38	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lb: Labette, eroded	0-5	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	5-38	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lc: Labette-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	13-38	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ld: Labette-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	13-38	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dwight-----	0-5	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-40	5-15
	5-33	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Le: Labette-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	68-95	35-50	15-25
	13-38	Silty clay	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-7-6	0	0-20	55-80	50-75	50-75	45-70	45-60	20-35
	38-42	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	7-11	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ls: Ladysmith-----	0-8	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	30-45	15-25
	8-38	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	50-70	30-50
	38-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	25-45
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No: Norge-----	0-9	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-97	22-37	2-14
	9-72	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
Nr: Norge-----	0-9	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-97	22-37	2-14
	9-72	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
Ns: Norge-----	0-9	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-97	22-37	2-14
	9-72	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
Nt: Norge, eroded--	0-5	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
	5-72	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
Od: Oil-Waste Land- On: Olpe-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	0-10	Gravelly silty clay loam	CL, GC, SC	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	60-80	50-75	40-75	30-70	20-40	7-20
	10-14	Gravelly silty clay loam	CH, CL, GC, SC	A-2, A-6, A-7	0	0	20-80	10-75	10-75	10-70	35-55	15-30
	14-60	Extremely gravelly silty clay	GC, GP-GC	A-2, A-7	0	0	20-60	10-50	10-45	10-40	40-65	25-40
Norge-----	0-9	Silt loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-97	22-37	2-14
	9-72	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
Os: Osage-----	0-18	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	50-75	30-55
	18-66	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	40-80	20-50
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	0-9	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	55-75	35-50
	9-36	Silty clay	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	55-75	35-50
	36-40	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
So: Sogn-----	0-7	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	7-11	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ts: Tully-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	75-100	75-100	70-95	35-55	10-25
	10-64	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	55-95	40-65	20-40
Tt: Tully, eroded--	0-6	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	75-100	75-100	70-95	35-55	10-25
	6-64	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	55-95	40-65	20-40
Tu: Tully-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	75-100	75-100	70-95	35-55	10-25
	10-64	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	55-95	40-65	20-40
Va: Vanoss-----	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-95	22-37	2-14
	12-18	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	30-43	8-20
	18-35	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
	35-57	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	30-43	8-20
Vb: Vanoss-----	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-95	22-37	2-14
	12-18	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	30-43	8-20
	18-35	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-98	33-43	12-20
	35-57	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	30-43	8-20
Vd: Verdigris-----	0-8	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	22-35	2-13
	8-57	Silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	30-45	8-23
Ve: Verdigris-----	0-8	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-100	22-35	2-13
	8-57	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	30-45	8-23
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Physical Properties table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earth moving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (K_{sat}) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeability," as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In Physical Properties table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the Physical Properties table as the K factor (K_w and K_f) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor K_w indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor K_f indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to

wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.
- 4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.
4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of coarse fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Explanation of Wind Erodibility Groups

Soil erodibility by wind is directly related to the percentage of dry non-erodible surface soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm in diameter. From this percentage, the wind erodibility index (I-factor) is determined. The I-factor is an expression of the stability of these soil aggregates against breakdown by tillage and abrasion from wind erosion. Soils are placed in Wind Erodibility Groups (WEG) having similar percentages of dry soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm as shown in the following table.

WEG	Properties of Soil Surface Layer	Dry Soil Aggregates >0.84mm Percent	Wind Erodibility Index T/Ac/Yr (I)
1	Very fine sand, fine sand, sand, or coarse sand	1 2 3 5 7	310 1/ 250 220 180 160
2	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, organic soil materials.	10	134
3	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam.	25	86
4	Clay, silty clay, non-calcareous clay loam, or silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content.	25	86
4L	Calcareous 2/ loam, silt loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam.	25	86
5	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with <20 percent clay content, or sandy clay loam, sandy clay, and hemic 3/ organic soil materials.	40	56
6	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with >20 percent clay content, or non-calcareous clay loam with <35 percent clay content.	45	48
7	Silt, non-calcareous silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content and fibric 3/ organic soil material.	50	38
8	Soils not suitable for cultivation due to coarse fragments or wetness; wind erosion is not a problem.	--	0

1/ The "I" values for WEG 1 vary from 160 for coarse sands to 310 for very fine sands. Use an "I" of 220 as an average figure. For coarser sand that has gravel, use a lower figure. For a soil that has no gravel and very fine sand, use a higher figure. (Modification for coarse fragments is preparation.)

2/ Calcareous is a strongly or violently effervescent reaction to cold dilute (1N) HCL.

3/ See Soil Taxonomy for definition.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										K	Kf	T		
017RA: Reading-----	0-17 17-48 48-60	1-10 1-10 1-25	50-75 50-70 40-70	18-27 27-35 30-42	1.35-1.40 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.20-2.00 0.20-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.18-0.20 0.13-0.20	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0 0.5-1.0	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48
017TU: Tully-----	0-14 14-60	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	25-38 35-55	1.30-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00 0.06-0.20	0.10-0.18 0.10-0.15	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.3-1.5	.28 .37	.28 .37	5	8	0
035LE: Labette-----	0-7 7-36 36-40	1-12 1-12	50-70 40-60	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37	.37 .37	2	7	38
Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
035MA: Martin-----	0-9 9-15 15-60	1-10 1-10 1-10	50-70 50-70 35-60	27-40 27-40 40-55	1.35-1.40 1.35-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.18-0.20 0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0	.37 .37 .37	.37 .37 .37	5	7	38
035MB: Martin-----	0-8 8-15 15-60	1-10 1-10 1-10	50-70 50-70 35-60	27-40 27-40 40-55	1.35-1.40 1.35-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.18-0.20 0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0	.37 .37 .37	.37 .37 .37	5	7	38
035SD: Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
049CK: Cline-----	0-2 2-10 10-27 27-33 33-37	5-15 5-15 5-15 5-15	40-60 40-60 30-50 30-50	32-50 32-50 35-60 35-60	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.35-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.12-0.23 0.09-0.20 0.08-0.20	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .28 .28 .28	.32 .28 .28 .28	3	8	0
049FM: Florence-----	0-6 6-12 12-32 32-49 49-53	1-20 1-20 1-15 1-15	50-75 50-70 40-50 15-30	18-27 18-27 35-55 50-80	1.25-1.35 1.35-1.45 1.35-1.55 1.35-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.05-0.20 0.03-0.20 0.03-0.11 0.03-0.12	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	4.0-8.0 2.0-6.0 1.0-3.0 0.7-2.0	.20 .24 .24 .24	.64 .64 .64 .64	3	8	0
Martin-----	0-9 9-60	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	27-40 40-55	1.35-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0	.37 .37	.37 .37	5	7	38
073LS: Labette-----	0-9 9-26 26-30	1-10 1-10	50-70 40-60	28-35 35-50	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37	.37 .64	2	7	38
Sogn-----	0-15 15-19	1-20	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
073MB: Martin-----	0-11 11-52 52-60	1-10 1-10 1-10	50-75 40-65 35-60	27-40 40-55 40-55	1.35-1.40 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.12-0.18 0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.2-1.0	.37 .37 .37	.37 .37 .37	5	7	38
079DE: Detroit-----	0-11 11-36 36-60	20 8 20	48 52 54	28-35 35-45 18-35	1.25-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23 0.12-0.18 0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 --- ---	.37 .37 .37	.37 .37 .37	5	7	38
079GC: Geary-----	0-9 9-35 35-60	11 7 28	68 62 46	15-27 27-35 20-32	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.17-0.20 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-4.0 --- ---	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48
079GD: Geary-----	0-7 7-32 32-60	11 7 7	68 62 67	15-27 27-35 20-32	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.17-0.20 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-4.0 --- ---	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48
079GE: Geary-----	0-9 9-35 35-60	11 7 28	68 62 46	15-27 27-35 20-32	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.17-0.20 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-4.0 --- ---	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48
079HO: Hobbs-----	0-26 26-60	11 10	68 68	15-27 15-30	1.20-1.40 1.20-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.21-0.24 0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9 ---	2.0-4.0 0.0-1.0	.32 ---	.32 ---	5	6	48
115CH: Chase-----	0-12 12-60	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	27-35 35-55	1.30-1.45 1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.37 .28	.37 .28	5	7	38
115CS: Cline-----	0-7 7-27 27-31	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	32-40 35-60	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-4.0	.37 .28	.37 .28	3	4	86
Sogn-----	0-8 8-12	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
115LG: Labette-----	0-7 7-36 36-40	1-12 1-12	50-70 25-60	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37	.37 .37	2	7	38
Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	1-20	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										K	Kf	T		
115VC: Verdigris----	0-7 7-60	1-10 1-10	50-75 50-70	15-27 18-35	1.30-1.40 1.40-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.17-0.22	1.0-4.5 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	6	48
115WB: Wells-----	0-15 15-36 36-60	40-60 40-60 40-70	15-30 15-25 15-25	18-27 27-35 10-30	1.35-1.50 1.35-1.50 1.35-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22 0.15-0.19 0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0 1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	6	48
173EA: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	10 9	68 64	18-27 18-35	1.30-1.50 1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 ---	.43 .43	.43 .43	5	6	48
173EC: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	10 9	68 64	18-27 18-35	1.30-1.50 1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 ---	.43 .43	.43 .43	5	6	48
173VC: Vanoss-----	0-13 13-16 16-60			15-26 18-30 27-35	1.30-1.50 1.40-1.70 1.45-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 --- ---	.37 .32 .32	.37 .32 .32	5	6	48
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam- Be:	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Benfield-----	0-9 9-35 35-39	1-10 1-10	50-65 35-60	27-35 35-50	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.24 0.11-0.20	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.28 .37	.55 .55	3	7	38
Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-70 40-60	27-35 35-55	1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.06-0.20	0.22-0.24 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.28 .37	.55 .64	2	8	0
BOP: Borrow Pits-- Br:	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Brewer-----	0-14 14-66	1-15 1-25	50-70 40-55	27-32 35-55	1.30-1.60 1.40-1.70	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.18-0.22 0.12-0.22	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0	.37 .37	.37 .37	5	7	38
Cs: Clime-----	0-9 9-33 33-37	5-15 5-15	40-50 30-50	40-50 35-60	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.50	0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.12-0.14 0.12-0.18	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.28 .28	.28 .28	3	4	86
Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Dt: Dwight-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	1-10 1-10	50-75 35-60	18-27 45-60	1.20-1.35 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.00-0.06	0.21-0.24 0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.43 .32	.43 .32	2	6	48
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	27-30 45-60	1.00-1.20 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.00-0.06	0.21-0.24 0.10-0.14	0.0-2.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.37 .32	.37 .32	2	7	38
Fc: Florence-----	0-14 14-22 22-45 45-49	1-20 1-15 1-15	50-75 40-50 15-30	18-27 35-55 50-80	1.25-1.35 1.35-1.55 1.35-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.05-0.20 0.03-0.11 0.03-0.12	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	4.0-8.0 2.0-6.0 0.7-2.0	.20 .24 .24	.64 .64 .64	3	8	0
FLL: Florence-----	0-13 13-19 19-45 45-49	1-20 1-15 1-15	50-75 40-55 15-30	18-27 35-55 50-80	1.25-1.35 1.35-1.55 1.35-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.05-0.20 0.03-0.11 0.03-0.12	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	4.0-8.0 2.0-6.0 0.7-2.0	.20 .24 .24	.64 .64 .64	3	8	0
Labette-----	0-9 9-31 31-35	1-10 1-10	50-70 40-55	28-35 35-50	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37	.37 .64	2	7	38
Go: Goessel-----	0-18 18-44 44-68	5-10 5-12 10-25	40-55 35-55 35-60	40-55 40-55 30-50	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.55	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.16 0.10-0.15 0.09-0.14	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-1.5 0.1-1.0	.28 .28 .28	.28 .28 .28	5	4	86
GRP: Gravel Pits-- Gs:	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Goessel-----	0-18 18-44 44-68	5-10 5-15 10-25	40-55 35-55 35-60	40-55 40-55 30-50	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.55	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.16 0.10-0.15 0.09-0.14	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-1.5 0.1-1.0	.28 .28 .28	.28 .28 .28	5	4	86
Ic: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	3-10 2-10 2-8	40-65 35-50 35-50	28-35 40-60 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.13 0.09-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.2-0.5	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	7	38
Id: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	3-10 2-10 2-8	40-65 35-50 35-50	28-35 40-60 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.13 0.09-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.2-0.5	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	7	38
Ie: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	3-10 2-10 2-8	40-65 35-50 35-50	28-35 40-60 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.13 0.09-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.2-0.5	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	7	38

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										K	Kf	T		
If: Irwin, eroded	0-5 5-42 42-66	3-10 2-10 2-8	40-65 35-50 35-50	30-40 40-60 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.13 0.09-0.19	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	1.5-4.0 0.5-2.0 0.2-0.5	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	7	38
INT: Aquolls-----	0-72			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	0
IVC: Ivan-----	0-27 27-60	1-10 1-10	50-75 40-70	16-27 18-35	1.30-1.45 1.35-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.19-0.22	1.5-4.5 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	4L	86
IVF: Ivan-----	0-38 38-60	1-10 1-10	50-75 45-75	16-27 18-35	1.30-1.45 1.35-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.19-0.22	1.5-4.5 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	4L	86
La: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-65 25-50	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37 .64	.37 .37 .64	2	7	38
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	0-5 5-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-65 25-50	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37 .64	.37 .37 .64	2	7	38
Lc: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-65 25-50	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37 .64	.37 .37 .64	2	7	38
Ld: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-65 25-50	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37 .64	.37 .37 .64	2	7	38
Dwight-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	1-10 1-10	50-75 35-60	18-27 45-60	1.20-1.35 1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00 0.00-0.06	0.21-0.24 0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.43 .32	.43 .32	2	6	48
Le: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	1-12 1-12	50-65 25-50	28-40 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.17-0.23 0.12-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-2.0	.37 .37 .64	.37 .37 .64	2	7	38
Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Ls: Ladysmith----	0-8 8-38 38-66	1-10 1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60 35-60	28-35 35-60 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.50 1.40-1.60	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.60	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.15 0.10-0.19	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0 1.0-3.0 0.1-1.0	.37 .37 .37	.37 .37 .37	5	7	38
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
No: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	10-20 10-25	50-70 30-55	18-26 27-35	1.25-1.45 1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.2-1.0	.37 .32	.37 .32	5	6	48
Nr: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	10-20 10-25	50-70 30-55	18-26 27-35	1.25-1.45 1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.1-1.0	.37 .32	.37 .32	5	6	48
Ns: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	10-20 10-25	50-70 30-55	18-26 27-35	1.25-1.45 1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.2-1.0	.37 .32	.37 .32	5	6	48
Nt: Norge, eroded	0-5 5-72	10-20 10-25	50-70 30-55	27-35	1.30-1.50 1.40-1.60	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.22 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0 0.2-1.0	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	7	38
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
On: Olpe-----	0-10 10-14 14-60	1-20 1-20 1-10	50-70 50-70 30-60	27-40 27-40 40-50	1.20-1.30 1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.03-0.06 0.02-0.04 0.01-0.03	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.24 .24 .64	.43 .64 .64	5	8	0
Norge-----	0-9 9-72	10-20 10-25	50-70 30-55	18-26 27-35	1.25-1.45 1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.2-1.0	.37 .32	.37 .32	5	6	48
Os: Osage-----	0-18 18-66	1-5 1-5	40-60 35-60	40-50 40-60	1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14 0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0 9.0-25.0	1.0-4.0 0.5-2.0	.28 .28	.28 .28	5	4	86
QUA: Quarries-----	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	0-9 9-36 36-40	1-10 1-10	40-55 35-55	40-60 40-60	1.20-1.35 1.30-1.45	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14 0.10-0.14	9.0-25.0 9.0-25.0	1.0-3.0 0.3-1.5	.28 .28	.28 .28	3	4	86
So: Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	1-15	50-70	27-35	1.15-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Ts: Tully-----	0-10 10-64	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	28-38 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00 0.06-0.20	0.18-0.23 0.10-0.15	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.3-1.5	.37 .37	.37 .43	5	7	38
Tt: Tully, eroded	0-6 6-64	1-10 1-10	50-70 35-60	28-38 35-55	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.20-2.00 0.06-0.20	0.18-0.23 0.10-0.15	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 0.3-1.5	.37 .37	.37 .43	5	7	38

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
										K	Kf	T		
Tu:	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Tully-----	0-10	1-10	50-70	28-38	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.23	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	7	38
	10-64	1-10	35-60	35-55	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.10-0.15	6.0-8.9	0.3-1.5	.37	.43			
Va:														
Vanoss-----	0-12	10-30	50-70	18-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	1.5-4.5	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	12-18	10-30	45-70	25-32	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32			
	18-35	10-30	40-60	27-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.9	.32	.32			
	35-57	10-30	40-60	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.32	.32			
Vb:														
Vanoss-----	0-12	10-30	50-70	18-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	1.5-4.5	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
	12-18	10-30	45-70	25-32	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32			
	18-35	10-30	40-60	27-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.9	.32	.32			
	35-57	10-30	40-60	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.32	.32			
Vd:														
Verdigris----	0-8	1-15	50-75	18-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	1.5-4.5	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	8-57	1-10	50-70	18-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.8-1.5	.32	.32			
Ve:														
Verdigris----	0-8	1-15	50-75	18-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	1.5-4.5	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	8-57	1-10	50-70	18-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.8-1.5	.32	.32			
W:														
Water-----	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS
Butler County, Kansas

The Chemical Properties table shows estimates of some characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. Soils having a high cation-exchange capacity can retain cations. The ability to retain cations helps to prevent the pollution of ground water.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and is expressed as a range in pH values. The range in pH of each major horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Gypsum is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water and can be dissolved and removed by water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 2 of 5

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
017RA: Reading-----	0-17 17-48 48-60	8.0-19 11-23 12-26	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-6.5 6.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
017TU: Tully-----	0-14 14-60	0.0-27 14-33	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
035LE: Labette-----	0-7 7-36 36-40	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
035MA: Martin-----	0-9 9-15 15-60	11-27 10-24 16-33	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
035MB: Martin-----	0-8 8-15 15-60	11-27 10-24 16-33	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
035SD: Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	10-21 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
049CK: Clime-----	0-2 2-10 10-27 27-33 33-37	13-27 13-31 14-37 14-30 ---	--- --- --- --- ---	6.6-8.4 6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4 7.4-8.4 ---	5-10 5-10 5-10 10-15 ---	0 0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 0 ---
049FM: Florence-----	0-6 6-12 12-32 32-49 49-53	10-24 10-24 14-35 20-49 ---	--- --- --- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8 ---	0 0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 0 ---
Martin-----	0-9 9-60	11-27 16-33	--- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
073LS: Labette-----	0-9 9-26 26-30	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-15 15-19	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
073MB: Martin-----	0-11 11-52 52-60	11-27 10-24 16-33	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
079DE: Detroit-----	0-11 11-36 36-60	12-24 14-27 7.0-21	--- --- ---	6.1-7.3 6.6-7.8 6.6-8.4	0 0 ---	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 ---
079GC: Geary-----	0-9 9-35 35-60	6.0-19 10-21 8.0-19	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.8 6.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
079GD: Geary-----	0-7 7-32 32-60	6.0-19 10-21 8.0-19	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.8 6.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
079GE: Geary-----	0-9 9-35 35-60	6.0-19 10-21 8.0-19	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.8 6.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
079HO: Hobbs-----	0-26 26-60	6.0-19 6.0-19	--- ---	6.1-7.8 6.6-8.4	0 0-5	0 0	0 0	0 0
115CH: Chase-----	0-12 12-60	11-24 14-33	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
115CS: Clime-----	0-7 7-27 27-31	13-27 14-39 ---	--- --- ---	6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4 ---	5-10 5-10 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-8 8-12	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
115LG: Labette-----	0-7 7-36 36-40	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-10 10-14	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 3 of 5

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
115VC: Verdigris-----	0-7 7-60	6.0-19 7.0-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
115WB: Wells-----	0-15 15-36 36-60	7.0-19 0.0-21 4.0-18	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
173EA: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	7.0-18 7.0-21	--- ---	6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4	--- ---	0 0	--- ---	0 0
173EC: Elandco-----	0-40 40-60	7.0-18 7.0-21	--- ---	6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4	--- ---	0 0	--- ---	0 0
173VC: Vanoss-----	0-13 13-16 16-60	6.0-18 7.0-18 10-21	--- --- ---	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	0-9 9-35 35-39	11-24 14-31 ---	--- --- ---	6.1-7.8 7.4-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	8.0-19 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
BOP: Borrow Pits----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	0-14 14-66	11-21 14-33	--- ---	5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cs: Clime-----	0-9 9-33 33-37	16-33 14-39 ---	--- --- ---	6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4 ---	5-10 5-10 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
Dt: Dwight-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	8.0-19 18-36 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0.0-2.0 0.0-4.0 ---	0-2 5-15 ---
Dw: Dwight, eroded--	0-5 5-33 33-37	11-21 18-36 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0.0-2.0 0.0-4.0 ---	0-2 5-15 ---
Fc: Florence-----	0-14 14-22 22-45 45-49	10-24 14-35 20-49 ---	--- --- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---
FLL: Florence-----	0-13 13-19 19-45 45-49	10-24 14-35 20-49 ---	--- --- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---	0 0 0 ---
Labette-----	0-9 9-31 31-35	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Go: Goessel-----	0-18 18-44 44-68	16-36 16-33 12-30	--- --- ---	6.1-7.3 7.4-8.4 7.9-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
GRP: Gravel Pits----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	0-18 18-44 44-68	16-36 16-33 12-30	--- --- ---	6.1-7.3 7.4-8.4 7.9-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ic: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	12-24 16-38 14-34	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Id: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	12-24 16-38 14-34	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ie: Irwin-----	0-11 11-42 42-66	12-24 16-38 14-34	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 4 of 5

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
If: Irwin, eroded---	0-5 5-42 42-66	12-24 16-38 14-34	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
INT: Aguolls-----	0-72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IVC: Ivan-----	0-27 27-60	7.0-19 7.0-21	--- ---	7.4-8.4 7.9-8.4	1-10 10-15	0 0	0 0	0 0
IVF: Ivan-----	0-38 38-60	7.0-19 7.0-21	--- ---	7.4-8.4 7.9-8.4	1-10 10-15	0 0	0 0	0 0
La: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Lb: Labette, eroded-	0-5 5-38 38-42	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Lc: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Ld: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Dwight-----	0-5 5-33 33-37	8.0-19 18-36 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0.0-2.0 0.0-4.0 ---	0-2 5-15 ---
Le: Labette-----	0-13 13-38 38-42	12-27 14-34 ---	--- --- ---	5.6-6.5 5.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
Ls: Ladysmith-----	0-8 8-38 38-66	12-24 16-36 14-33	--- --- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8 7.4-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	6.0-18 10-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nr: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	6.0-18 10-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ns: Norge-----	0-9 9-72	6.0-18 10-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nt: Norge, eroded---	0-5 5-72	11-22 10-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Od: Oil-Waste Land--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
On: Olpe-----	0-10 10-14 14-60	6.0-19 10-24 14-30	--- --- ---	5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5 5.6-7.3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Norge-----	0-9 9-72	6.0-18 10-21	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Os: Osage-----	0-18 18-66	16-33 14-36	--- ---	5.1-7.8 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	0-9 9-36 36-40	16-38 16-36 ---	--- --- ---	6.1-7.3 6.6-8.4 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---	0 0 ---
So: Sogn-----	0-7 7-11	11-23 ---	--- ---	6.1-8.4 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---	0 ---
Ts: Tully-----	0-10 10-64	12-25 14-33	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Tt: Tully, eroded---	0-6 6-64	12-25 14-33	--- ---	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	---	---	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 5 of 5

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
Tu:								
Tully-----	0-10	12-25	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	---	---
	10-64	14-33	---	5.6-7.8	---	---	---	---
Va:								
Vanoss-----	0-12	6.0-18	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	7.0-18	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-35	10-21	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	35-57	7.0-21	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
Vb:								
Vanoss-----	0-12	6.0-18	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	12-18	7.0-18	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	18-35	10-21	---	5.1-7.3	0	0	0	0
	35-57	7.0-21	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
Vd:								
Verdigris-----	0-8	6.0-19	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	8-57	7.0-21	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
Ve:								
Verdigris-----	0-8	6.0-19	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
	8-57	7.0-21	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0	0
W:								
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

WATER FEATURES Butler County, Kansas

The Water Features table gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

The months in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The Water Features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table. Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The Water Features table indicates surface water depth and the duration and frequency of ponding. Duration is expressed as very brief if less than 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. None means that ponding is not probable; rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and frequent that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding, the temporary inundation of an area, is caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and frequency are estimated. Duration is expressed as extremely brief if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, very brief if 4 hours to 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. None means that flooding is not probable; very rare that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); frequent that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and very frequent that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

WATER FEATURES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
017RA: Reading-----	B	March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
017TU: Tully-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035LE: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035MA: Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035MB: Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
035SD: Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049CK: Clime-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
049FM: Florence-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
073LS: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
073MB: Martin-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
079DE: Detroit-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
079GC: Geary-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
079GD: Geary-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
079GE: Geary-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
079HO: Hobbs-----	B	April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
115CH:									

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Chase-----	C		Ft	Ft	Ft				
		February	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
115CS: Clime-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115LG: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
115VC: Verdigris-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
115WB: Wells-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
173EA: Elandco-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
173EC: Elandco-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		February	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		November	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
		December	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Frequent
173VC: Vanoss-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Brewer-----	C	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		April	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		May	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		August	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		September	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		October	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Cs:									
Clime-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dt:									
Dwight-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dw:									
Dwight, eroded-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fc:									
Florence-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FLL:									
Florence-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Go:									
Goessel-----	D	April	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		May	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		June	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
GRP:									
Gravel Pits-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gs:									
Goessel-----	D	April	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		May	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		June	2.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
Ic:									
Irwin-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Id:									
Irwin-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ie:									
Irwin-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
If:									
Irwin, eroded-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INT:									
Aquolls-----	C	March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.8	Brief	Occasional	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.8	Brief	Occasional	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.8	Brief	Occasional	---	None
		June	0.0	>6.0	0.0-0.8	Brief	Occasional	---	None
IVC:									
Ivan-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
IVF:									

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Ivan-----	B	January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
La: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lc: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ld: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dwight-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Le: Labette-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ls: Ladysmith-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No: Norge-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nr: Norge-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ns: Norge-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
On: Olpe-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norge-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Os: Osage-----	D	January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	---	Rare
		February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	---	Rare
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
		April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
		May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	---	Rare
		December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	Long	Occasional	---	Rare
QUA: Quarries-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
So: Sogn-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ts: Tully-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	C		Ft	Ft	Ft				
Tu: Tully-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va: Vanoss-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vb: Vanoss-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vd: Verdigris-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
Ve: Verdigris-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		February	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		March	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		November	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
		December	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rare
W: Water-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The following table gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. Depth to top is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as low, moderate, or high, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as low, moderate, or high. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
		In	In				
017RA: Reading-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
017TU: Tully-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
035LE: Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
035MA: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
035MB: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
035SD: Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
049CK: Clime-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	Moderate	High	Low
049FM: Florence-----	40-60	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
073LS: Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
073MB: Martin-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
079DE: Detroit-----	---	---	---	---	Low	High	Low
079GC: Geary-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
079GD: Geary-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
079GE: Geary-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
079HO: Hobbs-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
115CH: Chase-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
115CS: Clime-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
115LG: Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
115VC: Verdigris-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
115WB: Wells-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
173EA: Elandco-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
173EC: Elandco-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
173VC: Vanoss-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Moderate
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	High	Low
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	---	---	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Cs: Clime-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Dt: Dwight-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Moderate
Dw: Dwight, eroded--	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Moderate
Fc: Florence-----	40-60	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Moderate	Low
FLL: Florence-----	40-60	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Go: Goessel-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Ic: Irwin-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Id: Irwin-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
Ie:		In	In				
Irwin-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
If:							
Irwin, eroded---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
INT:							
Aquolls-----	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---
IVC:							
Ivan-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
IVF:							
Ivan-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
La:							
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Lb:							
Labette, eroded-	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Lc:							
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Ld:							
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Dwight-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Moderate
Le:							
Labette-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	High	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Ls:							
Ladysmith-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
M-W:							
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Water-----							
No:							
Norge-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Nr:							
Norge-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Ns:							
Norge-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Nt:							
Norge, eroded---	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Od:							
Oil-Waste Land--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
On:							
Olpe-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
Norge-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Os:							
Osage-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate
QUA:							
Quarries-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ro:							
Rosehill-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	High	Low
So:							
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Ts:							
Tully-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Tt:							
Tully, eroded---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Tu:							
Tully-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Va:							
Vanoss-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
Vb:							
Vanoss-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate
Vd:							
Verdigris-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Ve:							
Verdigris-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
W:							
Water-----	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---

WATER MANAGEMENT
Butler County, Kansas

The soils of the survey area are rated in the Water Management table according to limitations that affect their suitability for water management. Soils are rated for pond reservoir areas, drainage, irrigation, terraces and diversions, and grassed waterways. Restrictive features that affect each soil for the specified use is also provided in the table.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Moderately limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are significant limitations for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome, but generally require special design, soil reclamation, or installation procedures that may result in additional expense. Fair performance and moderate to high maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Limitation class terms, such as very limited or limited, etc., limitation ratings, and numerical ratings are shown for each soil feature listed. As many as three soil features may be listed for each soil component if applicable. The overall limitation rating for the soil component is based on the most severe limitation.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects traffic ability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Drainage is the removal of excess surface and subsurface water from the soil. How easily and effectively the soil is drained depends on the depth to bedrock, to a cemented pan, or to other layers that affect the rate of water movement; permeability; depth to a high water table or depth of standing water if the soil is subject to ponding; slope; susceptibility to flooding; subsidence of organic layers; and the potential for frost action. Excavating and grading and the stability of ditch banks are affected by depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, large stones, slope, and the hazard of cutbanks caving. The productivity of the soil after drainage is adversely affected by extreme acidity or by toxic substances in the root zone, such as salts, sodium, and sulfur. Availability of drainage outlets is not considered in the ratings.

Irrigation is the controlled application of water to supplement rainfall and support plant growth. The design and management of an irrigation system are affected by depth to the water table, the need for drainage, flooding, available water capacity, intake rate, permeability, erosion hazard, and slope. The construction of a system is affected by large stones and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan. The performance of a system is affected by the depth of the root zone, the amount of salts or sodium, and soil reaction.

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to control erosion and conserve moisture by intercepting runoff. Slope, wetness, large stones, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of terraces and diversions. A restricted rooting depth, a very limited hazard of wind erosion or water erosion, an excessively coarse texture, and restricted permeability adversely affect maintenance.

Grassed waterways are natural or constructed channels, generally broad and shallow, which conduct surface water to outlets at a non-erosive velocity. Large stones, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of grassed waterways. A hazard of wind erosion, low available water capacity, restricted rooting depth, toxic substances such as salts and sodium, and restricted permeability adversely affect the growth and maintenance of the grass after construction.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
017RA: Reading-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
017TU: Tully-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope
035LE: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock
035MA: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
035MB: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
035SD: Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock
049CK: Clime-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer
049FM: Florence-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones percs slowly	Limitation: large stones percs slowly droughty
Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
073LS: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock
073MB: Martin-----	Limitation: frost action percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
079DE: Detroit-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
079GC: Geary-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
079GD: Geary-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
079GE: Geary-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
079HO: Hobbs-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
115CH: Chase-----	Limitation: flooding frost action percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
115CS: Clime-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily slope	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily slope

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock
115LG: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock
115VC: Verdigris-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
115WB: Wells-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
173EA: Elandco-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
173EC: Elandco-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
173VC: Vanoss-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily percs slowly
Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: large stones depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily large stones
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	---	---	---	---
Br: Brewer-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Cs: Clime-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope slow intake	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly slope	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly slope
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim slope depth to rock
Dt: Dwight-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: excess sodium percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily excess sodium percs slowly
Dw: Dwight, eroded--	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: excess sodium percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily excess sodium percs slowly
Fc: Florence-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones percs slowly	Limitation: large stones percs slowly droughty
FLL: Florence-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope droughty	Limitation: large stones percs slowly	Limitation: large stones percs slowly droughty
Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Go: Goessel-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	---	---	---	---
Gs: Goessel-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly
Ic: Irwin-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Id: Irwin-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Ie: Irwin-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
If: Irwin, eroded---	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
INT: Aquolls-----	---	---	---	---
IVC: Ivan-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
IVF: Ivan-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
La: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Lb: Labette, eroded---	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Lc: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Ld: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Dwight-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: excess sodium percs slowly thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily excess sodium percs slowly
Le: Labette-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock
Ls: Ladysmith-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-----	---	---	---	---
No: Norge-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Nr: Norge-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Ns: Norge-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Nt: Norge, eroded---	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Features affecting--			
	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Od: Oil-Waste Land--	---	---	---	---
On: Olpe-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope droughty	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly droughty
Norge-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Os: Osage-----	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness
QUA: Quarries-----	---	---	---	---
Ro: Rosehill-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly
So: Sogn-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock	Limitation: area reclaim depth to rock
Ts: Tully-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Tt: Tully, eroded---	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Tu: Tully-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
Va: Vanoss-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Vb: Vanoss-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Vd: Verdigris-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
Ve: Verdigris-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Somewhat limited Piping	0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
017TU: Tully-----	70	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.38	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
035LE: Labette-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.66	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.66 0.28	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.61	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.61	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
049CK: Cline-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock	0.28 0.06	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.77 0.38	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.13 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.13	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Martin-----	30	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.95	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
073LS: Labette-----	50	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.95 0.24	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
073MB: Martin-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.95	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.06	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.06	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.65	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
115CH: Chase-----	95	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Deep to water	1.00
115CS: Cline-----	65	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.19 0.02	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.93 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	20	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.66	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.66 0.28	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	25	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
115WB: Wells-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping Seepage	0.97 0.06	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.82	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.82	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.43	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.04	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.70 0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Labette-----	20	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack Content of large stones	0.56 0.17 0.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.20	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Cs: Cline-----	67	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.77 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.77	Very limited Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.77	Thin layer Very limited Hard to pack Thin layer	0.77 1.00 0.77	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Fc: Florence-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.26 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.26	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
FLL: Florence-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.26 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.26	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Labette-----	25	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.83	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.83 0.24	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Go: Goessel-----	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack Depth to saturated zone	0.90 0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack Depth to saturated zone	0.90 0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.19	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.78	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.19	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.21	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.69	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.78	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
La: Labette-----	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.28	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Lc: Labette-----	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ld: Labette-----	50	Depth to bedrock	0.56	Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.22	Deep to water	1.00
		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.77	Very limited Hard to pack Thin layer	1.00 0.77	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Le: Labette-----	50	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.56	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.56 0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sogn-----	45	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.01	Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.97	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.32	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Nr: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.32	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ns: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.32	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.32	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Seepage	0.25	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Norge-----	30	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.32	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Os: Osage-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 1.00 0.92	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.03	Very limited Hard to pack Thin layer	1.00 0.66	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir Area		Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ts: Tully-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Tu: Tully-----	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.60	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.60	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.41	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.41	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

SANITARY FACILITIES
Butler County, Kansas

Sanitary Facilities

The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A trench sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

SANITARY FACILITIES
Butler County, Kansas

In an area sanitary landfill, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Flooding	0.68 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40
017TU: Tully-----	70	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
035LE: Labette-----	60	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.67
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.67
035MA: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.67
049CK: Clime-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.83	Very limited Slope	1.00
Martin-----	30	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.54
073LS: Labette-----	50	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00 0.67
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.33
073MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.91
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40
079GC: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	0.00
				Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
115CS: Clime-----	65	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Sogn-----	20	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.67
Sogn-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
115WB: Wells-----	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.50 0.00
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Flooding	0.50 0.40	Somewhat limited Seepage Flooding	0.50 0.40
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.67 0.50
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Labette-----	20	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.22
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40
Cs: Clime-----	67	Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Sogn-----	30	Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00		
Fc: Florence-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.00
FLL: Florence-----	85	Slope	0.94	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
		Slope	0.00		
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Labette-----	25	Depth to bedrock	0.94	Depth to hard bedrock	0.84
		Slope	0.00		
Go: Goessel-----	80	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.67
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.81
		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Not rated		Not rated	
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.81
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Not limited			
Id: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Not limited	
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.33
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.33
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.33
		Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.33
INT: Aguolls-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
La: Labette-----	90	Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Lb: Labette, eroded----	85	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Lc: Labette-----	90	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ld: Labette-----	50	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.33
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Dwight-----	40	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Le: Labette-----	50	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Sogn-----	45	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.67
		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Slope		Slope	0.67
		Very limited		Not limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00		
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Not rated		Not limited	
		Very limited			
		Restricted permeability	1.00		
Nr: Norge-----	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.00
Ns: Norge-----	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.33
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.33
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated			
On: Olpe-----	50	Not rated		Somewhat limited	
		Very limited		Slope	0.67
		Restricted permeability	1.00		
Norge-----	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.67
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated			

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.33
Ts: Tully-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.09
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
Tu: Tully-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.91
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.50 0.00
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage Slope	1.00 0.50 0.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey Flooding	0.50 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
017TU: Tully-----	70	Very limited Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16
035LE: Labette-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.04
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too acid Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
035MA: Martin-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
035MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too acid Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
049CK: Clime-----	100	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
049FM: Florence-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.54	Very limited Too clayey Gravel content Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.99 0.54
Martin-----	30	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
073LS: Labette-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
Sogn-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
073MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
079DE: Detroit-----	100	Very limited Too clayey Flooding	1.00 0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Hard to compact	1.00
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited Flooding Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
115CS: Clime-----	65	Depth to saturated zone	0.44			Depth to saturated zone	0.09
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.96	Too clayey	1.00
Sogn-----	20	Too clayey	0.96			Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope				Slope	0.96
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
115LG: Labette-----	65	Too clayey	0.50			Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too clayey	0.50
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.04
Sogn-----	25	Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.04
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
115WB: Wells-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Gravel content	0.04
		Not limited		Not limited		Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Too acid	1.00
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.63
		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Not limited	
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not limited	
		Not rated		Not rated		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
Labette-----	20	Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Hard to compact	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Cs: Clime-----	67	Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.04
Sogn-----	30	Too clayey	0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
Fc: Florence-----	85	Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.84	Hard to compact	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.84	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.84	Very limited Too clayey	1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
FLL: Florence-----	60	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.00			Gravel content	0.93
Labette-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.84	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Too clayey	1.00			Slope	0.00
Go: Goessel-----	80	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Gravel content	0.90
		Too clayey	1.00			Depth to bedrock	0.84
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Hard to compact	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Gravel content	0.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Gravel content	0.00
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Gravel content	0.00
La: Labette-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
Lc: Labette-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Gravel content	0.09
Ld: Labette-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Dwight-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Le: Labette-----	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
Sogn-----	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
No: Norge-----	90	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Nr: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Ns: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
On: Olpe-----	50	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Gravel content	1.00 1.00
Norge-----	30	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Os: Osage-----	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Ponding Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Ponding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
Ts: Tully-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
Tu: Tully-----	90	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Not limited		Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Very limited Flooding Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Butler County, Kansas

The nature of the soil is also important in the application of organic wastes and wastewater to land as fertilizers and irrigation; it is also important when the soil is used as a medium for treatment and disposal of these wastes. Favorable soil properties are required to prevent environmental damage.

The use of organic wastes and wastewater as production resources will result in energy conservation, prevent the waste of these important resources, and prevent problems associated with their disposal. Where disposal is the goal, and a maximum amount is disposed in a minimum area to hold costs to a minimum, risk of environmental damage is the principal constraint. Where the reuse goal is pursued, and a minimum amount is applied to a maximum area to obtain the greatest benefit, environmental damage is unlikely.

Interpretations developed for waste management may include ratings for (1) manure and food processing wastes; (2) municipal sewage sludge; (3) irrigation use of wastewater; or (4) treatment of wastewater by the slow rate process, overland flow process, or rapid infiltration process. If available, these should be located in this subsection.

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

The Ag-Waste tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, phosphorus, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the tables are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are generally favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
Butler County, Kansas

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding.

The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

See the National Soil Handbook, September 1992, Part 620, for criteria used in rating soils for sanitary facilities and waste management.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
017RA: Reading-----	85	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.03	Somewhat limited Flooding Too acid	0.40 0.14	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.14
017TU: Tully-----	70	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 0.39
035LE: Labette-----	60	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.06	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.14	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.31 0.14 0.06
Sogn-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.31
035MA: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.03	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.14	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.14
035MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.03	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 0.14	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 0.31 0.14
035SD: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.31
049CK: Clime-----	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.20 0.09
049FM: Florence-----	60	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.62	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.62	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Droughty	0.91 0.62
		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22 0.02
Martin-----	30	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
073LS: Labette-----	50	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.91
						Too acid	0.14
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Depth to bedrock	0.80	Depth to bedrock	0.80	Depth to bedrock	0.80
Sogn-----	35	Droughty	0.44	Droughty	0.44	Droughty	0.44
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
						Too acid	0.14
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for surface application	0.08
073MB: Martin-----	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.66
079DE: Detroit-----	100					Too acid	0.14
						Too steep for surface application	0.14
						Too acid	0.14
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.00
079GC: Geary-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Flooding		Flooding	0.40		
079GD: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
079GE: Geary-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
079HO: Hobbs-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
						Too acid	0.14
115CH: Chase-----	95	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		permeability		permeability			
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00		
		Depth to		Depth to		Depth to	
		saturated zone	0.43	saturated zone	0.43	saturated zone	0.43
115CS: Clime-----	65	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Slope	0.96	Slope	0.96	Restricted	1.00
Sogn-----	20	Depth to bedrock	0.71	Depth to bedrock	0.71	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.97
		Droughty	0.41	Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.71
						Droughty	0.41
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
115LG: Labette-----	65	Runoff limitation	0.40	Slope	0.04	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.06	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
Sogn-----	25	Too acid	0.03	Depth to bedrock	0.06	Too acid	0.14
		Very limited		Very limited		Depth to bedrock	0.06
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Very limited	
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Depth to bedrock	1.00
115VC: Verdigris-----	88	Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.77
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
115WB: Wells-----	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
173EA: Elandco-----	100	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.14
173EC: Elandco-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited	0.40	Not limited	
173VC: Vanoss-----	100	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
Be: Benfield-----	60	Somewhat limited	0.02	Somewhat limited	0.07	Somewhat limited	0.31
Labette-----	20	Too acid	0.07	Too acid	0.07	Too steep for surface application	0.07
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10	Too steep for surface application	0.91
BOP: Borrow Pits-----	100	Too steep for surface application	0.10			Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Cobble content	0.50	Cobble content	0.50	Cobble content	0.50
Br: Brewer-----	85	Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Too steep for surface application	0.14
						Too acid	0.14
						Depth to bedrock	0.01
		Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Br: Brewer-----	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Cs: Cline-----	67	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Droughty	0.29	Droughty	0.29	Too steep for surface application	1.00
Sogn-----	30	Depth to bedrock	0.20	Depth to bedrock	0.20	Droughty	0.29
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
						Depth to bedrock	0.20
						Very limited	
Dt: Dwight-----	90	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Slope	0.04	Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
Dw: Dwight, eroded-----	85	Slope	0.04				
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
Fc: Florence-----	85	Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82
		Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Depth to bedrock	0.20	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Depth to bedrock	0.20				
FLL: Florence-----	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82
		Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43
Labette-----	25	Runoff limitation	0.40	Depth to bedrock	0.20	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Depth to bedrock	0.20				
Go: Goessel-----	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Droughty	0.63	Droughty	0.63	Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Droughty	0.63
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
FLL: Florence-----	60	permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.10
Labette-----	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Droughty	0.65	Droughty	0.65	Too steep for surface application	0.91
						Droughty	0.65
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
Go: Goessel-----	80	permeability		permeability		permeability	
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.02
Labette-----	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Depth to bedrock	0.35	Depth to bedrock	0.35	Depth to bedrock	0.35
Go: Goessel-----	80	Droughty	0.07	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
						Too acid	0.14
		Too acid	0.03	Droughty	0.07	Droughty	0.07
Go: Goessel-----	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Depth to	0.86	Depth to	0.86	Depth to	0.86
Go: Goessel-----	80	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	
		Runoff limitation	0.40				

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
GRP: Gravel Pits-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Gs: Goessel-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation	1.00 0.86 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.86
Ic: Irwin-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
Id: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
Ie: Irwin-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.08
If: Irwin, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.08
INT: Aquolls-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Low adsorption Ponding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Low adsorption Ponding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Low adsorption Ponding	1.00 1.00 1.00
IVC: Ivan-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
IVF: Ivan-----	90	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
La: Labette-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.03 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01
Lb: Labette, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.03 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01
Lc: Labette-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.03 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.08 0.01
Ld: Labette-----	50	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.03 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.14 0.01
Dwight-----	40	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Le: Labette-----	50	Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82	Sodium content	0.82
		Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43	Droughty	0.43
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Depth to bedrock	0.20	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Depth to bedrock	0.20				
Sogn-----	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Too acid	0.03	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.31
Ls: Ladysmith-----	90	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Too acid	0.14
		Very limited		Very limited		Depth to bedrock	0.01
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Very limited	
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00
M-W: Miscellaneous Water-	100	Runoff limitation	0.40			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Too steep for surface application	0.31
No: Norge-----	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Runoff limitation	0.40				
Nr: Norge-----	85	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ns: Norge-----	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
Nt: Norge, eroded-----	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
						Too steep for surface application	0.08
Od: Oil-Waste Land-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
						Too steep for surface application	0.08
On: Olpe-----	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Norge-----	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
Os: Osage-----	90	Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42	Too acid	0.42
						Too steep for surface application	0.31
Osage-----	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
						Too steep for surface application	0.31
Osage-----	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Osage-----	90	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Butler County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
QUA: Quarries-----	100	Flooding Runoff limitation Not rated	0.60 0.40	Flooding Not rated	1.00	Flooding Not rated	0.60
Ro: Rosehill-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Droughty Runoff limitation Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.53 0.40 0.06	Very limited Restricted permeability Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.53 0.06	Very limited Restricted permeability Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.53 0.06
So: Sogn-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.08
Ts: Tully-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.00
Tt: Tully, eroded-----	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.31
Tu: Tully-----	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.66 0.00
Va: Vanoss-----	95	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.02	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.07	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.07
Vb: Vanoss-----	85	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.02	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.07	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.07
Vd: Verdigris-----	90	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ve: Verdigris-----	85	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Butler County, Kansas: KS015

						SPISP II Ratings		
						Leaching	Solution	Adsorbed
MUSYM/SEQ#	COMPONENT/TEXTURE/MU%	HYD	KFACT	SURFACE DEPTH	% OM	(SLP)	Runoff (SSRP)	Runoff (SARP)
017RA 1	READING SIL 85%	B	0.32	17"	3.0%	L	I	I
017TU 1	TULLY GR-SICL 70%	C	0.28	14"	3.0%	L	H	H
035LE 1	LABETTE SICL 60%	C	0.37	7"	3.0%	L	H	H
035LE 2	SOGN SICL 30%	D	0.32	10"	2.0%	V	H	H
035MA 1	MARTIN SICL 90%	C	0.37	9"	3.0%	L	H	H
035MB 1	MARTIN SICL 90%	C	0.37	8"	3.0%	L	H	H
035SD 1	SOGN SICL 90%	D	0.32	10"	2.0%	V	H	H
049CK 1	CLIME ST-SICL 100%	C	0.28	2"	3.0%	L	H	H (s)
049FM 1	FLORENCE GR-SIL 60%	C	0.20	6"	6.0%	L	H	I
049FM 2	MARTIN SICL 30%	C	0.37	9"	3.0%	L	H	H
073LS 1	LABETTE SICL 50%	C	0.37	9"	3.0%	L	H	H
073LS 2	SOGN SICL 35%	D	0.32	15"	2.0%	V	H	H
073MB 1	MARTIN SICL 90%	C	0.37	11"	3.0%	L	H	H
079DE 1	DETROIT SICL 100%	C	0.37	11"	3.0%	L	H	H
079GC 1	GEARY SIL 100%	B	0.32	9"	2.5%	I	I	I
079GD 1	GEARY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	2.5%	I	I	I
079GE 1	GEARY SIL 100%	B	0.32	9"	2.5%	I	I	I
079HO 1	HOBBS SIL 100%	B	0.32	26"	3.0%	L	I	I
115CH 1	CHASE SICL 95%	C	0.37	12"	3.0%	H (w)	H	H
115CS 1	CLIME SICL 65%	C	0.37	7"	3.0%	L	H	H (s)
115CS 2	SOGN SICL 20%	D	0.32	8"	2.0%	V	H	H
115LG 1	LABETTE SICL 65%	C	0.37	7"	3.0%	L	H	H
115LG 2	SOGN SICL 25%	D	0.32	10"	2.0%	V	H	H
115VC 1	VERDIGRIS SIL 88%	B	0.32	7"	3.0%	I	I	I
115WB 1	WELLS L 90%	B	0.28	15"	2.5%	I	I	I
173EA 1	ELANDCO SIL 100%	B	0.43	40"	2.0%	L	I	I
173EC 1	ELANDCO SIL 100%	B	0.43	40"	2.0%	L	I	I
173VC 1	VANOSS SIL 100%	B	0.37	13"	2.0%	I	I	I

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Butler County, Kansas: KS015

AED 1	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Be 1	BENFIELD GR-SICL 60%	C	0.28	9"	2.5% L	H	H
Be 2	LABETTE GR-SICL 20%	C	0.28	13"	3.0% L	H	H
BOP 1	BORROW PITS 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Br 1	BREWER SICL 85%	C	0.37	14"	2.0% L	H	H
Cs 1	CLIME SIC 67%	C	0.28	9"	2.5% L	H	H
Cs 2	SOGN SICL 30%	D	0.32	7"	2.0% V	H	H
Dt 1	DWIGHT SIL 90%	D	0.43	5"	3.0% V	H	H
Dw 1	DWIGHT SICL 85%	D	0.37	5"	3.0% V	H	H
Fc 1	FLORENCE GR-SIL 85%	C	0.20	14"	6.0% L	H	I
FLL 1	FLORENCE GR-SIL 60%	C	0.20	13"	6.0% L	H	I
FLL 2	LABETTE SICL 25%	C	0.37	9"	3.0% L	H	H
Go 1	GOESSEL SIC 80%	D	0.28	18"	2.8% H (w)	H	H
GRP 1	GRAVEL PITS 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Gs 1	GOESSEL SIC 85%	D	0.28	18"	2.8% H (w)	H	H
Ic 1	IRWIN SICL 90%	D	0.37	11"	2.8% V	H	H
Id 1	IRWIN SICL 85%	D	0.37	11"	2.8% V	H	H
Ie 1	IRWIN SICL 85%	D	0.37	11"	2.8% V	H	H
If 1	IRWIN SICL 85%	D	0.37	5"	2.8% V	H	H
INT 1	AQUOLLS VAR 100%	C	0.00	72"	0.0% ?	H	?
IVC 1	IVAN SIL 85%	B	0.32	27"	3.0% L	I	I
IVF 1	IVAN SIL 90%	B	0.32	38"	3.0% L	I	I
La 1	LABETTE SICL 90%	C	0.37	13"	3.0% L	H	H
Lb 1	LABETTE SICL 85%	C	0.37	5"	3.0% L	H	H
Lb 2	IRWIN SICL 8%	D	0.37	11"	2.8% V	H	H
Lc 1	LABETTE SICL 90%	C	0.37	13"	3.0% L	H	H
Ld 1	LABETTE SICL 50%	C	0.37	13"	3.0% L	H	H
Ld 2	DWIGHT SIL 40%	D	0.43	5"	3.0% V	H	H
Le 1	LABETTE SICL 50%	C	0.37	13"	3.0% L	H	H
Le 2	SOGN SICL 45%	D	0.32	7"	2.0% V	H	H

WIN-PST SPISP II
SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Butler County, Kansas: KS015

Ls 1	LADYSMITH SICL 90%	D	0.37	8"	3.0% V	H	H
M-W 1	MISCELLANEOUS WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
No 1	NORGE SIL 90%	B	0.37	9"	2.0% I	I	I
Nr 1	NORGE SIL 85%	B	0.37	9"	2.0% I	I	I
Ns 1	NORGE SIL 85%	B	0.37	9"	2.0% I	I	I
Nt 1	NORGE SICL 85%	B	0.32	5"	1.3% H	I	I
Od 1	OIL-WASTE LAND 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
On 1	OLPE GR-SICL 50%	C	0.24	10"	1.5% L	H	H
On 2	NORGE SIL 30%	B	0.37	9"	2.0% I	I	I
Os 1	OSAGE SIC 90%	D	0.28	18"	2.5% H (w)	H	H
QUA 1	QUARRIES 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Ro 1	ROSEHILL SIC 85%	D	0.28	9"	2.0% V	H	H
So 1	SOGN SICL 90%	D	0.32	7"	2.0% V	H	H
Ts 1	TULLY SICL 90%	C	0.37	10"	3.0% L	H	H
Tt 1	TULLY SICL 85%	C	0.37	6"	3.0% L	H	H
Tu 1	TULLY SICL 90%	C	0.37	10"	3.0% L	H	H
Va 1	VANOSS SIL 95%	B	0.37	12"	2.0% I	I	I
Vb 1	VANOSS SIL 85%	B	0.37	12"	2.0% I	I	I
Vd 1	VERDIGRIS SIL 90%	B	0.32	8"	3.0% I	I	I
Ve 1	VERDIGRIS SIL 85%	B	0.32	8"	3.0% I	I	I
W 1	WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?

(.\REPORTS\SOILS.TXT generated on 12/12/01 at 12:11:15)

H -- High
I -- Intermediate
L -- Low
V -- Very Low

Conditions that affect ratings:

- m -- There are macropores in the surface horizon deeper than 24"
- w -- The high water table comes within 24" of the surface during the growing season
- s -- The field slope is greater than 15%

SPISP II S-Ratings:

- SLP -- Soil Leaching Potential
- SSRP -- Soil Solution Runoff Potential
- SARP -- Soil Adsorbed Runoff Potential

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 1 of 6

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed. The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 1995). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1998) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (USDA, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 1996).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units in the Hydric Soil Interpretations table meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 1996).

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

These map units, in general, do not meet the definition of hydric soils because they do not have one of the hydric soil indicators. A portion of these map units, however, may include hydric soils. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 2 of 6

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
017RA: READING SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED	READING	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
	KAHOLA CHASE	No No	flood plain flood plain	---	---	---	---
017TU: TULLY CHERTY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	TULLY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME MARTIN	No No	hillslope hillslope	---	---	---	---
035LE: LABETTE-SOIGN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOIGN ROCK OUTCROP	No Unranked	hillslope ---	---	---	---	---
035MA: MARTIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE TABLER	No No	hillside hillside	---	---	---	---
035MB: MARTIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME LABETTE	No No	hillside hillside	---	---	---	---
035SD: SOIGN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	SOIGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME LABETTE	No No	hillside hillside	---	---	---	---
049CK: CLIME STONY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 20 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	CLIME	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
049FM: FLORENCE-MARTIN COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	FLORENCE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	MARTIN CLIME DWIGHT	No No No	hillslope hillside hillside	---	---	---	---
073LS: LABETTE-SOIGN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 0 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOIGN CLIME ROCK OUTCROP	No No ---	hillslope hillside ---	---	---	---	---
073MB: MARTIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 4 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	MARTIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
079DE: DETROIT SILTY CLAY LOAM, RARELY FLOODED	DETROIT	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
079GC: GEARY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	GEARY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
079GD: GEARY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	GEARY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
079GE: GEARY SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	GEARY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
079HO: HOBBS SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	HOBBS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	4, 3, 2A, 2B3	YES	YES	YES
115CH: CHASE SILTY CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	CHASE	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 3 of 6

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
115CS: CLIME-SOGN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 3 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	CLIME	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
115LG: LABETTE-SOGN SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	TULLY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
115VC: VERDIGRIS SILT LOAM, CHanneled	DWIGHT	No	divide, hillside	---	---	---	---
	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	BATES	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
115WB: WELLS LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	ERAM	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	4, 2B3	YES	YES	NO
	ROCK OUTCROP	No	---	---	---	---	---
173EA: ELANDCO SILT LOAM, RARELY FLOODED	WELLS	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
173EC: ELANDCO SILT LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	ELANDCO	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2A, 3	YES	NO	YES
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	4, 2B3, 2A	YES	YES	NO
173VC: VANOSS SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	ELANDCO	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	2A, 4, 3, 2B3	YES	YES	YES
	VANOSS	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Be: BENFIELD-LABETTE CHERTY SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	BENFIELD	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
BOP: BORROW PITS	CLIME	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	BORROW PITS	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Br: BREWER SILTY CLAY LOAM, RARELY FLOODED	BREWER	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
Cs: CLIME-SOGN COMPLEX, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	CLIME	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	rock outcrop	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dt: DWIGHT SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	DWIGHT	No	divide, hillside	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Dw: DWIGHT SOILS, 1 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	DWIGHT	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	FLORENCE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Fc: FLORENCE CHERTY SILT LOAM, 5 TO 10 PERCENT SLOPES	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 4 of 6

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
FLL: FLORENCE-LABETTE COMPLEX, 2 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	FLORENCE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	divide, hillside	---	---	---	---
Go: GOESSEL SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	GOESSEL	No	divide	---	---	---	---
	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	ROSEHILL	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
GRP: GRAVEL PITS	GRAVEL PITS	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Gs: GOESSEL SILTY CLAY, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	GOESSEL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	ROSEHILL	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Ic: IRWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	IRWIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Id: IRWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	IRWIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Ie: IRWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	IRWIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
If: IRWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	IRWIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
INT: AQUOLLS	AQUOLLS	Yes	depression, terrace	2B3,3	YES	NO	YES
IVC: IVAN SILT LOAM, CHANNELED	IVAN	No	channel, flood plain	---	---	---	---
	CHASE	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	DENNIS	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	MARTIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
IVF: IVAN SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	IVAN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	CHASE	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
La: LABETTE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Lb: LABETTE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Lc: LABETTE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Ld: LABETTE-DWIGHT COMPLEX, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 5 of 6

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Le: LABETTE-SOGN COMPLEX, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	LABETTE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Ls: LADYSMITH SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	DWIGHT	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
M-W: MISCELLANEOUS WATER	MISCELLANEOUS WATER	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
No: NORGE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	NORGE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	LADYSMITH	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	VANOSS	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Nr: NORGE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	NORGE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	VANOSS	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Ns: NORGE SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	NORGE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	OLPE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Nt: NORGE SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	NORGE	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
Od: OIL-WASTE LAND	OIL-WASTE LAND	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
On: OLPE-NORGE COMPLEX, 2 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	OLPE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	terrace	---	---	---	---
Os: OSAGE SILTY CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO
	BREWER	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
QUA: QUARRIES	QUARRIES	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Ro: ROSEHILL SILTY CLAY, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	ROSEHILL	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	GOESSEL	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
So: SOGN SOILS, 0 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SOGN	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	CLIME	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	LABETTE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Ts: TULLY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES	TULLY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	VANOSS	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Tt: TULLY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	TULLY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Tu: TULLY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 4 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	TULLY	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	IRWIN	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Va: VANOSS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	VANOSS	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Vb: VANOSS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	VANOSS	No	hillslope	---	---	---	---
	NORGE	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
Vd: VERDIGRIS SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	BREWER	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Butler County, Kansas

PAGE 6 of 6

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric soils criteria			
				Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	Meets ponding criteria
Ve: VERDIGRIS SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED W: WATER	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	TULLY	No	hillside	---	---	---	---
	WATER	Yes	---	4,3	NO	YES	YES

FOOTNOTE: There may be small areas of included soils or miscellaneous areas that are significant to use and management of the soil; yet are too small to delineate on the soil map at the map's original scale. These may be designated as spot symbols and are defined in the published Soil Survey Report or the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide, Part II.
Areas mapped as water or any map unit that contains one of the following conventional symbols is considered a hydric soil map unit: marshes or swamps; wet spots; depressions; streams, lakes and ponds.

1. All Histosols except Folists, or
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Aquisalids, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are:
 - a. Somewhat poorly drained with a water table equal to 0.0 foot (ft) from the surface during the growing season, or
 - b. poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
 - (1) water table equal to 0.0 ft during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within 20 inches (in), or for other soils
 - (2) water table at less than or equal to 0.5 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hour (h) in all layers within 20 in, or
 - (3) water table at less than or equal to 1.0 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/h in any layer within 20 in, or
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season, or
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season.