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**County specific computer generated reports.*

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Clark County, Kansas: Published

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
033AB	Abilene Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	209	*
033AC	Abilene Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	118	*
033CK	Case Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	194	*
033CS	Clark Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	87	*
033CT	Clark Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	175	*
033LN	Lincoln Loamy Sand, Occasionally Flooded-----	4,079	0.7
033SH	Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	23	*
033WF	Wellsford Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes-----	452	*
057RA	Ness Clay-----	6	*
097CE	Case Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	23	*
097CK	Clark Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	3	*
097FB	Farnum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	3	*
097LN	Lincoln Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	17	*
097TS	Tobin Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	85	*
119CC	Campus-Canlon Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	7,738	1.2
119KZ	Krier Soils, Occasionally Flooded-----	224	*
119LE	Leshara Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	2	*
119PR	Pratt Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	599	*
119PT	Pratt Soils, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	1,059	0.2
119SA	Satanta Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	25	*
119WN	Wann Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	28	*
Ab	Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	15,265	2.4
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	11	*
Bd	Badland-Woodward Complex, 1 To 50 Percent Slopes-----	1,328	0.2
Bp	Bippus Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	10,524	1.7
Bu	Bippus Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	4,133	0.7
Cc	Campus-Canlon Loams, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	44,500	7.1
CF	Case Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	280	*
Ch	Canlon-Rock Outcrop Complex, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	2,226	0.4
Cr	Carey Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	15,906	2.5
Cs	Carey Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	15,977	2.6
Cy	Carey Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	7,592	1.2
Ha	Harney Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	49,661	7.9
Hb	Harney Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	33,948	5.4
Ka	Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	22,799	3.6
Kb	Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	7,668	1.2
Kr	Krier Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	5,680	0.9
Lb	Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	737	0.1
Le	Lesho Clay Loam, Saline, Occasionally Flooded-----	4,013	0.6
Lf	Likes Loamy Sand, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	12,170	1.9
Lh	Likes-Quinlan Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	7,139	1.1
Ln	Lincoln Loamy Fine Sand, Occasionally Flooded-----	15,313	2.5
Lr	Lincoln-Krier Complex, Occasionally Flooded-----	6,075	1.0
Ms	Missler Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	17,487	2.8
Ns	Ness Silty Clay-----	3,043	0.5
Os	Wellsford Silty Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes-----	29,329	4.7
Pa	Penden Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	2,580	0.4
Pb	Penden Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	20,440	3.3
Pc	Penden Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	17,586	2.8
Pf	Penden Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	3,185	0.5
Pg	Penden Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	45,732	7.3
Pr	Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	14,332	2.3
Pt	Pratt-Tivoli Loamy Fine Sands, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	27,229	4.4
Qw	Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	42,260	6.8
Rc	Roxbury Silt Loam, Channeled-----	9,206	1.5
Rf	Roxbury Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	8,278	1.3
Sa	Satanta Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	3,793	0.6
Sh	Shellabarger Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	2,505	0.4
Tv	Tivoli Fine Sand, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	13,616	2.2
Ua	Uly Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	9,470	1.5
Ub	Uly Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	6,229	1.0
Uc	Uly Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	11,059	1.8
W	Water-----	971	0.2
Wa	Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	5,143	0.8
Wo	Woodward Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	10,130	1.6
Wr	Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	19,868	3.2
Yh	Yahola Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	1,529	0.2
Ze	Zenda Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	1,828	0.3
Total-----		624,923	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Clark 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.

033AB Abilene Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Abilene soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of calcareous old alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

033AC Abilene Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

033CK Case Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Case soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

033CS Clark Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

033CT Clark Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

033LN Lincoln Loamy Sand, Occasionally Flooded

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

033SH Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

033WF Wellsford Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

Wellsford soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Blue Shale (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

057RA Ness Clay

Ness soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium and/or eolian deposits. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Lakebed (pe20-26) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

097CE Case Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes

Case soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

097CK Clark Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

097FB Farnum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

097LN Lincoln Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

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

097TS Tobin Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

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

119CC Campus-Canlon Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Campus soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of old calcareous fine-loamy alluvium and/or calcareous fine-loamy residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Canlon soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

119KZ Krier Soils, Occasionally Flooded

Krier soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

119LE Leshara Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Leshara soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

119PR Pratt Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

119PT Pratt Soils, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on dune field. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

119SA Satanta Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

119WN Wann Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Wann soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Ab Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Shellabarger soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bd Badland-Woodward Complex, 1 To 50 Percent Slopes

Woodward soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bp Bippus Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Bippus soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping alluvial fan on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Bu Bippus Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Bippus soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping alluvial fan on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Cc Campus-Canlon Loams, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Campus soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of old calcareous fine-loamy alluvium and/or calcareous fine-loamy residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Canlon soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

CF Case Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

Ch Canlon-Rock Outcrop Complex, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes

Canlon soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Cr Carey Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Carey soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. The soil is greater than 60 inches deep to bedrock. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Cs Carey Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Carey soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. The soil is greater than 60 inches deep to bedrock. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Cy Carey Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Carey soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. The soil is greater than 60 inches deep to bedrock. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ha Harney Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Hb Harney Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Harney soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ka Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Kingsdown soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Kb Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Kingsdown soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Kr Krier Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Krier soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Lb Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Le Lesho Clay Loam, Saline, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Lf Likes Loamy Sand, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Likes soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping sand sheet on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Lh Likes-Quinlan Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Likes soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping sand sheet on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

Ln Lincoln Loamy Fine Sand, Occasionally Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain, river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Lr Lincoln-Krier Complex, Occasionally Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Krier soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain, river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Ms Missler Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Missler soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous silty and clayey eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Ns Ness Silty Clay

Ness soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey lacustrine deposits. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Os Wellsford Silty Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

Wellsford soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep plain on tableland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Blue Shale (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Pa Penden Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Pb Penden Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pc Penden Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pf Penden Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Pg Penden Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep break on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Pr Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune field, dune. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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

Pratt soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on dune field. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

Qw Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

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

Rc Roxbury Silt Loam, Channeled

Roxbury soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Rf Roxbury Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Roxbury soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Sa Satanta Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-26) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Sh Shellabarger Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Tv Tivoli Fine Sand, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes

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

Ua Uly Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Uly soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Ub Uly Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Uly soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Uc Uly Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Uly soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe20-25) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Wa Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Wo Woodward Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Clark County, Kansas

Wr Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

Quinlan soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Yh Yahola Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Yahola soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ze Zenda Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Zenda soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Rolling Plains and Breaks Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe20-25) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

033AB—Abilene silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Abilene: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Abilene**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Calcareous old alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

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

Available water capacity: High (About 9.1 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam

H2—8 to 35 inches; silty clay loam

H3—35 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

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

Available water capacity: High (About 9.1 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam

H2—8 to 35 inches; silty clay loam

H3—35 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

033CK—Case clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Case: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Case**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; clay loam

H2—8 to 60 inches; clay loam

033AC—Abilene silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Abilene: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Abilene**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Calcareous old alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

033CS—Clark clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Clark: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Clark**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; clay loam

H2—10 to 60 inches; clay loam

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; clay loam

H2—10 to 60 inches; clay loam

033LN—Lincoln loamy sand, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Lincoln: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Lincoln**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 60 to 72 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loamy sand

H2—10 to 60 inches; sand

033CT—Clark clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Clark: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Clark**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Minor Components**Kanza**

033SH—Shellabarger sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Shellabarger: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Shellabarger

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.8 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; sandy loam

H2—11 to 38 inches; sandy clay loam

H3—38 to 60 inches; coarse sandy loam

Minor Components

Unnamed Wet Soils

Phase: Sandy, Drainageway

033WF—Wellsford clay, 6 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Wellsford: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Wellsford

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 6 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

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

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.0 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: Blue Shale (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; clay

H2—5 to 17 inches; clay

Cr—17 to 17 inches; weathered bedrock

057RA—Ness clay

Map Unit Composition

Ness: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Ness

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Playa on tableland

Parent material: Clayey alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

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

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to 0 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Lakebed (pe20-26)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 40 inches; clay

H2—40 to 63 inches; silty clay loam

097CE—Case clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Case: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Case**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 2 to 7 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: Medium

Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; clay loam

H2—6 to 60 inches; clay loam

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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 5 inches; loam

H2—5 to 60 inches; clay loam

097FB—Farnum loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Farnum: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Farnum**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Paleoterrace on river valley

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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 (pe21-28)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; loam

H2—11 to 51 inches; clay loam

H3—51 to 60 inches; clay loam

097CK—Clark loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Clark: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Clark**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on river valley

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Minor Components**Unnamed Wet Soils**

Phase: Loamy, Drainageway

**097LN—Lincoln sandy loam,
occasionally flooded****Map Unit Composition**

Lincoln: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Lincoln**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 5.95 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 60 to 72 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; sandy loam

H2—8 to 60 inches; stratified fine sand to loamy fine sand

Minor Components**Plevna****Unnamed Wet Soils**

Phase: Sandy, Drainageway

**097TS—Tobin silt loam,
occasionally flooded****Map Unit Composition**

Tobin: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Tobin**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river 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: Very high (About 12.2 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 25 inches; silt loam

H2—25 to 33 inches; silt loam

H3—33 to 60 inches; silt loam

**119CC—Campus-Canlon complex,
5 to 15 percent slopes****Map Unit Composition**

Campus: 75 percent

Canlon: 25 percent

Component Descriptions**Campus**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Old calcareous fine-loamy alluvium and/or calcareous fine-loamy residuum

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

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

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.4 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; clay loam

H2—7 to 14 inches; clay loam
 H3—14 to 30 inches; clay loam
 H4—30 to 30 inches; unweathered bedrock

Canlon

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Calcareous loamy residuum
 weathered from sandstone

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to
 bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60
 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.4
 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6
 feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; loam
 H2—6 to 12 inches; loam
 H3—12 to 12 inches; unweathered bedrock

119KZ—Krier Soils, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Krier: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Krier**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60
 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5
 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to
 36 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Saline Subirrigated (pe17-20)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

A—0 to 6 inches; clay loam

C—6 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components**Unnamed Hydric Soils****119LE—Leshara clay loam, occasionally flooded****Map Unit Composition**

Leshara: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Leshara**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

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

Available water capacity: High (About 10.9
 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5
 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 18 to
 36 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2w

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; clay loam

H2—12 to 26 inches; clay loam

H3—26 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Unnamed Hydric Soils****119PR—Pratt Soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

Map Unit Composition

Pratt: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Pratt

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Dune on paleoterrace on river valley

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Sands (pe17-20)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; loamy fine sand

H2—8 to 24 inches; loamy fine sand

H3—24 to 60 inches; loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

119PT—Pratt Soils, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Pratt: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Pratt

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Dune on dune field

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Sands (pe17-20)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; fine sand

H2—8 to 24 inches; loamy fine sand

H3—24 to 60 inches; loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

119SA—Satanta fine sandy loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Map Unit Composition

Satanta: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Satanta

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Sand sheet on tableland

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.0 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: Sandy (pe17-20)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

A—0 to 6 inches; fine sandy loam

BA—6 to 12 inches; clay loam

Bt—12 to 23 inches; clay loam

Bk—23 to 29 inches; clay loam

C—29 to 60 inches; clay loam

119WN—Wann loam, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Wann: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Wann**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 18 to 42 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Subirrigated (pe17-20)

Land capability (irrigated): 2w

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loam

H2—13 to 60 inches; sandy loam

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; sandy loam

H2—8 to 15 inches; sandy loam

H3—15 to 22 inches; coarse sandy loam

H4—22 to 60 inches; gravelly sand

Shellabarger

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 9.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; sandy loam

H2—10 to 60 inches; sandy clay loam

H3—60 to 64 inches; coarse sandy loam

Ab—Albion-Shellabarger sandy loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes**Map Unit Composition**

Albion: 60 percent

Shellabarger: 40 percent

Component Descriptions**Albion**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)

AED—Arents, Earthen Dam**Map Unit Composition**

Arents, Earthen Dam: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Arents, Earthen Dam**

MLRA: -

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Bd—Badland-Woodward complex, 1 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Badland: 65 percent
Woodward: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Badland

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Breaks on ridge
Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 1 to 50 percent
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Woodward

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 15 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 6.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 30 inches; loam
H2—30 to 30 inches; weathered bedrock

Bp—Bippus clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Bippus: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Bippus

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Alluvial fan on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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 Terrace (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 23 inches; clay loam
H2—23 to 60 inches; clay loam

Bu—Bippus clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Bippus: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Bippus

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Alluvial fan on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.0 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: Loamy Terrace (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 3e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 23 inches; clay loam
H2—23 to 60 inches; clay loam

Cc—Campus-Canlon loams, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Campus: 55 percent
Canlon: 45 percent

Component Descriptions

Campus

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Old calcareous fine-loamy alluvium and/or calcareous fine-loamy residuum
Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 5.1 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; loam
H2—8 to 15 inches; clay loam
H3—15 to 28 inches; clay loam
H4—28 to 28 inches; unweathered bedrock

Canlon

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone
Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 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 2.6 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Very high
Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; loam
H2—9 to 13 inches; loam
H3—13 to 13 inches; unweathered bedrock

CF—Case clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Case: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Case

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Paleoterrace on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 7 to 15 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: Medium
Ecological site: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; clay loam

H2—6 to 60 inches; clay loam

Ch—Canlon-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Canlon: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Component Descriptions

Canlon

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Calcareous loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Slope: 5 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 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 2.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; loam

H2—9 to 13 inches; loam

H3—13 to 13 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 10 percent

Cr—Carey silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Carey: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Carey

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 60 inches to bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 11.1 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

H2—7 to 24 inches; loam

H3—24 to 60 inches; loam

Cs—Carey silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Carey: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Carey

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 60 inches to bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

H2—7 to 24 inches; loam

H3—24 to 60 inches; loam

Cy—Carey silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Carey: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Carey

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 60 inches to bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

H2—7 to 24 inches; loam

H3—24 to 60 inches; loam

Ha—Harney silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Harney: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Harney

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

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

Available water capacity: High (About 11.4 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 1

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silt loam

H2—12 to 30 inches; silty clay loam

H3—30 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Ness

Hb—Harney silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Harney: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Harney

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

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

Available water capacity: High (About 11.4 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: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silt loam

H2—12 to 30 inches; silty clay loam

H3—30 to 60 inches; silt loam

Minor Components

Ness

Ka—Kingsdown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Kingsdown: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Kingsdown

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; fine sandy loam

H2—10 to 22 inches; fine sandy loam

H3—22 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Ness

Kb—Kingsdown fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Kingsdown: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Kingsdown

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; fine sandy loam

H2—10 to 22 inches; fine sandy loam

H3—22 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Minor Components

Ness

Kr—Krier loam, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Krier: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Krier**

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to 36 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 3 inches; loam

H2—3 to 13 inches; loam

H3—13 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

Lb—Lesho clay loam, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Lesho: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Lesho**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

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

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.2 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 48 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; clay loam

H2—10 to 26 inches; clay loam

H3—26 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

Le—Lesho clay loam, Saline, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Lesho: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Lesho**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

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

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.5 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 48 inches

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 3s

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 19 inches; clay loam

H2—19 to 35 inches; clay loam

H3—35 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components
Unnamed Hydric Soils

Lf—Likes loamy sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Likes: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Likes

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Sand sheet on tableland

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Sands (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loamy sand

H2—10 to 60 inches; loamy sand

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Sands (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loamy sand

H2—10 to 60 inches; loamy sand

Quinlan

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loam

H2—13 to 13 inches; weathered bedrock

Lh—Likes-Quinlan complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Likes: 65 percent

Quinlan: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Likes

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Sand sheet on tableland

Parent material: Eolian sands

Ln—Lincoln loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Lincoln: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Lincoln

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain, river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 60 to 72 inches
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loamy fine sand
 H2—13 to 60 inches; stratified fine sand to clay loam

Minor Components
Unnamed Hydric Soils

**Lr—Lincoln-Krier complex,
 occasionally flooded**

Map Unit Composition

Lincoln: 65 percent
 Krier: 35 percent

Component Descriptions

Lincoln

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.5 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 60 to 72 inches
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loamy fine sand
 H2—13 to 60 inches; stratified fine sand to clay loam

Krier

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Flood plain, river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 4.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: Occasional
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to 36 inches
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 4 inches; sandy loam
 H2—4 to 15 inches; loam
 H3—15 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components
Unnamed Hydric Soils

**Ms—Missler silty clay loam, 0 to 2
 percent slopes**

Map Unit Composition

Missler: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Missler

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Calcareous silty and clayey eolian deposits
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About 0.20 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.5 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay loam
 H2—10 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Ns—Ness silty clay

Map Unit Composition

Ness: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Ness

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Playa on tableland
Parent material: Clayey lacustrine deposits
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 9.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Ponding hazard: Frequent
Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to 0 inches
Runoff class: Negligible
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 36 inches; silty clay
 H2—36 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Os—Wellsford silty clay, 6 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Wellsford: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Wellsford

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 6 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.4 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: Blue Shale (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay
 H2—6 to 17 inches; silty clay
 H3—17 to 17 inches; weathered bedrock

Pa—Penden clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Penden: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Penden

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 1
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; clay loam

H2—16 to 28 inches; clay loam
H3—28 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pb—Penden clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Penden: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Penden

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 2e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; clay loam

H2—16 to 28 inches; clay loam

H3—28 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pc—Penden clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Penden: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Penden

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; clay loam

H2—16 to 28 inches; clay loam

H3—28 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pf—Penden clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Composition

Penden: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Penden

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; clay loam

H2—16 to 28 inches; clay loam

H3—28 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pg—Penden clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Penden: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Penden

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Break on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 7 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.3 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: Limy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; clay loam

H2—16 to 28 inches; clay loam

H3—28 to 60 inches; clay loam

Pr—Pratt loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Pratt: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Pratt

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Dune field, dune

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Sands (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; loamy fine sand

H2—11 to 30 inches; loamy fine sand

H3—30 to 60 inches; loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

Pt—Pratt-Tivoli loamy fine sands, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Pratt: 70 percent

Tivoli: 30 percent

Component Descriptions

Pratt

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Dune on dune field

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 5 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 6.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Sands (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; loamy fine sand

H2—11 to 30 inches; loamy fine sand

H3—30 to 60 inches; loamy fine sand

Tivoli

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Dune on dune field

Parent material: Eolian sands

Slope: 10 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.4 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Choppy Sands (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; loamy fine sand

H2—6 to 60 inches; fine sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

Qw—Quinlan-Woodward loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Quinlan: 55 percent

Woodward: 45 percent

Component Descriptions

Quinlan

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 6 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.7 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loam

H2—13 to 13 inches; weathered bedrock

Woodward

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 6 to 15 percent

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

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 30 inches; loam

H2—30 to 30 inches; weathered bedrock

Rc—Roxbury silt loam, channeled

Map Unit Composition

Roxbury: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Roxbury

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Calcareous fine-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 12.4 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 (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

- H1—0 to 21 inches; silt loam
- H2—21 to 36 inches; silty clay loam
- H3—36 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

**Rf—Roxbury silt loam,
occasionally flooded**

Map Unit Composition

Roxbury: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Roxbury

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Calcareous fine-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 12.4 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 (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 2w
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

- H1—0 to 21 inches; silt loam
- H2—21 to 36 inches; silty clay loam
- H3—36 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

**Sa—Satanta loam, 0 to 2 percent
slopes**

Map Unit Composition

Satanta: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Satanta

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Sand sheet on tableland
Parent material: Eolian sands
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: High (About 10.5 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 (pe20-26)
Land capability (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:

- H1—0 to 11 inches; loam
- H2—11 to 32 inches; clay loam
- H3—32 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components
Ness

**Sh—Shellabarger loam, 2 to 5
percent slopes**

Map Unit Composition

Shellabarger: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Shellabarger

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Paleoterrace on tableland
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.3 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Sandy (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 11 inches; loam
 H2—11 to 29 inches; sandy clay loam
 H3—29 to 60 inches; coarse sandy loam

Tv—Tivoli fine sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Tivoli: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Tivoli
MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Dune on dune field
Parent material: Eolian sands
Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Slowest permeability: Rapid (About 6.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 3.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Choppy Sands (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 6 inches; fine sand
 H2—6 to 60 inches; fine sand

Ua—Uly silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Uly: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Uly
MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland
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 12.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Negligible
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 1
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
 H2—7 to 18 inches; silty clay loam
 H3—18 to 60 inches; silt loam

Ub—Uly silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Uly: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Uly
MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Loess
Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Low
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:
 H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
 H2—7 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

H3—18 to 60 inches; silt loam

Uc—Uly silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Uly: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Uly

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Loess

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.0 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)

Land capability (irrigated): 3e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

H2—7 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

H3—18 to 60 inches; silt loam

Wa—Waldeck fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Waldeck: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Waldeck

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.9 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 48 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam

H2—14 to 45 inches; fine sandy loam

H3—45 to 60 inches; sand

Minor Components

Unnamed Hydric Soils

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Water

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Wo—Woodward loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Woodward: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Woodward

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains

Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 6.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 30 inches; loam
 H2—30 to 30 inches; weathered bedrock

Wr—Woodward-Quinlan loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Composition

Woodward: 60 percent
 Quinlan: 40 percent

Component Descriptions

Woodward

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Plain on tableland
Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 3 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Low (About 6.0 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 30 inches; loam
 H2—30 to 30 inches; weathered bedrock

Quinlan

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Plain on tableland

Parent material: Residuum
Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (paralithic)
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.7 inches)
Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)
Flooding hazard: None
Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet
Runoff class: Medium
Ecological site: Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; loam
 H2—13 to 13 inches; weathered bedrock

Yh—Yahola loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Composition

Yahola: 100 percent

Component Descriptions

Yahola

MLRA: 78 - Central Rolling Red Plains
Landform: Flood plain on river valley
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Drainage class: Well drained
Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About 2.00 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.4 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: Sandy Terrace (pe20-25)
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; loam
 H2—8 to 21 inches; fine sandy loam
 H3—21 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Ze—Zenda loam, occasionally flooded**Map Unit Composition**

Zenda: 100 percent

Component Descriptions**Zenda**

MLRA: 73 - Rolling Plains and Breaks

Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.6 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to 48 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Subirrigated (pe20-25)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 14 inches; loam

H2—14 to 60 inches; clay loam

Minor Components**Unnamed Hydric Soils**

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
033AB	Abilene silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
033AC	Abilene silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
033CK	Case clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
033CS	Clark clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
033CT	Clark clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
033SH	Shellabarger sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
097CE	Case clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
097CK	Clark loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
097FB	Farnum loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
097TS	Tobin silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
119SA	Satanta fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
119WN	Wann loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Bp	Bippus clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Bu	Bippus clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Cr	Carey silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Cs	Carey silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Cy	Carey silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ha	Harney silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Hb	Harney silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ka	Kingsdown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Kb	Kingsdown fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ms	Missler silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Sa	Satanta loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Sh	Shellabarger loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ua	Uly silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Ub	Uly silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Uc	Uly silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
Yh	Yahola loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Ze	Zenda loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland

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. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Map symbol	Soil name	Crop Index
033AB	Abilene Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	60
033AC	Abilene Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	59
033CK	Case Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	44
033CS	Clark Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	33
033CT	Clark Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	32
033LN	Lincoln Loamy Sand, Occasionally Flooded-----	22
033SH	Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	65
033WF	Wellsford Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes-----	6
057RA	Ness Clay-----	10
097CE	Case Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	43
097CK	Clark Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	32
097FB	Farrum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	68
097LN	Lincoln Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	23
097TS	Tobin Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	62
119CC	Campus-Canlon Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	17
119KZ	Krier Soils, Occasionally Flooded-----	21
119LE	Leshara Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	57
119PR	Pratt Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	32
119PT	Pratt Soils, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	30
119SA	Satanta Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	63
119WN	Wann Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	48
AED	Arents, Earthen Dam-----	0
Ab	Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes-----	42
Bd	Badland-Woodward Complex, 1 To 50 Percent Slopes-----	18
Bp	Blippus Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	50
Bu	Blippus Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	48
CC	Case Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	38
CF	Campus-Canlon Loams, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	13
Ch	Canlon-Rock Outcrop Complex, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	4
Cr	Carey Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	64
Cs	Carey Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	63
Cy	Carey Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	60
Ha	Harney Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	68
Hb	Harney Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	67
Ka	Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	48
Kb	Kingsdown Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	46
Kr	Krier Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	21
Lb	Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	38
Le	Lesho Clay Loam, Saline, Occasionally Flooded-----	38
Lf	Likes Loamy Sand, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes-----	26
Lh	Likes-Quinlan Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	18
Ln	Lincoln Loamy Fine Sand, Occasionally Flooded-----	32
Lr	Lincoln-Krier Complex, Occasionally Flooded-----	28
Ms	Missler Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	54
Ns	Ness Silty Clay-----	11
Os	Wellsford Silty Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes-----	6
Pa	Penden Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	32
Pb	Penden Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	32
Pc	Penden Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes-----	30
Pf	Penden Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded-----	30
Pg	Penden Clay Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	27
Pr	Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	38
Pt	Pratt-Tivoli Loamy Fine Sands, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	28
Qw	Quinlan-Woodward Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes-----	20
Rc	Roxbury Silt Loam, Channeled-----	44
Rf	Roxbury Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	56
Sa	Satanta Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes-----	63
Sh	Shellabarger Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes-----	58
Tv	Tivoli Fine Sand, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes-----	10
Ua	Uly Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes-----	65
Ub	Uly Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	64
Uc	Uly Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	62
W	Water-----	0
Wa	Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	42
Wo	Woodward Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes-----	43
Wr	Woodward-Quinlan Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes-----	27
Yh	Yahola Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	41
Ze	Zenda Loam, Occasionally Flooded-----	45

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(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		
033AB:ABILENE---	100	1-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
033AC:ABILENE---	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	C	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
033CK:CASE-----	100	N/A	4e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
033CS:CLARK-----	100	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
033CT:CLARK-----	100	N/A	4e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
033LN:LINCOLN---	100	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	A	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
033SH:SHELLABARG ER-----	100	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	3	.20	.24	5	3	86
033WF:WELLSFORD-	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Blue Shale (pe20-25)	4	.32	.32	2	4	86
057RA:NESS-----	100	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	D	Lakebed (pe20- 26)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
097CE:CASE-----	100	N/A	4e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
097CK:CLARK-----	100	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
097FB:FARNUM----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
097LN:LINCOLN---	100	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	A	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	5	3	86
097TS:TOBIN-----	100	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
119CC:CAMPUS----	75	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	2	4L	86
119CC:CANLON----	25	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
119KZ:KRIER-----	100	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Saline Subirrigated (pe17-20)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86

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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		
119LE:LESHARA---	100	2w-	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	7	.28	.28	4	6	48
119PR:PRATT-----	100	3e-	3e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe17-20)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
119PT:PRATT-----	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe17-20)	1	.17	.17	5	1	250
119SA:SATANTA---	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe17-20)	3	.20	.20	5	3	86
119WN:WANN-----	100	2w-	3w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Subirrigated (pe17-20)	6	.28	.28	5	5	56
AED:ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM----	100	N/A	8	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Ab:ALBION-----	60	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	4	3	86
Ab:SHELLABARGER-	40	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	-	3	86
Bd:BADLAND-----	65	N/A	7e	Not prime farmland		Unspecified		---	---	-	---	0
Bd:WOODWARD-----	35	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	3	4L	86
Bp:BIPPUS-----	100	2e-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Terrace (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Bu:BIPPUS-----	100	3e-	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Terrace (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
CF:CASE-----	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Cc:CAMPUS-----	55	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.32	-	4L	86
Cc:CANLON-----	45	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Ch:CANLON-----	90	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Cr:CAREY-----	100	1-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	4	6	48
Cs:CAREY-----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	4	6	48
Cy:CAREY-----	100	3e-	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	4	6	48

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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		
Ha:HARNEY-----	100	1-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Hb:HARNEY-----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Ka:KINGSDOWN----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	5	3	86
Kb:KINGSDOWN----	100	3e-	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	5	3	86
Kr:KRIER-----	100	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Lb:LESHO-----	100	N/A	3w	Not prime farmland	C	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Le:LESHO-----	100	3s-	4s	Not prime farmland	C	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	4	4L	86
Lf:LIKES-----	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Lh:LIKES-----	65	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Lh:QUINLAN-----	35	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	2	4L	86
Ln:LINCOLN-----	100	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	A	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Lr:LINCOLN-----	65	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	A	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Lr:KRIER-----	35	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	3	.24	.24	5	3	86
Ms:MISSLER-----	100	2e-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	8	.32	.32	5	7	38
Ns:NESS-----	100	N/A	6w	Not prime farmland	D	Unspecified	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
Os:WELLSFORD----	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Blue Shale (pe20-25)	4	.32	.32	2	4	86
Pa:PENDEN-----	100	1-	2c	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Pb:PENDEN-----	100	2e-	2e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Pc:PENDEN-----	100	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86

Clark 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		
Pf:PENDEN-----	100	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Pg:PENDEN-----	100	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.28	.28	5	4L	86
Pr:PRATT-----	100	3e-	3e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Pt:PRATT-----	70	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	A	Sands (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Pt:TIVOLI-----	30	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	A	Choppy Sands (pe20-25)	2	.17	.17	5	2	134
Qw:QUINLAN-----	55	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	C	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	2	4L	86
Qw:WOODWARD-----	45	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	3	4L	86
Rc:ROXBURY-----	100	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Rf:ROXBURY-----	100	2w-	2w	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Sa:SATANTA-----	100	2e-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-26)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Sh:SHELLABARGER-	100	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy (pe20-25)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48
Tv:TIVOLI-----	100	N/A	7e	Not prime farmland	A	Choppy Sands (pe20-25)	1	.15	.15	5	1	250
Ua:ULY-----	100	1-	2c	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Ub:ULY-----	100	2e-	2e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Uc:ULY-----	100	3e-	3e	All areas are prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
W:WATER-----	100	N/A	N/A			Unspecified		---	---	-	---	---
Wa:WALDECK-----	100	N/A	3w	Not prime farmland	C	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	3	.20	.20	4	3	86
Wo:WOODWARD-----	100	N/A	2e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	3	4L	86
Wr:WOODWARD-----	60	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	B	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	3	4L	86
Wr:QUINLAN-----	40	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	C	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	2	4L	86

Clark 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		
Yh:YAHOLA-----	100	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	B	Sandy Terrace (pe20-25)	5	.32	.32	5	4L	86
Ze:ZENDA-----	100	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	C	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	7	.28	.28	5	6	48

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY
Clark 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

Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	2,500	2,000	1,300
033AC: Abilene-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	2,500	2,000	1,300
033CK: Case-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
033CS: Clark-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
033CT: Clark-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
033LN: Lincoln-----	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,300	1,800
033SH: Shellabarger-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,500	3,200	2,000
033WF: Wellsford-----	Blue Shale (pe20-25)	3,000	2,000	1,500
057RA: Ness-----	Lakebed (pe20-26)	3,000	2,200	1,500
097CE: Case-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
097CK: Clark-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
097FB: Farnum-----	Loamy Upland (pe21-28)	5,500	4,000	2,500
097LN: Lincoln-----	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,300	1,800
097TS: Tobin-----	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	6,000	5,000	4,000
119CC: Campus-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,000	1,000
Canlon-----	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	2,400	1,600	900
119KZ: Krier-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe17-20)	6,500	5,500	4,000
119LE: Leshara-----	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	5,500	5,300	5,000
119PR: Pratt-----	Sands (pe17-20)	4,500	3,500	2,500
119PT: Pratt-----	Sands (pe17-20)	4,500	3,500	2,500
119SA: Satanta-----	Sandy (pe17-20)	3,000	2,200	1,200
119WN: Wann-----	Subirrigated (pe17-20)	5,500	5,300	5,000
Ab: Albion-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,000	3,000	2,000
AED: Shellabarger-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,500	3,200	2,000
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Bd: Badland-----	---	---	---	---
Bd: Woodward-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,800	2,000
Bp: Bippus-----	Loamy Terrace (pe20-25)	3,000	2,400	1,800
Bu: Bippus-----	Loamy Terrace (pe20-25)	3,000	2,400	1,800
Cc: Campus-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,000	1,000
Canlon-----	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	2,400	1,600	900
CF: Case-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	3,000
Ch: Canlon-----	Shallow Limy (pe20-25)	2,400	1,600	900
Cr: Carey-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	2,600	2,100	1,600
Cs: Carey-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	2,600	2,100	1,600
Cy: Carey-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	2,600	2,100	1,600
Ha: Harney-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,200	1,000
Hb: Harney-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,200	1,000
Ka: Kingsdown-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Kb: Kingsdown-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Kr: Krier-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	6,500	5,500	4,000
Lb: Lesho-----	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Le: Lesho-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	6,500	5,500	4,000
Lf: Likes-----	Sands (pe20-25)	3,000	2,100	1,300
Lh:				

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Clark 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
Likes-----	Sands (pe20-25)	3,000	2,100	1,300
Quinlan-----	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	2,500	1,800	1,300
Ln:-----				
Lincoln-----	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,300	1,800
Lr:-----				
Lincoln-----	Sandy Lowland (pe20-25)	3,000	2,300	1,800
Krier-----	Saline Subirrigated (pe20-25)	6,500	5,500	4,000
Ms:-----				
Missler-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Ns:-----				
Ness-----	---	---	---	---
Os:-----				
Wellsford-----	Blue Shale (pe20-25)	3,000	2,000	1,500
Pa:-----				
Penden-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Pb:-----				
Penden-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Pc:-----				
Penden-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Pf:-----				
Penden-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Pg:-----				
Penden-----	Limy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,500	1,000
Pr:-----				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe20-25)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Pt:-----				
Pratt-----	Sands (pe20-25)	4,500	3,500	2,500
Tivoli-----	Choppy Sands (pe20-25)	2,000	1,400	1,000
Qw:-----				
Quinlan-----	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	2,500	1,800	1,300
Woodward-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,800	2,000
Rc:-----				
Roxbury-----	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	2,500
Rf:-----				
Roxbury-----	Loamy Lowland (pe20-25)	5,000	4,000	2,500
Sa:-----				
Satanta-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-26)	3,000	2,000	1,000
Sh:-----				
Shellabarger-----	Sandy (pe20-25)	4,500	3,200	2,000
Tv:-----				
Tivoli-----	Choppy Sands (pe20-25)	2,000	1,400	1,000
Ua:-----				
Uly-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	3,700	3,200	2,700
Ub:-----				
Uly-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	3,700	3,200	2,700
Uc:-----				
Uly-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	3,700	3,200	2,700
W:-----				
Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wa:-----				
Waldeck-----	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	9,000	8,000	7,000
Wo:-----				
Woodward-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,800	2,000
Wr:-----				
Woodward-----	Loamy Upland (pe20-25)	4,000	2,800	2,000
Quinlan-----	Shallow Prairie (pe20-25)	2,500	1,800	1,300
Yh:-----				
Yahola-----	Sandy Terrace (pe20-25)	7,000	4,900	3,500
Ze:-----				
Zenda-----	Subirrigated (pe20-25)	9,000	8,000	7,000

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT
Clark 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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
033CK: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
033CS: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
033CT: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03	Very limited Flooding	1.00
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
097CK: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03	Very limited Flooding	1.00
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00
119CC: Campus-----	75	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.46
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.07	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.07
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Ab: Albion-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Very limited Slope	1.00
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Very limited Slope	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 0.46	Very limited Slope	1.00
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.00
Cc: Campus-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.64 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.64
Canlon-----	45	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Cr: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cy: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Ha: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Hb: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.95	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Le: Lesho-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Lf: Likes-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Lh: Likes-----	65	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.48
Quinlan-----	35	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.03	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Krier-----	35	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.39
Ms: Missler-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Pb: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Pc: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
Pf: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.12
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Tivoli-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.84	Somewhat limited Slope	0.84	Very limited Slope	1.00

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Woodward-----	45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.37	Very limited Slope	1.00
			0.37	Slope	0.42		
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
Ua: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Ub: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Uc: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
W: Water-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Not limited		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Not limited	
Quinlan-----	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Very limited Shrink-swell	0.50
				Shrink-swell	0.50		

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033CK: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033CS: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033CT: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 0.03	Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding	0.92 0.60
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.28 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Cutbanks cave Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
097CK: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 0.03	Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding	0.80 0.60
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Very limited Flooding Frost action	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
119CC: Campus-----	75	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.16 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.92 0.16
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.71 0.60 0.19 0.13

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.03
		Depth to saturated zone	0.03	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Not limited	
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ab: Albion-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave Slope	0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 0.46	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Cc: Campus-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.64 0.16	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.65 0.16
Canlon-----	45	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.63 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.77 0.63
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope Cutbanks cave	0.37 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.77
Cr: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Cy: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Ha: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Hb: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.60 0.19 0.13
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.95 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Le: Lesho-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.95	Somewhat limited Salinity	0.13
Lf: Likes-----	100	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.14
Lh: Likes-----	65	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.14
Quinlan-----	35	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.63 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.71 0.63
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 0.03	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.60 0.03	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Krier-----	35	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.19	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity Droughty	0.60 0.19 0.13 0.02
Ms: Missler-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Cutbanks cave Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 1.00 0.28 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.90

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Pa: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Pb: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Pc: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Pf: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope Cutbanks cave	0.37 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave	1.00	Not limited	
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Tivoli-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.84	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.84	Somewhat limited Slope Droughty	0.84 0.48
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.71 0.37
Woodward-----	45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	0.42 0.37 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.42 0.37
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.80 0.10	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty	1.00 0.87
Ua: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Ub: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
Uc: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not limited	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.95 0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	0.46 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	0.46 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46
Quinlan-----	40	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.95 0.60 0.10	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
Clark 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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
033CK: Case-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
033CS: Clark-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
033CT: Clark-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.56 0.89
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.05 0.09
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
097CK: Clark-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.09 0.22
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
119CC: Campus-----	75	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Canlon-----	25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.99
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.19 0.57
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.19 0.57
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.02 0.17
119WN: Wann-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.09
Ab: Albion-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.09 0.91
Shellabarger-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.05 0.09
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Cc: Campus-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Canlon-----	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
CF: Case-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Cr: Carey-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Cs: Carey-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Cy: Carey-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ha: Harney-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Hb: Harney-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.07 0.09
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.07 0.09
Kr: Krier-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer	0.00
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.99
Le: Lesho-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer	0.00
Lf: Likes-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.56 0.56
Lh: Likes-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.56 0.56
Quinlan-----	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.22 0.39
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.39 0.89
Krier-----	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer	0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Ms: Missler-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ns: Ness-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pb: Penden-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pc: Penden-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pf: Penden-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pg: Penden-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.19 0.57
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.19 0.57
Tivoli-----	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.57 0.99
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Woodward-----	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.05 0.09
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.99 0.99
Ua: Uly-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Ub: Uly-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Uc: Uly-----	100	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	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer	0.09
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Quinlan-----	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.07 0.07
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.00 0.99	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
033CK: Case-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
033CS: Clark-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.68	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Carbonate content	0.68
033CT: Clark-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.68	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Carbonate content	0.68
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Wind erosion Low content of organic matter Too sandy Droughty	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.84	Good		Good	
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Poor Droughty Low content of organic matter Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	0.00 0.12 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.39	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
097CK: Clark-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.68	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Carbonate content	0.68
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell	0.95	Good	

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter Droughty Too sandy	0.00 0.10 0.22	Good		Fair Too sandy	0.22
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.50 0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.98	Good	
119CC: Campus-----	75	Fair Depth to bedrock Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.54 0.80 0.88 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Carbonate content Slope Rock fragments	0.54 0.80 0.84 0.88
Canlon-----	25	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.84 0.97
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Poor Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.00 0.02 0.15	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Poor Too sandy Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.00 0.53 0.88
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.50 0.90	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.76	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.76
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Poor Wind erosion Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.99	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Poor Wind erosion Too sandy Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.18	Good		Poor Too sandy Slope	0.00 0.84
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.02	Good		Good	
119WN: Wann-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.50	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.91	Fair Depth to saturated zone Rock fragments	0.91 0.97
Ab: Albion-----	60	Poor Too sandy Low content of organic matter Too acid Droughty	0.00 0.18 0.95 0.98	Good		Poor Too sandy Rock fragments Hard to reclaim Slope	0.00 0.00 0.68 0.96
Shellabarger-----	40	Fair Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.84 0.88	Good		Fair Slope	0.96

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.54	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00 0.82	Poor Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.54
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.50	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.50	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Good	
Cc: Campus-----	55	Fair Depth to bedrock Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.35 0.80 0.82 0.84	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Carbonate content Slope Rock fragments	0.35 0.80 0.84 0.88
Canlon-----	45	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.37 0.97
CF: Case-----	100	Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Slope	0.63
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00 0.82	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.97
Cr: Carey-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.18 0.90	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.92	Good	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.18 0.90	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.92	Good	
Cy: Carey-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.18 0.90	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.92	Good	
Ha: Harney-----	100	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.05 0.82 0.90	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.04
Hb: Harney-----	100	Fair Too clayey Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.05 0.18 0.90	Good		Fair Too Clayey	0.03

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Good		Good	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Good		Good	
Kr: Krier-----	100	Poor Too sandy	0.00	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Poor Too sandy	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18			Depth to saturated zone	0.53
		Salinity	0.88			Salinity	0.88
		Droughty	0.90				
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Good		Good	
Le: Lesho-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Fair		Fair Too Clayey	0.84
		Salinity	0.88			Salinity	0.88
		Too clayey	0.95				
Lf: Likes-----	100	Poor Wind erosion	0.00	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
		Droughty	0.85				
Lh: Likes-----	65	Poor Wind erosion	0.00	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
		Droughty	0.85				
Quinlan-----	35	Poor Droughty	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.00			Slope	0.37
		Low content of organic matter	0.88				
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Poor Wind erosion	0.00	Good		Fair Too sandy	0.22
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
		Too sandy	0.22				
Lf: Lincoln-----	65	Poor Wind erosion	0.00	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
		Too sandy	0.00				
		Low content of organic matter	0.18				
Krier-----	35	Poor Too sandy	0.00	Fair Depth to saturated zone	0.53	Poor Too sandy	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.53
		Droughty	0.71			Salinity	0.88
		Salinity	0.88				

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Ms: Missler-----	100	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.82 0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
Ns: Ness-----	100	Poor Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.90	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.47	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00 0.00
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.18	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	0.00 0.12 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Too clayey	0.18 0.80 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.84
Pb: Penden-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Too clayey	0.18 0.80 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.84
Pc: Penden-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Too clayey	0.18 0.80 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.84
Pf: Penden-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Too clayey	0.18 0.80 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Too Clayey	0.84
Pg: Penden-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Too clayey	0.18 0.80 0.95	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Slope Too Clayey	0.63 0.84
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Poor Wind erosion Too sandy Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.18	Good		Poor Too sandy	0.00
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Poor Wind erosion Too sandy Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.18	Good		Poor Too sandy Slope	0.00 0.84
Tivoli-----	30	Poor Too sandy Wind erosion Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.50	Good		Poor Too sandy Slope	0.00 0.16

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00 0.63
Woodward-----	45	Fair Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.58 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Slope	0.58 0.63
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.82 0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.96	Good	
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.82 0.90	Fair Shrink-swell	0.96	Good	
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.50	Good		Good	
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.18 0.84	Good		Good	
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Poor Too sandy Wind erosion Droughty Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.13 0.18	Fair Slope	0.08	Poor Too sandy Slope	0.00 0.00
Ua: Uly-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.50 0.90	Good		Good	
Ub: Uly-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.50 0.90	Good		Good	
Uc: Uly-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.50 0.90	Good		Good	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Good		Good	
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Fair Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.54 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.54

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued
Clark 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
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Fair Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.54 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.54
Quinlan-----	40	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Good		Good	
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Fair Low content of organic matter Sodium content	0.18 0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.87	Fair Sodium content	0.98

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS
Clark 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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
033CK: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
033CS: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
033CT: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Too sandy	1.00 0.91	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Too sandy Flooding	0.91 0.60
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50 0.45
097CE: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
097CK: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
119CC: Campus-----	75	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.06
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	1.00 0.39 0.13	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.19 0.13	Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.60 0.39 0.13
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.15 0.07	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	0.15 0.03	Somewhat limited Flooding Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	0.60 0.15 0.07
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.37	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.37	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.37 0.13
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Too sandy Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Too sandy Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Too sandy Slope	1.00 1.00

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ab: Albion-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Very limited Slope Gravel content	1.00 0.06
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Very limited Slope	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Cc: Campus-----	55	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.65
Canlon-----	45	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 Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.06
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.06
Cr: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Cy: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
Ha: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Hb: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Salinity	0.13	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
		Salinity	0.13			Salinity	0.13
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Le: Lesho-----	100	Somewhat limited Salinity	0.13	Somewhat limited Salinity	0.13	Somewhat limited Salinity	0.13
Lf: Likes-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.91 0.87
Lh: Likes-----	65	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Very limited Slope Too sandy	1.00 0.91

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Quinlan-----	35	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	1.00 1.00
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Too sandy	1.00 0.79	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.79	Somewhat limited Too sandy Flooding	0.79 0.60
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Flooding Too sandy	1.00 0.79	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.79	Somewhat limited Too sandy Flooding	0.79 0.60
Krier-----	35	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.19 0.13	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.39 0.13			Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.39 0.13
Ms: Missler-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00
		Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45	Too clayey Restricted permeability	0.50 0.45
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.45
Pa: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Pb: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Pc: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
Pf: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Very limited Slope	1.00
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.37	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope Too sandy	0.50 0.37
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.37 0.16	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.37 0.16	Very limited Slope Too sandy	1.00 0.37
Tivoli-----	30	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.92 0.84	Somewhat limited Too sandy Slope	0.92 0.84	Very limited Slope Too sandy	1.00 0.92
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Woodward-----	45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.42
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Very limited Too sandy	1.00	Very limited Too sandy	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Ua:		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too sandy	1.00
Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ub:							
Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Uc:							
Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
W:							
Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa:							
Waldeck-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Wo:							
Woodward-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Wr:							
Woodward-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.87
Quinlan-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.46 1.00 0.50
Yh:							
Yahola-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ze:							
Zenda-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033CK: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033CS: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033CT: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding	0.92 0.60
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.02	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
097CK: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding	0.80 0.60
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
119CC: Campus-----	75	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16
Canlon-----	25	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.92 0.16
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.71 0.60 0.19 0.13
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	0.60 0.03
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.37	Not limited	
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Too sandy	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
119WN: Wann-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Ab: Albion-----	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
Shellabarger-----	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated	

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope	0.18	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Cc: Campus-----	55	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.65 0.16
Canlon-----	45	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.77 0.63
CF: Case-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.37
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Somewhat limited Slope	0.18	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.77
Cr: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Cy: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Ha: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Hb: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Kr: Krier-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity	0.60 0.19 0.13
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Le: Lesho-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited Salinity	0.13
Lf: Likes-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.14
Lh: Likes-----	65	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.91	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.14
Quinlan-----	35	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 0.71 0.63
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.79	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Somewhat limited Too sandy	0.79	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Krier-----	35	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Salinity Droughty	0.60 0.19 0.13 0.02
Ms: Missler-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00

RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50	Too clayey	1.00
		Somewhat limited	0.50	Very limited	1.00
		Too clayey	0.02	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Too clayey	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Pb: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Droughty	0.90
Pc: Penden-----	100	Not limited			
Pf: Penden-----	100	Not limited			
Pg: Penden-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Somewhat limited		Slope	0.37
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Too sandy	0.37	Not limited	
Tivoli-----	30	Somewhat limited	0.37	Somewhat limited	0.16
		Too sandy	0.92	Slope	0.84
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Not limited		Droughty	0.48
				Very limited	
				Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Droughty	0.71
Woodward-----	45	Not limited		Slope	0.37
				Somewhat limited	
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Somewhat limited		Depth to bedrock	0.42
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.37
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited		Flooding	0.60
				Not limited	
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Dusty	0.50	Not limited	
Ty: Tivoli-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Ua: Uly-----	100	Very limited		Very limited	
				Slope	1.00
Ub: Uly-----	100	Too sandy	1.00	Droughty	0.87
Uc: Uly-----	100	Slope	0.92		
W: Water-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Not limited		Not limited	
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Not limited		Somewhat limited	0.60
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Not limited		Flooding	
				Depth to bedrock	0.46
Quinlan-----	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited	0.46
				Depth to bedrock	0.46
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Not limited		Very limited	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.71
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Not limited		Droughty	
				Somewhat limited	0.60
				Flooding	
				Somewhat limited	0.60
				Flooding	

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS
Clark 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, brome grass, 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 garden 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
Clark 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
033AB: ABILENE-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
033AC: ABILENE-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
033CK: CASE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
033CS: CLARK-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
033CT: CLARK-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
033LN: LINCOLN-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
033SH: SHELLABARGER----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
033WF: WELLSFORD-----	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good
057RA: NESS-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	---	Good	Poor
097CE: CASE-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
097CK: CLARK-----	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
097FB: FARNUM-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	---	Poor	Good
097LN: LINCOLN-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
097TS: TOBIN-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good
119CC: CAMPUS-----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
CANLON-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Poor
119KZ: KRIER-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---	Good	Poor
119LE: LESHARA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good
119PR: PRATT-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
119PT: PRATT-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
119SA: SATANTA-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
119WN: WANN-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Ab: ALBION-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
SHELLABARGER----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	---	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Good
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bd: BADLAND-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WOODWARD-----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Bp: BIPPUS-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Bu: BIPPUS-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Cc: CAMPUS-----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
CANLON-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Poor
CF: CASE-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Ch: CANLON-----	Very poor	Poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Cr: CAREY-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Cs: CAREY-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Cy: CAREY-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Ha: HARNEY-----	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	---	Poor	Good
Hb: HARNEY-----	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	---	Poor	Good
Ka: KINGSDOWN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Kb: KINGSDOWN-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Kr: KRIER-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---	Good	Poor
Lb: LESHO-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Fair	Fair
Le: LESHO-----	Fair	Fair	Good	---	---	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	Fair	Fair
Lf: LIKES-----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good
Lh: LIKES-----	Poor	Fair	Good	---	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good
QUINLAN-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Poor

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Ln: LINCOLN-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Lr: LINCOLN-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
KRIER-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	---	Good	Poor
Ms: MISSLER-----	Good	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Ns: NESS-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	---	---	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	---	Fair	Poor
Os: WELLSFORD-----	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Very poor	Very poor	---	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Good
Pa: PENDEN-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pb: PENDEN-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pc: PENDEN-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pf: PENDEN-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pg: PENDEN-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pr: PRATT-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
Pt: PRATT-----	Fair	Good	Fair	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Fair
TIVOLI-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Qw: QUINLAN-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Poor
WOODWARD-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Rc: ROXBURY-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair
Rf: ROXBURY-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair
Sa: SATANTA-----	Good	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Sh: SHELLABARGER----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Good
Tv: TIVOLI-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	---	Very poor	Poor
Ua: ULY-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
Ub: ULY-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued
Clark 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
Uc: ULY-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	Good
W: WATER-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wa: WALDECK-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	---	Fair	Good
Wo: WOODWARD-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
Wr: WOODWARD-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	---	Very poor	Fair
QUINLAN-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	---	---	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Fair	---	Very poor	Poor
Yh: YAHOLA-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
Ze: ZENDA-----	Fair	Good	Good	---	---	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	---	Fair	Good

YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND
Clark 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 on plants and yields 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	
	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons
033AB: Abilene-----	2c	1	---	---
033AC: Abilene-----	2e	2e	---	---
033CK: Case-----	4e	---	---	---
033CS: Clark-----	3e	---	---	---
033CT: Clark-----	4e	---	---	---
033LN: Lincoln-----	6w	---	---	---
033SH: Shellabarger-----	2e	---	2.20	6.50
033WF: Wellsford-----	6e	---	---	---
057RA: Ness-----	6w	---	---	---
097CE: Case-----	4e	---	---	---
097CK: Clark-----	3e	---	---	---
097FB: Farnum-----	2e	2e	3.00	6.50
097LN: Lincoln-----	6w	---	---	---
097TS: Tobin-----	2w	---	---	---
119CC: Campus-----	6e	---	---	---
Canlon-----	6s	---	---	---
119KZ: Krier-----	6s	---	---	---
119LE: Leshara-----	2w	2w	4.50	5.00
119PR: Pratt-----	3e	3e	---	5.50
119PT: Pratt-----	6e	---	---	---
119SA: Satanta-----	2e	2e	---	5.00
119WN: Wann-----	3w	2w	3.70	6.00
Ab: Albion-----	6e	---	---	---
Shellabarger-----	6e	---	---	---
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	8	---	---	---
Bd: Badland-----	7e	---	---	---
Woodward-----	6e	---	---	---
Bp: Bippus-----	2c	2e	---	---

(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	
	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons
Bu: Bippus-----	3e	3e	---	---
Cc: Campus-----	6e	---	---	---
Canlon-----	6s	---	---	---
CF: Case-----	6e	---	---	---
Ch: Canlon-----	7s	---	---	---
Cr: Carey-----	2c	1	---	---
Cs: Carey-----	2e	2e	---	---
Cy: Carey-----	3e	3e	---	---
Ha: Harney-----	2c	1	---	6.50
Hb: Harney-----	2e	2e	---	5.50
Ka: Kingsdown-----	2e	2e	3.00	6.50
Kb: Kingsdown-----	3e	3e	2.50	6.00
Kr: Krier-----	6s	---	---	---
Lb: Lesho-----	3w	---	2.80	5.00
Le: Lesho-----	4s	3s	2.00	4.00
Lf: Likes-----	6e	---	---	---
Lh: Likes-----	6e	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	6e	---	---	---
Ln: Lincoln-----	6w	---	---	---
Lr: Lincoln-----	6w	---	---	---
Krier-----	6s	---	---	---
Ms: Missler-----	2c	2e	---	5.50
Ns: Ness-----	6w	---	---	---
Os: Wellsford-----	6e	---	---	---
Pa: Penden-----	2c	1	---	---
Pb: Penden-----	2e	2e	---	---
Pc: Penden-----	3e	---	---	---
Pf: Penden-----	4e	---	---	---

(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	
	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons
Pg: Penden-----	6e	---	---	---
Pr: Pratt-----	3e	3e	---	5.50
Pt: Pratt-----	6e	---	---	---
Tivoli-----	6e	---	---	---
Qw: Quinlan-----	6e	---	---	---
Woodward-----	6e	---	---	---
Rc: Roxbury-----	5w	---	---	---
Rf: Roxbury-----	2w	2w	3.50	6.50
Sa: Satanta-----	2c	2e	---	5.00
Sh: Shellabarger-----	3e	---	2.00	6.00
Tv: Tivoli-----	7e	---	---	---
Ua: Uly-----	2c	1	2.50	5.50
Ub: Uly-----	2e	2e	2.40	5.00
Uc: Uly-----	3e	3e	1.90	4.50
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wa: Waldeck-----	3w	---	3.50	5.00
Wo: Woodward-----	2e	---	---	---
Wr: Woodward-----	3e	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	4e	---	---	---
Yh: Yahola-----	2w	---	3.50	---
Ze: Zenda-----	2w	---	4.00	5.50

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Clark 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. Unsited 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 unsited 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 unsited 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 unsited 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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	3	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
033AC: Abilene-----	3	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
033CK: Case-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
033CS: Clark-----	8	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Lime Soil reaction
033CT: Clark-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Lime Soil reaction
033LN: Lincoln-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
033SH: Shellabarger-----	5	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
033WF: Wellsford-----		Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope	Low
057RA: Ness-----	10	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
097CE: Case-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
097CK: Clark-----	8	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Lime Soil reaction
097FB: Farnum-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
097LN: Lincoln-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
097TS: Tobin-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
119CC: Campus-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Lime Soil reaction
Canlon-----	10	Moderately suited Rock fragments	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	Poorly suited Rock fragments	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Moderate Soil reaction
119KZ: Krier-----	9W	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction Salinity
119LE: Leshara-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
119PR: Pratt-----	7	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
119PT: Pratt-----	7	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
119SA: Satanta-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
119WN: Wann-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ab: Albion-----	6G	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Shellabarger-----	5	Well suited	Moderately suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Clark 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
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-		Not rated	Slope Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Bd: Badland-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Woodward-----	8	Well suited	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Low
Bp: Bippus-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Bu: Bippus-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Cc: Campus-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate
Canlon-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Unsuited Restrictive layer	Lime Soil reaction Moderate Soil reaction
CF: Case-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Ch: Canlon-----	10	Well suited	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer Slope	Moderate Soil reaction
Cr: Carey-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Cs: Carey-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Cy: Carey-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ha: Harney-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Hb: Harney-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ka: Kingsdown-----	5	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Kb: Kingsdown-----	5	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Kr: Krier-----	9W	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	High Salinity Soil reaction
Lb: Lesho-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Le: Lesho-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction Salinity
Lf: Likes-----	7	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Lh: Likes-----	7	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Quinlan-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Ln: Lincoln-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Lr: Lincoln-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction

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Section II : Windbreak Interpretations

KS-NRCS January 2002

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Clark 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
Krier-----	9W	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	High Salinity Soil reaction
Ms: Missler-----	3	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ns: Ness-----	10	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Os: Wellsford-----		Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness	Poorly suited Slope	Low
Pa: Penden-----	8	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Pb: Penden-----	8	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Pc: Penden-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Pf: Penden-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Pg: Penden-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Pr: Pratt-----	7	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Pt: Pratt-----	7	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Tivoli-----	7	Moderately suited Sandiness	Moderately suited Slope Sandiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Qw: Quinlan-----	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Woodward-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Rc: Roxbury-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Rf: Roxbury-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sa: Satanta-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Sh: Shellabarger-----	5	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Tv: Tivoli-----	7	Moderately suited Sandiness	Poorly suited Slope Sandiness	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	Low
Ua: Uly-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ub: Uly-----	3	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Uc: Uly-----	3	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
W: Water-----		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Wa: Waldeck-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Wo: Woodward-----	8	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low

CONSERVATION TREE AND SHRUB MANAGEMENT
Clark 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
Wr: Woodward-----	8	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Quinlan-----	10	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Yh: Yahola-----	1K	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Soil reaction
Ze: Zenda-----	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES
Clark 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
Clark 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	
033AB: Abilene-----	0-8	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	98-100	96-100	90-100	60-96	25-35	8-16
	8-35	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	96-100	90-100	75-95	34-58	22-40
	35-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	88-100	80-98	60-95	35-50	19-32
033AC: Abilene-----	0-8	Silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	98-100	96-100	90-100	60-96	25-35	8-16
	8-35	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	96-100	90-100	75-95	34-58	22-40
	35-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	88-100	80-98	60-95	35-50	19-32
033CK: Case-----	0-8	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	30-40	10-20
	8-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	25-45	10-25
033CS: Clark-----	0-10	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	50-90	30-40	10-20
	10-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	55-90	25-40	10-25
033CT: Clark-----	0-10	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	50-90	30-40	10-20
	10-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	55-90	25-40	10-25
033LN: Lincoln-----	0-10	Loamy sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	15-35	---	NP
	10-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	98-100	82-100	5-35	---	NP
033SH: Shellabarger---	0-11	Sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	75-100	30-55	15-30	NP-5
	11-38	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	85-100	70-90	35-50	25-40	8-20
	38-60	Coarse sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	80-100	70-100	50-80	10-40	15-30	NP-10
033WF: Wellsford-----	0-5	Clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	---	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-95	45-60	20-35
	5-17	Clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	---	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-95	45-70	20-40
	>17	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
057RA: Ness-----	0-40	Clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	30-45
	40-63	Silty clay loam	CL, MH, ML, CH	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	30-55	8-30
097CE: Case-----	0-6	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	30-40	10-20
	6-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	25-45	10-25
097CK: Clark-----	0-5	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	50-90	20-40	5-20
	5-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	55-90	25-40	10-25
097FB: Farnum-----	0-11	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	60-85	20-35	5-15
	11-51	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	70-100	45-80	35-50	15-30
	51-60	Clay loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	30-80	20-35	5-15
097LN: Lincoln-----	0-8	Sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0	0	100	98-100	94-100	36-60	15-24	NP-7
	8-60	Stratified fine sand to loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	98-100	82-100	5-35	---	NP
097TS: Tobin-----	0-25	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-35	10-15
	25-33	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	30-45	10-20
	33-60	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	70-95	30-45	10-20
119CC: Campus-----	0-7	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-22
	7-14	Clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	75-95	50-80	33-45	8-20
	14-30	Clay loam	SC, SM, CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-85	40-80	33-45	8-20
	>30	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canlon-----	0-6	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	50-90	20-40	4-20
	6-12	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	55-100	50-95	35-85	20-40	4-20
	>12	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
119KZ: Krier-----	0-6	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	35-45	15-22
	6-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	55-75	5-35	---	NP
119LE: Leshara-----	0-12	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-80	30-45	11-25
	12-26	Clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	60-90	20-35	3-15
	26-60	Clay loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	55-95	40-90	15-30	NP-15
119PR: Pratt-----	0-8	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	15-35	---	NP
	8-24	Loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-40	15-20	NP-6
	24-60	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-35	---	NP
119PT: Pratt-----	0-8	Fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	5-35	---	NP
	8-24	Loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-40	15-20	NP-6
	24-60	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-35	---	NP

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Clark 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						
	In											
119SA: Satanta-----	0-6	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	70-85	45-55	15-25	NP-5
	6-12	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	75-100	40-80	30-45	11-20
	12-23	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	75-100	40-80	30-45	11-20
	23-29	Clay loam	SC, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	40-80	20-35	5-15
	29-60	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	40-80	20-35	5-15
119WN: Wann-----	0-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	55-75	15-30	2-15
	13-60	Sandy loam	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	75-100	60-100	20-50	15-25	NP-5
Ab: Albion-----	0-8	Sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	75-100	60-90	25-55	15-30	NP-5
	8-15	Sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	85-100	75-100	45-90	30-55	20-35	NP-10
	15-22	Coarse sandy loam	SM	A-1, A-2	0	0	85-100	75-90	40-70	15-30	15-30	NP-5
	22-60	Gravelly sand	GM, GP-GM, SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0-5	40-100	40-90	30-70	5-30	15-30	NP-5
Shellabarger---	0-10	Sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	75-100	30-55	15-30	NP-5
	10-60	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	85-100	70-90	35-50	25-40	8-20
	60-64	Coarse sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	80-100	70-100	50-80	10-40	15-30	NP-10
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bd: Badland-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Woodward-----	0-30	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	51-95	15-31	NP-12
	>30	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bp: Bippus-----	0-23	Clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-98	50-80	22-40	7-20
	23-60	Clay loam	CL, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-98	36-75	22-40	7-20
Bu: Bippus-----	0-23	Clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-98	50-80	22-40	7-20
	23-60	Clay loam	CL, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-98	36-75	22-40	7-20
Cc: Campus-----	0-8	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	55-90	20-40	3-20
	8-15	Clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	75-95	50-80	33-45	8-20
	15-28	Clay loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-85	40-80	33-45	8-20
	>28	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canlon-----	0-9	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	50-90	20-40	4-20
	9-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	55-100	50-95	35-85	20-40	4-20
	>13	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CF: Case-----	0-6	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	30-40	10-20
	6-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	25-45	10-25
Ch: Canlon-----	0-9	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	50-90	20-40	4-20
	9-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	55-100	50-95	35-85	20-40	4-20
	>13	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cr: Carey-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	65-95	20-32	3-15
	7-24	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	95-100	60-95	24-40	5-20
	24-60	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	97-100	90-100	83-100	44-85	20-37	3-18
Cs: Carey-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	65-95	20-32	3-15
	7-24	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	95-100	60-95	24-40	5-20
	24-60	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	97-100	90-100	83-100	44-85	20-37	3-18
Cy: Carey-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	65-95	20-32	3-15
	7-24	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	98-100	95-100	60-95	24-40	5-20
	24-60	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	97-100	90-100	83-100	44-85	20-37	3-18
Ha: Harney-----	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-40	5-20
	12-30	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	40-60	15-35
	30-60	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	30-45	10-20
Hb: Harney-----	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-40	5-20
	12-30	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	40-60	15-35
	30-60	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	30-45	10-20
Ka: Kingsdown-----	0-10	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	30-55	15-26	NP-7
	10-22	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	25-55	15-26	NP-7
	22-60	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	55-100	15-55	15-26	NP-7

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Clark 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	
Kb: Kingsdown-----	0-10	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	30-55	15-26	NP-7
	10-22	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	25-55	15-26	NP-7
	22-60	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	55-100	15-55	15-26	NP-7
Kr: Krier-----	0-3	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-90	20-40	5-18
	3-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	20-85	20-40	2-20
Lb: Lesho-----	13-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	55-75	5-35	---	NP
	0-10	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-85	35-45	15-22
Le: Lesho-----	10-26	Clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	25-45	7-22
	26-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	30-85	5-45	---	NP
	0-19	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	35-45	15-22
Lf: Likes-----	19-35	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-22
	35-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	55-75	5-35	---	NP
	0-10	Loamy sand	SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0-2	90-100	90-100	75-95	10-30	15-25	NP-6
Lh: Likes-----	10-60	Loamy sand	SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0-2	90-100	90-100	75-95	10-30	15-25	NP-6
	0-10	Loamy sand	SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0-2	90-100	90-100	75-95	10-30	15-25	NP-6
Quinlan-----	10-60	Loamy sand	SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2-4	0	0-2	90-100	90-100	75-95	10-30	15-25	NP-6
	0-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	51-97	15-37	NP-14
Ln: Lincoln-----	>13	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	0-13	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	15-35	---	NP
Lr: Lincoln-----	13-60	Stratified fine sand to clay loam	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	98-100	82-100	5-35	---	NP
	0-13	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	98-100	90-100	15-35	---	NP
Krier-----	13-60	Stratified fine sand to clay loam	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	98-100	82-100	5-35	---	NP
	0-4	Sandy loam	SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	20-50	15-20	NP-4
	4-15	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	20-85	20-40	2-20
Ms: Missler-----	15-60	Sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	55-75	5-35	---	NP
	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	75-100	30-55	10-30
Ns: Ness-----	10-60	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	35-60	20-35
	0-36	Silty clay	CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	30-45
Os: Wellsford-----	36-60	Silty clay loam	CH, CL, MH, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	30-55	8-30
	0-6	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	---	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-95	45-60	20-35
	6-17	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	---	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-95	45-70	20-40
Pa: Penden-----	>17	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	0-16	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-25
	16-28	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-25
Pb: Penden-----	28-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	75-100	55-75	30-45	11-25
	0-16	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-25
Pc: Penden-----	16-28	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-25
	28-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	75-100	55-75	30-45	11-25
	0-16	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-25
Pf: Penden-----	16-28	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-25
	28-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	75-100	55-75	30-45	11-25
	0-16	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-25
Pg: Penden-----	16-28	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-25
	28-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	75-100	55-75	30-45	11-25
	0-16	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	11-25
Pr: Pratt-----	16-28	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	30-45	11-25
	28-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	75-100	55-75	30-45	11-25
	0-11	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	15-35	---	NP
Pratt-----	11-30	Loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-40	15-20	NP-6
	30-60	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-35	---	NP

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued
Clark 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	
Pt: Pratt-----	0-11	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	15-35	---	NP
	11-30	Loamy fine sand	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-40	15-20	NP-6
	30-60	Loamy fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-35	---	NP
Tivoli-----	0-6	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-35	---	NP
	6-60	Fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-25	---	NP
Qw: Quinlan-----	0-13	Loam			0	0	100			51-97	15-37	NP-14
	>13	Weathered bedrock	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	---	---	---	95-100	90-100	---	---	---
Woodward-----	0-30	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	51-95	15-31	NP-12
	>30	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rc: Roxbury-----	0-21	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-35	10-15
	21-36	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	30-45	10-20
	36-60	Silty clay loam	CL		0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	10-20
Rf: Roxbury-----	0-21	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	30-35	10-15
	21-36	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	30-45	10-20
	36-60	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7-6, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	65-95	30-45	10-20
Sa: Satanta-----	0-11	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	60-75	20-35	5-15
	11-32	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	75-100	40-80	30-45	11-20
	32-60	Clay loam	CL, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	65-100	40-80	20-35	5-15
Sh: Shellabarger---	0-11	Loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-95	55-75	25-35	7-15
	11-29	Sandy clay loam	SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	85-100	70-90	35-50	25-40	8-20
	29-60	Coarse sandy loam	SC, SC-SM, SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	80-100	70-100	50-80	10-40	15-30	NP-10
Tv: Tivoli-----	0-6	Fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-25	---	NP
	6-60	Fine sand	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	5-25	---	NP
Ua: Uly-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-40	2-20
	7-18	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
	18-60	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
Ub: Uly-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-40	2-20
	7-18	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
	18-60	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
Uc: Uly-----	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	20-40	2-20
	7-18	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
	18-60	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	25-40	3-15
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wa: Waldeck-----	0-14	Fine sandy loam	CL-ML, ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	75-100	25-55	15-25	NP-5
	14-45	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	70-100	30-50	15-25	NP-5
	45-60	Sand	SM, SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	90-100	80-100	40-60	1-35	---	NP
Wo: Woodward-----	0-30	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	51-95	15-31	NP-12
	>30	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wr: Woodward-----	0-30	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	51-95	15-31	NP-12
	>30	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	0-13	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	51-97	15-37	NP-14
	>13	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yh: Yahola-----	0-8	Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-85	15-31	NP-10
	8-21	Fine sandy loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	36-85	15-30	NP-10
	21-60	Fine sandy loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	15-85	15-30	NP-10
Ze: Zenda-----	0-14	Loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	55-80	25-40	5-20
	14-60	Clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	55-80	25-40	10-25

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.

(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		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
033AB: Abilene-----	0-8 8-35 35-60	24 7 19	52 53 48	20-27 35-45 22-45	1.30-1.65 1.30-1.70 1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.20 0.14-0.18 0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 --- ---	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	6	48
033AC: Abilene-----	0-8 8-35 35-60	24 7 19	52 53 48	20-27 35-45 22-45	1.30-1.65 1.30-1.70 1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.20 0.14-0.18 0.12-0.15	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 --- ---	.37 .28 .32	.37 .28 .32	5	6	48
033CK: Case-----	0-8 8-60	34 35	37 38	27-32 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0 ---	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	4L	86
033CS: Clark-----	0-10 10-60	34 35	37 38	27-32 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 ---	.28 .28	.28 .28	5	4L	86
033CT: Clark-----	0-10 10-60	34 35	37 38	27-32 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 ---	.28 .28	.28 .28	5	4L	86
033LN: Lincoln-----	0-10 10-60	86 90	4 0	5-15 5-15	1.35-1.50 1.30-1.60	6.00-19.99 6.00-19.99	0.06-0.11 0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-0.5 ---	.17 .17	.17 .17	5	2	134
033SH: Shellabarger-	0-11 11-38 38-60	68 60 66	20 18 24	8-16 18-27 3-18	1.35-1.50 1.45-1.60 1.50-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.13-0.21 0.16-0.18 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 --- ---	.20 .28 .28	.24 .32 .32	5	3	86
033WF: Wellsford----	0-5 5-17 >17	22 23	28 29	40-60 35-60 ---	1.35-1.55 1.45-1.65 ---	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 ---	0.12-0.14 0.10-0.12 ---	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 ---	0.5-2.0 --- ---	.32 .32 ---	.32 .32 ---	2	4	86
057RA: Ness-----	0-40 40-63	22 18	28 52	40-60 20-40	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45	0.00-0.06 0.60-2.00	0.09-0.13 0.18-0.22	6.0-8.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.1-1.0	.28 .28	.28 .28	5	4	86
097CE: Case-----	0-6 6-60	34 35	37 38	27-32 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0 ---	.32 .32	.32 .32	5	4L	86
097CK: Clark-----	0-5 5-60	42 35	37 38	15-27 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 ---	.28 .28	.28 .28	5	4L	86
097FB: Farnum-----	0-11 11-51 51-60	42 34 38	38 36 41	14-27 25-35 12-29	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.19-0.22 0.15-0.19 0.13-0.16	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0 --- ---	.28 .28 .28	.28 .28 .28	5	6	48
097LN: Lincoln-----	0-8 8-60	67	19	10-18 5-15	1.30-1.60 1.30-1.60	5.95-19.98 5.95-19.98	0.10-0.15 0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0 ---	.20 .17	.20 .17	5	3	86
097TS: Tobin-----	0-25 25-33 33-60	10 9 9	68 64 64	18-27 18-35 18-35	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.17-0.20 0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-4.0 1.0-4.0 0.5-0.5	.32 .32 .43	.32 .32 .43	5	6	48
119CC: Campus-----	0-7 7-14 14-30 >30	35 35 35	33 38 38	28-35 18-35 18-35	1.25-1.35 1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.17-0.22 0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-1.0	.28 .28 .28	.28 .32 .32	2	4L	86
Canlon-----	0-6 6-12 >12	42 43	38 40	12-27 8-27	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22 0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 1.0-3.0	.32 .32	.32 .43	1	4L	86
119KZ: Krier-----	0-6 6-60	45-80 85-96	42 2	18-35 1-5	1.30-1.40 1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00 6.00-19.99	0.17-0.19 0.02-0.08	3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0 0.0-0.5	.32 .15	.32 .15	5	4L	86
119LE: Leshara-----	0-12 12-26 26-60	27 30 33	42 50 55	27-35 12-27 5-18	1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50 1.50-1.60	0.20-0.60 0.60-2.00 2.00-19.99	0.17-0.19 0.17-0.22 0.14-0.22	3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0 0.5-1.0 0.5-1.0	.28 .43 .43	.28 .43 .43	4	6	48
119PR: Pratt-----	0-8 8-24 24-60	79 86 79	16 7 16	2-8 4-11 1-8	1.45-1.55 1.45-1.55 1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12 0.09-0.14 0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5 0.0-0.3	.17 .17 .17	.17 .17 .17	5	2	134
119PT: Pratt-----	0-8 8-24 24-60	95 86 79	1 7 16	1-7 4-11 1-8	1.45-1.55 1.45-1.55 1.50-1.60	6.00-19.99 6.00-19.99 6.00-19.99	0.07-0.09 0.09-0.14 0.05-0.14	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.2-0.7 0.2-0.5	.17 .17 .17	.17 .17 .17	5	1	250
119SA: Satanta-----	0-6 6-12 12-23 23-29 29-60	55-65 55-70 50-60 45-55 60-82	27 38 38 42 42	5-12 18-35 18-35 10-28 10-28	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.16-0.18 0.15-0.19 0.15-0.19 0.14-0.19 0.14-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.2-1.0 0.2-0.5 0.0-0.5	.20 .28 .28 .32 .32	.20 .28 .28 .32 .32	5	3	86
119WN: Wann-----	0-13 13-60	43 66	38 23	12-25 3-18	1.40-1.50 1.50-1.60	0.60-2.00 2.00-6.00	0.20-0.22 0.11-0.17	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0	.28 .20	.28 .24	5	5	56

(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		
Ab:	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Albion-----	0-8	66	23	7-15	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.20	4	3	86
	8-15	67	19	10-18	1.50-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.20	.24			
	15-22	66	24	4-15	1.50-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.09-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.17	.20			
	22-60	92	2	2-10	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.03-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.15	.32			
Shellabarger-	0-10	68	20	8-16	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.13-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.20	-	3	86
	10-60	60	18	18-27	1.50-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	60-64	66	24	3-18	1.55-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.17	.32			
AED:														
Arents,	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Earthen Dam-														
Bd:														
Badland-----	---			---	---	0.00-0.06	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	0
Woodward-----	0-30	43	43	10-18	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	>30					0.20-0.60				---	---			
Bp:														
Bippus-----	0-23	36	39	15-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28	5	4L	86
	23-60	35	38	20-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
Bu:														
Bippus-----	0-23	36	39	15-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28	5	4L	86
	23-60	35	38	20-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
Cc:														
Campus-----	0-8	42	37	15-27	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.32	-	4L	86
	8-15	35	38	18-35	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32			
	15-28	35	38	18-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	>28			---	---	0.00-0.60	---	---	---	---	---			
Canlon-----	0-9	42	38	12-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
	9-13	43	40	8-27	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.43			
	>13			---	---	0.00-0.60	---	---	---	---	---			
CF:														
Case-----	0-6	34	37	27-32	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.32	5	4L	86
	6-60	35	38	18-35	1.35-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9	---	.32	.32			
Ch:														
Canlon-----	0-9	42	38	12-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
	9-13	43	40	8-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.43			
	>13			---	---	0.00-0.60	---	---	---	---	---			
Cr:														
Carey-----	0-7	14	69	10-25	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	4	6	48
	7-24	31	41	20-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	24-60	37	42	15-27	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.43	.43			
Cs:														
Carey-----	0-7	14	69	10-25	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	4	6	48
	7-24	31	41	20-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	24-60	37	42	15-27	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.43	.43			
Cy:														
Carey-----	0-7	14	69	10-25	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	4	6	48
	7-24	31	41	20-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	24-60	37	42	15-27	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.43	.43			
Ha:														
Harney-----	0-12	24	51	22-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-3.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	12-30	7	54	35-42	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.11-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.43	.43			
	30-60	20	50	24-35	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
Hb:														
Harney-----	0-12	24	51	22-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-3.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	12-30	7	54	35-42	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.11-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	30-60	20	50	24-35	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
Ka:														
Kingsdown----	0-10	67	20	8-18	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	10-22	67	20	8-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	22-60	62	26	5-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.08-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
Kb:														
Kingsdown----	0-10	67	20	8-18	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.20	5	3	86
	10-22	67	20	8-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	22-60	62	26	5-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.08-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
Kr:														
Krier-----	0-3	42	38	12-27	1.30-1.40	2.00-6.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	5	4L	86
	3-13	42	37	10-32	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	13-60	96	2	1-5	1.45-1.55	6.00-19.99	0.03-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.15			
Lb:														
Lesho-----	0-10	35	33	28-35	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28	5	4L	86
	10-26	35	38	18-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	26-60	94	1	1-8	1.45-1.55	2.00-20.00	0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
Le:														
Lesho-----	0-19	35	33	28-35	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28	4	4L	86
	19-35	34	37	22-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32			
	35-60	96	2	1-5	1.45-1.55	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.15	.15			
Lf:														
Likes-----	0-10	86	4	5-15	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	10-60	86	4	5-15	1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.17	.17			
Lh:														
Likes-----	0-10	86	4	5-15	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.17	.17	5	2	134
	10-60	86	4	5-15	1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.17	.17			
Quinlan-----	0-13	42	37	15-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	2	4L	86
	>13			---	---	0.20-0.60	---	---	---	---	---			

(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		
Ln: Lincoln-----	0-13 13-60	84	6	5-15 5-15	1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.2-0.5	.17 .15	.17 .15	5	2	134
Lr: Lincoln-----	0-13 13-60	84 90	6 0	5-15 5-15	1.45-1.50 1.40-1.50	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.2-0.5	.17 .15	.17 .15	5	2	134
Krier-----	0-4 4-15 15-60	67 42 96	24 37 2	6-12 10-32 1-5	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00 2.00-6.00 6.00-20.00	0.13-0.15 0.13-0.22 0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 --- ---	.24 .32 .15	.24 .32 .15	5	3	86
Ms: Missler-----	0-10 10-60	17 7	48 53	30-40 35-45	1.25-1.35 1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23 0.10-0.20	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0	.32 .43	.32 .43	5	7	38
Ns: Ness-----	0-36 36-60	5 18	45 52	40-60 20-40	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45	0.00-0.06 0.06-2.00	0.11-0.14 0.18-0.22	6.0-8.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.3-0.5	.28 .43	.28 .43	5	4	86
Os: Wellsford----	0-6 6-17 >17	5 6	45 47	40-60 35-60 ---	1.35-1.45 1.45-1.55 ---	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.00	0.12-0.14 0.11-0.19 ---	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 ---	0.5-1.0 0.2-0.5 ---	.32 .32 ---	.32 .32 ---	2	4	86
Pa: Penden-----	0-16 16-28 28-60	35 34 34	33 37 37	28-35 24-35 24-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.15-0.20 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	4L	86
Pb: Penden-----	0-16 16-28 28-60	35 34 34	33 37 37	28-35 24-35 24-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.15-0.20 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	4L	86
Pc: Penden-----	0-16 16-28 28-60	35 34 34	33 37 37	28-35 24-35 24-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.15-0.20 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	4L	86
Pf: Penden-----	0-16 16-28 28-60	35 34 34	33 37 37	28-35 24-35 24-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.15-0.20 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	4L	86
Pg: Penden-----	0-16 16-28 28-60	35 34 34	33 37 37	28-35 24-35 24-35	1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19 0.15-0.20 0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	4L	86
Pr: Pratt-----	0-11 11-30 30-60	79 86 79	16 7 16	2-8 4-11 1-8	1.45-1.55 1.45-1.55 1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12 0.09-0.17 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.3-0.5 0.1-0.5	.17 .17 .17	.17 .17 .17	5	2	134
Pt: Pratt-----	0-11 11-30 30-60	79 86 79	16 7 16	2-8 4-11 1-8	1.45-1.55 1.45-1.55 1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.10-0.12 0.09-0.17 0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.3-0.5 0.1-0.5	.17 .17 .17	.17 .17 .17	5	2	134
Tivoli-----	0-6 6-60	86 93	7 1	5-10 1-10	1.40-1.50 1.50-1.60	6.00-19.99 6.00-19.99	0.10-0.12 0.05-0.08	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 ---	.17 .15	.17 .15	5	2	134
Qw: Quinlan-----	0-13 >13	42	37	15-27 ---	1.40-1.50 ---	0.60-2.00 0.06-0.20	0.20-0.22 ---	0.0-2.9 ---	0.5-1.0 ---	.32 ---	.32 ---	2	4L	86
Woodward-----	0-30 >30	43	43	10-18 ---	1.40-1.50 ---	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.20-0.22 ---	0.0-2.9 ---	0.5-1.0 ---	.32 ---	.32 ---	3	4L	86
Rc: Roxbury-----	0-21 21-36 36-60	10 7 7	68 66 66	18-27 18-35 18-35	1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.17-0.22 0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-3.0 1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	4L	86
Rf: Roxbury-----	0-21 21-36 36-60	10 7 7	68 66 66	18-27 18-35 18-35	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.17-0.22 0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	2.0-3.0 1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	4L	86
Sa: Satanta-----	0-11 11-32 32-60	43 35 39	40 38 42	10-25 18-35 10-28	1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22 0.15-0.19 0.14-0.19	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.7-1.0 0.3-0.7	.28 .32 .32	.28 .32 .32	5	6	48
Sh: Shellabarger-	0-11 11-29 29-60	43 60 66	40 18 24	12-22 18-27 3-18	1.30-1.40 1.50-1.60 1.55-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22 0.12-0.18 0.05-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.28 .32 .17	.28 .32 .32	5	6	48
Tv: Tivoli-----	0-6 6-60	93 93	1 1	1-10 1-10	1.40-1.50 1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00 6.00-20.00	0.07-0.09 0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0 0.1-0.5	.15 .15	.15 .15	5	1	250
Ua: Uly-----	0-7 7-18 18-60	11 7 10	67 68 68	17-27 20-30 18-27	1.20-1.30 1.20-1.30 1.10-1.20	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.18-0.22 0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.7-1.5 0.4-0.7	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48
Ub: Uly-----	0-7 7-18 18-60	11 7 10	67 68 68	17-27 20-30 18-27	1.20-1.30 1.20-1.30 1.10-1.20	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24 0.18-0.22 0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0 0.7-1.5 0.4-0.7	.32 .43 .43	.32 .43 .43	5	6	48

(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		
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Uc: Uly-----	0-7	11	67	17-27	1.20-1.30	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
	7-18	7	68	20-30	1.20-1.30	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.7-1.5	.43	.43			
	18-60	10	68	18-27	1.10-1.20	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.43	.43			
W: Water-----	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-	---	---
Wa: Waldeck-----	0-14	68	20	8-16	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.20	4	3	86
	14-45	68	20	8-16	1.50-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.24	.24			
	45-60	96	2	1-4	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.05-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.15	.20			
Wo: Woodward-----	0-30	43	43	10-18	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	>30			---	---	0.20-0.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wr: Woodward-----	0-30	43	43	10-18	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	>30			---	---	0.20-0.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	0-13	42	37	15-27	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	2	4L	86
	>13			---	---	0.20-0.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yh: Yahola-----	0-8	45	41	10-18	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32	5	4L	86
	8-21	62	26	5-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.24	.24			
	21-60	62	26	5-18	1.50-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.05-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
Ze: Zenda-----	0-14	42	38	12-27	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.28	.28	5	6	48
	14-60	35	38	18-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS
Clark 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
Clark 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		
033AB: Abilene-----	0-8	8.0-18	---	6.6-8.4	---	0	---	0
	8-35	14-27	---	6.6-8.4	---	0	---	0
	35-60	8.0-27	---	7.9-8.4	---	0	---	0
033AC: Abilene-----	0-8	8.0-18	---	6.6-8.4	---	0	---	0
	8-35	14-27	---	6.6-8.4	---	0	---	0
	35-60	8.0-27	---	7.9-8.4	---	0	---	0
033CK: Case-----	0-8	11-21	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	8-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	5-25	---	---	---
033CS: Clark-----	0-10	11-21	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	10-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	15-45	---	---	---
033CT: Clark-----	0-10	11-21	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	10-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	15-45	---	---	---
033LN: Lincoln-----	0-10	2.0-9.0	---	7.4-8.4	---	---	---	---
	10-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	---	---	---	---
033SH: Shellabarger----	0-11	3.0-11	---	5.1-6.5	---	---	---	---
	11-38	7.0-16	---	6.1-7.8	---	---	---	---
	38-60	1.0-11	---	6.1-8.4	---	---	---	---
033WF: Wellsford-----	0-5	16-37	---	6.6-8.4	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	5-17	14-36	---	7.9-8.4	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	>17	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
057RA: Ness-----	0-40	16-38	---	6.1-8.4	0	---	---	---
	40-63	8.0-26	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
097CE: Case-----	0-6	11-21	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	6-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	5-25	---	---	---
097CK: Clark-----	0-5	6.0-18	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	5-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	15-45	---	---	---
097FB: Farnum-----	0-11	6.0-18	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	---	---
	11-51	10-21	---	6.1-8.4	---	---	---	---
	51-60	4.0-18	---	6.6-8.4	---	---	---	---
097LN: Lincoln-----	0-8	4.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	---	---	---	---
	8-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	---	---	---	---
097TS: Tobin-----	0-25	7.0-19	---	5.6-7.8	---	---	---	---
	25-33	7.0-24	---	7.4-8.4	---	---	---	---
	33-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	---	---	---	---
119CC: Campus-----	0-7	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	---	---	---
	7-14	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	15-30	---	---	---
	14-30	7.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	---	---
	>30	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Canlon-----	0-6	5.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0
	6-12	3.0-16	---	7.4-8.4	10-15	0	0	0
	>12	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
119KZ: Krier-----	0-6	11-22	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	2.0-8.0	---
	6-60	0.0-3.0	---	7.4-9.0	5-10	---	2.0-8.0	---
119LE: Leshara-----	0-12	11-23	---	6.1-8.4	---	0	0.0-2.0	0
	12-26	4.0-16	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	0	0.0-2.0	0
	26-60	2.0-11	---	6.6-8.4	5-10	0	0.0-2.0	0
119PR: Pratt-----	0-8	1.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3	0	---	---	---
	8-24	1.0-7.0	---	5.6-7.3	0	---	---	---
	24-60	0.0-5.0	---	6.1-7.3	0-5	---	---	---
119PT: Pratt-----	0-8	0.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	---	---
	8-24	1.0-7.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	---	---
	24-60	0.0-5.0	---	6.1-7.3	0-5	---	---	---
119SA: Satanta-----	0-6	2.0-10	---	6.1-7.8	---	---	---	---
	6-12	7.0-21	---	6.6-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	12-23	7.0-21	---	6.6-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	23-29	4.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	29-60	4.0-17	---	7.4-8.5	0-5	---	---	---
119WN: Wann-----	0-13	5.0-16	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	0	0.0-2.0	---
	13-60	1.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0.0-2.0	---

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		
Ab:								
Albion-----	0-8	3.0-10	---	5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	8-15	4.0-11	---	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	15-22	1.0-9.0	---	6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
	22-60	0.0-6.0	---	6.1-8.4	1-2	0	0	0
Shellabarger----	0-10	3.0-11	---	5.1-6.5	---	---	---	---
	10-60	7.0-16	---	6.1-7.8	1-2	---	---	---
	60-64	1.0-11	---	6.1-8.4	1-2	---	---	---
AED:								
Arents, Earthen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dam-----								
Bd:								
Badland-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Woodward-----	0-30	4.0-12	---	6.6-8.4	---	0	0	0
	>30	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Bp:								
Bippus-----	0-23	6.0-22	---	7.4-8.4	1-2	---	0	---
	23-60	8.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	---	0	---
Bu:								
Bippus-----	0-23	6.0-22	---	7.4-8.4	1-2	---	0	---
	23-60	8.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	---	0	---
Cc:								
Campus-----	0-8	6.0-18	---	7.4-8.4	15-30	---	---	---
	8-15	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	15-30	---	---	---
	15-28	7.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	---	---
	>28	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Canlon-----	0-9	5.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	9-13	3.0-16	---	7.4-8.4	5-25	0	0	0
	>13	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
CF:								
Case-----	0-6	11-21	---	7.4-8.4	0-5	---	---	---
	6-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	5-25	---	---	---
Ch:								
Canlon-----	0-9	5.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	9-13	3.0-16	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>13	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Cr:								
Carey-----	0-7	4.0-16	---	6.6-7.8	0	0	---	0
	7-24	8.0-24	---	6.6-8.4	1-10	0	---	0
	24-60	6.0-16	---	7.9-8.4	5-20	0	---	0
Cs:								
Carey-----	0-7	4.0-16	---	6.6-7.8	0	0	---	0
	7-24	8.0-24	---	6.6-8.4	1-10	0	---	0
	24-60	6.0-16	---	7.9-8.4	5-20	0	---	0
Cy:								
Carey-----	0-7	4.0-16	---	6.6-7.8	0	0	---	0
	7-24	8.0-24	---	6.6-8.4	1-10	0	---	0
	24-60	6.0-16	---	7.9-8.4	5-20	0	---	0
Ha:								
Harney-----	0-12	9.0-21	---	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-30	20-35	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	30-60	15-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0
Hb:								
Harney-----	0-12	9.0-21	---	5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
	12-30	20-35	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	30-60	15-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0
Ka:								
Kingsdown-----	0-10	3.0-12	---	6.6-8.4	1-2	---	---	---
	10-22	3.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-2	---	---	---
	22-60	2.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Kb:								
Kingsdown-----	0-10	3.0-12	---	6.6-8.4	1-2	---	---	---
	10-22	3.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-2	---	---	---
	22-60	2.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Kr:								
Krier-----	0-3	2.0-10	---	7.4-9.0	1-2	---	2.0-8.0	---
	3-13	2.0-10	---	7.9-9.0	1-5	---	4.0-16.0	---
	13-60	0.0-5.0	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	2.0-8.0	---
Lb:								
Lesho-----	0-10	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	1-2	---	0.0-4.0	---
	10-26	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-4.0	---
	26-60	0.0-5.0	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	0.0-4.0	---
Le:								
Lesho-----	0-19	11-22	---	7.4-9.0	1-2	---	2.0-8.0	---
	19-35	8.0-21	---	7.9-9.0	1-5	---	4.0-16.0	---
	35-60	0.0-3.0	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	2.0-8.0	---
Lf:								
Likes-----	0-10	2.0-10	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	---	0
	10-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	0	---	0
Lh:								
Likes-----	0-10	2.0-10	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	---	0
	10-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	0	---	0
	0-13	6.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
Quinlan-----	>13	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued
Clark 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		
Ln: Lincoln-----	0-13	2.0-10	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-1.0	---
	13-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-1.0	---
Lr: Lincoln-----	0-13	2.0-10	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-1.0	---
	13-60	2.0-9.0	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-1.0	---
Krier-----	0-4	2.0-8.0	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	2.0-8.0	---
	4-15	4.0-19	---	7.9-9.0	1-5	---	4.0-16.0	---
	15-60	0.0-3.0	---	7.4-9.0	1-5	---	2.0-8.0	---
Ms: Missler-----	0-10	12-25	---	6.6-8.4	---	---	---	---
	10-60	14-27	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Ns: Ness-----	0-36	16-37	---	6.1-8.4	0	---	0.0-1.0	---
	36-60	8.0-24	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-1.0	---
Os: Wellsford-----	0-6	16-37	---	6.6-8.4	1-2	---	0.0-2.0	---
	6-17	14-36	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-5.0	---
	>17	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Pa: Penden-----	0-16	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
	16-28	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	0.0-2.0	---
	28-60	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pb: Penden-----	0-16	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
	16-28	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	0.0-2.0	---
	28-60	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pc: Penden-----	0-16	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
	16-28	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	0.0-2.0	---
	28-60	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pf: Penden-----	0-16	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
	16-28	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	0.0-2.0	---
	28-60	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pg: Penden-----	0-16	11-22	---	7.4-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
	16-28	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	15-30	---	0.0-2.0	---
	28-60	9.0-21	---	7.9-8.4	5-15	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pr: Pratt-----	0-11	1.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	11-30	1.0-7.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	30-60	0.0-5.0	---	6.1-7.3	1-5	---	0.0-2.0	---
Pt: Pratt-----	0-11	1.0-5.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	11-30	1.0-7.0	---	5.6-7.3	---	---	0.0-2.0	---
	30-60	0.0-5.0	---	6.1-7.3	1-5	---	0.0-2.0	---
Tivoli-----	0-6	2.0-7.0	---	6.1-7.8	---	---	---	---
	6-60	0.0-6.0	---	6.1-8.4	---	---	---	---
Qw: Quinlan-----	0-13	6.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>13	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Woodward-----	0-30	4.0-16	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>30	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rc: Roxbury-----	0-21	8.0-22	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	21-36	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	36-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	---	---	---
Rf: Roxbury-----	0-21	8.0-22	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	21-36	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	36-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	---	---	---
Sa: Satanta-----	0-11	4.0-16	---	6.1-7.8	---	---	---	---
	11-32	7.0-21	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	32-60	4.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Sh: Shellabarger----	0-11	5.0-14	---	5.1-6.5	---	---	---	---
	11-29	7.0-16	---	6.1-7.8	1-5	---	---	---
	29-60	1.0-11	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Tv: Tivoli-----	0-6	0.0-7.0	---	6.1-7.8	---	---	---	---
	6-60	0.0-6.0	---	6.1-8.4	---	---	---	---
Ua: Uly-----	0-7	10-25	---	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-18	10-25	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	18-60	10-23	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0
Ub: Uly-----	0-7	10-25	---	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-18	10-25	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	18-60	10-23	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0

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		
Uc:								
Uly-----	0-7	10-25	---	6.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
	7-18	10-25	---	6.1-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	18-60	10-23	---	7.4-8.4	5-10	0	0	0
W:								
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wa:								
Waldeck-----	0-14	3.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	14-45	3.0-10	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
	45-60	0.0-3.0	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	---	---	---
Wo:								
Woodward-----	0-30	4.0-16	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>30	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Wr:								
Woodward-----	0-30	4.0-16	---	6.6-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>30	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	0-13	6.0-17	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	>13	---	0.0-0.0	---	---	---	---	---
Yh:								
Yahola-----	0-8	4.0-11	---	7.4-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	8-21	2.0-11	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
	21-60	2.0-11	---	7.9-8.4	1-5	0	0	0
Ze:								
Zenda-----	0-14	5.0-18	---	7.0-8.4	1-5	---	0.0-4.0	0-1
	14-60	7.0-21	---	7.4-8.6	5-15	---	0.0-4.0	2-11

WATER FEATURES
Clark 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.

(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
033AB: Abilene-----	C		Ft	Ft	Ft				
033AC: Abilene-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
033CK: Case-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
033CS: Clark-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
033CT: Clark-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
033LN: Lincoln-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
033SH: Shellabarger-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
033WF: Wellsford-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
057RA: Ness-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		February	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	---	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	---	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	---	---	None
		June	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	---	---	None
		July	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		August	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		September	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		October	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		November	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		December	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
097CE: Case-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
097CK: Clark-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
097FB: Farnum-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
097LN: Lincoln-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		January	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
097TS: Tobin-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		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	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		December	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional

(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
119CC: Campus-----	B		Ft	Ft	Ft				
Canlon-----	D		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
119KZ: Krier-----	D								
		March	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
119LE: Leshara-----	B								
		March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
119PR: Pratt-----	A								
119PT: Pratt-----	A								
119SA: Satanta-----	B								
119WN: Wann-----	B								
		March	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		July	1.5-3.5	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		November	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
Ab: Albion-----	B								
Shellabarger-----	B								
Bd: Badland-----	---								
Woodward-----	B								
Bp: Bippus-----	B								
Bu: Bippus-----	B								
Cc: Campus-----	B								
Canlon-----	D								
CF: Case-----	B								
Ch: Canlon-----	D								
Cr: Carey-----	B								
Cs: Carey-----	B								
Cy: Carey-----	B								
Ha: Harney-----	B								
Hb: Harney-----	B								
Ka: Kingsdown-----	B								

(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
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Kb: Kingsdown-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kr: Krier-----	D	March	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
Lb: Lesho-----	C	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	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
Le: Lesho-----	C	March	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		May	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		June	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
Lf: Likes-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lh: Likes-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Quinlan-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ln: Lincoln-----	A	January	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
Lr: Lincoln-----	A	January	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		November	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	5.0-6.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
Krier-----	D	March	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		April	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	1.0-3.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
Ms: Missler-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ns: Ness-----	D	January	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		February	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		March	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		April	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		May	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		June	0.0	>6.0	0.0-1.0	Long	Frequent	---	None
		July	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		August	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		September	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		October	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		November	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
		December	---	---	0.0-	---	---	---	None
Os: Wellsford-----	D								

(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
			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Pa: Penden-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pb: Penden-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pc: Penden-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pf: Penden-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pg: Penden-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pr: Pratt-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pt: Pratt-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tivoli-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Qw: Quinlan-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Woodward-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rc: Roxbury-----	B	April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Frequent
Rf: Roxbury-----	B	April	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
Sa: Satanta-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sh: Shellabarger-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tv: Tivoli-----	A		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ua: Uly-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ub: Uly-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uc: Uly-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wa: Waldeck-----	C	January	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		April	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		October	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Brief	Occasional
		November	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
Wo: Woodward-----	B		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wr:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(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
Woodward-----	B		Ft	Ft	Ft				
Quinlan-----	C		---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yh: Yahola-----	B								
		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
Ze: Zenda-----	C								
		January	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		February	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		March	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		April	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		May	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		June	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		July	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		August	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		September	---	---	---	---	---	Very brief	Occasional
		October	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		November	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None
		December	2.0-4.0	>6.0	---	---	---	---	None

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				
033AB: Abilene-----	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
033AC: Abilene-----	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
033CK: Case-----	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
033CS: Clark-----	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
033CT: Clark-----	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
033LN: Lincoln-----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
033SH: Shellabarger----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
033WF: Wellsford-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Extremely weakly cemented	None	High	Low
057RA: Ness-----	---	---	---	---	Low	High	Low
097CE: Case-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
097CK: Clark-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
097FB: Farnum-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
097LN: Lincoln-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
097TS: Tobin-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
119CC: Campus-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Strongly cemented	Low	Low	Low
119KZ: Canlon-----	10-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Low	Low	Low
119LE: Krier-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Low
119PR: Leshara-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
119PT: Pratt-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Moderate
119SA: Pratt-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
119WN: Satanta-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Ab: Wann-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
Ab: Albion-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
AED: Shellabarger----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bd: Badland-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	Low
Woodward-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	---	Low	Low
Bp: Bippus-----	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Bu: Bippus-----	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Cc: Campus-----	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Strongly cemented	Low	Low	Low
Canlon-----	10-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Low	Low	Low
CF: Case-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Ch: Canlon-----	10-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Low	Low	Low
Cr: Carey-----	40-70	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Cs: Carey-----	40-70	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Cy: Carey-----	40-70	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Ha: Harney-----	---	---	---	---	Low	High	Low
Hb: Harney-----	---	---	---	---	Low	High	Low
Ka: Kingsdown-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Kb: Kingsdown-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Kr: Krier-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Low
Lb: Lesho-----	---	---	---	---	---	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
Le: Lesho-----	---	In	---	---	---	High	Low
Lf: Likes-----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Lh: Likes-----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Quinlan-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Extremely weakly cemented	---	Moderate	Low
Ln: Lincoln-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Lr: Lincoln-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Krier-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Low
Ms: Missler-----	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Ns: Ness-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Os: Wellsford-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Extremely weakly cemented	---	High	Low
Pa: Penden-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Pb: Penden-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Pc: Penden-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Pf: Penden-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Pg: Penden-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Moderate	Low
Pr: Pratt-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Pt: Pratt-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Tivoli-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Qw: Quinlan-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Extremely weakly cemented	---	Moderate	Low
Woodward-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	---	Low	Low
Rc: Roxbury-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Rf: Roxbury-----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Sa: Satanta-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Sh: Shellabarger----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Tv: Tivoli-----	---	---	---	---	---	Low	Low
Ua: Uly-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ub: Uly-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Uc: Uly-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	None	---	Low
Wa: Waldeck-----	---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low
Wo: Woodward-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	---	Low	Low
Wr: Woodward-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	---	---	Low	Low
Quinlan-----	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Extremely weakly cemented	---	Moderate	Low
Yh: Yahola-----	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Ze: Zenda-----	---	---	---	---	---	High	Low

WATER MANAGEMENT
Clark 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 outbanks 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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
033AC: Abilene-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
033CK: Case-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
033CS: Clark-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
033CT: Clark-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
033LN: Lincoln-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
033SH: Shellabarger----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: soil blowing	Limitation: soil blowing	Favorable
033WF: Wellsford-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope slow intake	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly depth to rock
057RA: Ness-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: slow intake wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness droughty
097CE: Case-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
097CK: Clark-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
097FB: Farnum-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
097LN: Lincoln-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
097TS: Tobin-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
119CC: Campus-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Canlon-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
119KZ: Krier-----	Limitation: excess sodium flooding cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness droughty	Limitation: too sandy wetness	Limitation: excess sodium excess salt wetness
119LE: Leshara-----	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily
119PR: Pratt-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
119PT: Pratt-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
119SA: Satanta-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: soil blowing	Limitation: soil blowing	Limitation: too arid
119WN: Wann-----	Limitation: flooding frost action	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: wetness	Favorable

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Ab: Albion-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope soil blowing droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
Shellabarger----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope soil blowing	Limitation: slope soil blowing	Limitation: slope
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---
Bd: Badland- Woodward-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Bp: Bippus-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Bu: Bippus-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Cc: Campus-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Canlon-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
CF: Case-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope
Ch: Canlon-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Cr: Carey-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Cs: Carey-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Cy: Carey-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Ha: Harney-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Hb: Harney-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Ka: Kingsdown-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: soil blowing	Limitation: soil blowing	Favorable
Kb: Kingsdown-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope soil blowing	Limitation: soil blowing	Favorable
Kr: Krier-----	Limitation: excess salt flooding cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness droughty	Limitation: too sandy wetness	Limitation: excess sodium excess salt wetness
Lb: Lesho-----	Limitation: flooding cutbanks cave	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: too sandy wetness	Favorable
Le: Lesho-----	Limitation: excess salt cutbanks cave	Limitation: excess salt wetness	Limitation: too sandy wetness	Limitation: excess salt
Lf: Likes-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Lh: Likes-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Quinlan-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Ln: Lincoln-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Lr: Lincoln-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Krier-----	Limitation: excess salt flooding cutbanks cave	Limitation: wetness soil blowing droughty	Limitation: too sandy wetness soil blowing	Limitation: excess sodium excess salt wetness
Ms: Missler-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Ns: Ness-----	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Os: Wellsford-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope slow intake	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock
Pa: Penden-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Pb: Penden-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Pc: Penden-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Pf: Penden-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Favorable	Favorable
Pg: Penden-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope	Limitation: slope
Pr: Pratt-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: droughty
Pt: Pratt-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
Tivoli-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
Qw: Quinlan-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Woodward-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: slope depth to rock
Rc: Roxbury-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Rf: Roxbury-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Sa: Satanta-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Favorable	Limitation: too arid
Sh: Shellabarger----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: too sandy	Favorable
Tv: Tivoli-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: fast intake slope droughty	Limitation: slope too sandy soil blowing	Limitation: slope droughty
Ua: Uly-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
Ub: Uly-----	Limitation: deep to water	Favorable	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Uc: Uly-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---
Wa: Waldeck-----	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: flooding wetness soil blowing	Limitation: wetness soil blowing	Favorable
Wo: Woodward-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Wr: Woodward-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Quinlan-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Yh: Yahola-----	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
Ze: Zenda-----	Limitation: flooding	Limitation: flooding wetness	Limitation: wetness	Favorable

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033CK: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033CS: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033CT: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.89	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.09	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.58 0.04	Very limited Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.43	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 0.46	Somewhat limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	0.57 0.10
097CE: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
097CK: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.22	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.64	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
119CC: Campus-----	75	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.86 0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.86 0.68	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.92	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Salty water Deep to water	1.00 0.01 0.00
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping	1.00	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.10

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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	0.95	Deep to water	0.02
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping Seepage	0.96 0.17	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	0.84 0.09	Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave Deep to water	0.10 0.07
Ab: Albion-----	60	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.98	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.09	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	0.70 0.11 0.08	Very limited Piping Thin layer	1.00 0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.76	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.76	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Cc: Campus-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.91 0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.91 0.68	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Canlon-----	45	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.92	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.70 0.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.08	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 0.92	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Cr: Carey-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.00	Somewhat limited Piping Thin layer	0.97 0.02	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Cs: Carey-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Cy: Carey-----	100	Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.00	Piping Thin layer	0.97 0.02	Deep to water	1.00
		Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.00	Somewhat limited Piping Thin layer	0.97 0.02	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ha: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Hb: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.04	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.09	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.09	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Salinity	1.00 1.00 0.12	Very limited Cutbanks cave Salty water Deep to water	1.00 0.50 0.00
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.43	Very limited Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.25
Le: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Piping Depth to saturated zone Salinity	1.00 1.00 0.43 0.12	Very limited Cutbanks cave Salty water Deep to water	1.00 0.50 0.25
Lf: Likes-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.56	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Lh: Likes-----	65	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.56	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Quinlan-----	35	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.74 0.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.39	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.89	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Krier-----	35	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Salinity	1.00 1.00 0.12	Very limited Cutbanks cave Salty water Deep to water	1.00 0.50 0.00
Ms: Missler-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ns: Ness-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.43	Very limited Ponding	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow refill	0.57

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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 Hard to pack	1.00 0.37	Cutbanks cave	0.10
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.58 0.04	Very limited Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.50	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pb: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pc: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pf: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.70 0.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.08	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.57	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Tivoli-----	30	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.99	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.74 0.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Woodward-----	45	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	0.70 0.11 0.00	Very limited Piping Thin layer	1.00 0.85	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.60	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.60	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.89	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.09	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.21	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.99	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ua: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Ub: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Uc: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Very limited Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.43	Very limited Cutbanks cave Deep to water	1.00 0.25
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.11	Very limited Piping Thin layer	1.00 0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70 0.11	Very limited Piping Thin layer	1.00 0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Quinlan-----	40	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.74	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00 1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Piping Seepage	1.00 0.07	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	0.43 0.20	Somewhat limited Slow refill Deep to water Cutbanks cave	0.30 0.25 0.10

SANITARY FACILITIES
Clark 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.

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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
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(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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Not limited	
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
033CK: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
033CS: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
033CT: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.08	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 0.18
097CE: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
097CK: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.08	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
119CC: Campus-----	75	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.50

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
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(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
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50		
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	0.09
		Slope	0.16	Very limited Seepage	1.00
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ab: Albion-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.50
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00		
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.33
Cc: Campus-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Seepage	0.50
Canlon-----	45	Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
CF: Case-----	100	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
		Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Slope	0.37	Seepage	0.50
		Very limited		Very limited	
Cr: Carey-----	100	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.50
		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.52	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Cs: Carey-----	100	Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.08
		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.52	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.08
				Slope	0.00
Cy: Carey-----	100	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.52	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.08
Ha: Harney-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Hb: Harney-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Very limited Seepage	1.00
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Not limited		Very limited Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.33
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Le: Lesho-----	100	Filtering capacity	1.00		
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Lf: Likes-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Lh: Likes-----	65			Slope	0.67
		Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
Quinlan----- Ln: Lincoln-----	35	Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.91
		Slope	0.63	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Lr: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Seepage	1.00
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08		
Krier-----	35	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ms: Missler-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Not limited	
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.18
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
		Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
Pc: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
Pf: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
				Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Slope	0.37	Seepage	0.50
		Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.33
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Tivoli-----	30	Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
		Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
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(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
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Woodward-----	45	Slope	0.37	Slope	1.00
		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	1.00
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Slope	0.37		
		Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 0.50
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.33
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Ua: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Ub: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
				Slope	0.00
Uc: Uly-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
				Seepage	0.50
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Very limited Flooding Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.00
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope	0.67
Quinlan-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
				Slope	0.33
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Very limited		Very limited	

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
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(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
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Flooding	1.00	Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 0.50
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 0.50
033CK: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
033CS: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
033CT: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
097CK: Clark-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 0.50
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited	
119CC: Campus-----	75	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
Canlon-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.86
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 0.68 0.50

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 0.50
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone	0.50 0.44
Ab: Albion-----	60	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.04 0.01
Shellabarger-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Cc: Campus-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
Canlon-----	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.63
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Too clayey Slope	0.50 0.37
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00
Cr: Carey-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08
Cs: Carey-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08
Cy: Carey-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.08
Ha: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Hb: Harney-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Kr: Krier-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.86

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
Lb: Lesho-----	100	Too Sandy	1.00				
		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.09
		Too Sandy	1.00				
Le: Lesho-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too Sandy	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.09
Lf: Likes-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Too Sandy	1.00			Too Sandy	0.50
Lh: Likes-----	65	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Too Sandy	1.00			Too Sandy	0.50
Quinlan-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
		Too Sandy	1.00				
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
		Too Sandy	1.00				
Krier-----	35	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Too Sandy	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Too Sandy	1.00				
Ms: Missler-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 0.50
Ns: Ness-----	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	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
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
						Hard to compact	1.00
Os: Wellsford-----	100	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	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Hard to compact	1.00
Pa: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Pb: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Pc: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Pf: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Pg: Penden-----	100	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
		Slope	0.37			Slope	0.37

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued
Clark 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
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy	1.00 0.50
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
Tivoli-----	30	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.84	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00 0.84
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37
Woodward-----	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.37
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding Too clayey	1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Tv: Tivoli-----	100	Very limited Seepage Too Sandy Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too Sandy Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
Ua: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ub: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Uc: Uly-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone	0.50 0.09
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Quinlan-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.50 0.09

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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.

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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
Clark 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
033AB: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22
033AC: Abilene-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22
033CK: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
033CS: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
033CT: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
033LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Flooding Leaching limitation	1.00 0.96 0.60 0.45	Very limited Filtering capacity Flooding Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Flooding	1.00 0.96 0.60
033SH: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.11	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.42	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.42
033WF: Wellsford-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Droughty Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
057RA: Ness-----	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
097CE: Case-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
097CK: Clark-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
097FB: Farnum-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
097LN: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Flooding Leaching limitation	1.00 0.90 0.60 0.45	Very limited Flooding Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.90	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Flooding	1.00 0.90 0.60
097TS: Tobin-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
119CC: Campus-----	75	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.46 0.16	Very limited Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Canlon-----	25	Droughty	0.07	Droughty	0.07	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
		Very limited		Very limited		Droughty	0.07
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Very limited	
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Droughty	1.00
119KZ: Krier-----	100	Runoff limitation	0.40	Slope	0.16	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
119LE: Leshara-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Droughty	0.85	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Droughty	0.85
119PR: Pratt-----	100	Flooding	0.60	Droughty	0.85	Flooding	0.60
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Salinity	0.13	Salinity	0.13
		Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.95
119PT: Pratt-----	100	Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.95	Flooding	0.60
		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability	0.22
		Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00
		Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
119SA: Satanta-----	100	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching limitation	0.45	Droughty	0.01	Droughty	0.01
		Droughty	0.01			Too steep for surface application	0.00
119WN: Wann-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Leaching limitation	0.45	Droughty	0.01	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Droughty	0.01			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
Ab: Albion-----	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.03	Slope	0.04	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
Shellabarger-----	40	Droughty	0.02	Droughty	0.02	Too acid	0.14
		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Droughty	0.02
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42	Very limited	
						Too steep for surface application	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.42 0.22
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Bd: Badland-----	65	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Woodward-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.46
Bp: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Bu: Bippus-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.08
Cc: Campus-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.65	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.65	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	0.16	Slope	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.65
		Droughty	0.16	Droughty	0.16	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
Canlon-----	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.63	Slope	0.63	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.77
CF: Case-----	100	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Somewhat limited Slope	0.37	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.59
Ch: Canlon-----	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00
Cr: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cs: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Cy: Carey-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
Ha: Harney-----	100	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Hb: Harney-----	100	Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability	0.22
Ka: Kingsdown-----	100	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.30	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.22
Kb: Kingsdown-----	100	Somewhat limited Filtering capacity	0.00	Somewhat limited Filtering capacity	0.00	Somewhat limited Filtering capacity	0.00
Kr: Krier-----	100	Somewhat limited Filtering capacity	0.00	Somewhat limited Filtering capacity	0.00	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Filtering capacity	0.08 0.00
Lb: Lescho-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Salinity Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50 0.40	Very limited Filtering capacity Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.13 0.10	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Salinity Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.13 0.10
Le: Lescho-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Filtering capacity	0.60 0.43 0.30 0.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Filtering capacity	1.00 0.43 0.22 0.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Filtering capacity	0.60 0.43 0.22 0.00
Lf: Likes-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Salinity Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.50 0.43 0.30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Salinity	1.00 0.43 0.22 0.13	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Salinity	1.00 0.43 0.22 0.13
Lh: Likes-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Leaching limitation Droughty	1.00 0.45 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Droughty	1.00 0.31 0.15
Quinlan-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Leaching limitation Droughty	1.00 0.45 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.66 0.15 0.00
Ln: Lincoln-----	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.77
		Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Lr: Lincoln-----	65	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Leaching	0.45				
		limitation					
		Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
Krier-----	35	Filtering	0.60	Filtering	1.00	Filtering	1.00
		capacity	0.45	capacity		capacity	
		Flooding		Flooding		Flooding	
		Leaching					
Ms: Missler-----	100	limitation					
		Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Filtering	1.00	Filtering	1.00	Filtering	1.00
		capacity		capacity		capacity	
Ns: Ness-----	100	Depth to	0.60	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Salinity	0.50	Salinity	0.29	Droughty	0.29
Os: Wellsford-----	100	Runoff limitation	0.40	Runoff limitation	0.13	Salinity	0.13
		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited			
		Restricted	0.30	Restricted	0.22	Restricted	0.22
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
Pa: Penden-----	100	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Pb: Penden-----	100	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Runoff limitation		Runoff limitation	
Pc: Penden-----	100	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Pf: Penden-----	100	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Runoff limitation		Runoff limitation	
Pg: Penden-----	100	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00
		Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00	Restricted	1.00
		permeability		permeability		permeability	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Pr: Pratt-----	100	Droughty	1.00	Droughty	1.00	Too steep for	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	surface	
						application	
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Runoff limitation		Too steep for	1.00
Pt: Pratt-----	70	Very limited	1.00	Very limited	1.00	sprinkler	
		Filtering	1.00	Filtering	1.00	application	
		capacity		capacity			

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Tivoli-----	30	Leaching limitation	0.45	Slope	0.16	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	0.16			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.39
		Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Droughty	0.50	Droughty	0.50	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.89
		Leaching limitation	0.45			Droughty	0.50
Qw: Quinlan-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Too steep for surface application	1.00
Woodward-----	45	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.42	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.42	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.59
		Slope	0.37	Slope	0.37	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
						Too steep for sprinkler application	0.59
Rc: Roxbury-----	100	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42
Rf: Roxbury-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Sa: Satanta-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Sh: Shellabarger-----	100	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.11	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.42	Not limited	
Tv: Tivoli-----	100					Somewhat limited Too acid Too steep for surface application	0.42 0.08
		Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Droughty	0.87	Droughty	0.87	Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00
Ua: Uly-----	100	Leaching limitation	0.45			Droughty	0.87
		Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Waldeck-----	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	

AGRICULTURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT--Continued
Clark 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
Wo: Woodward-----	100	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00	Filtering capacity	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
Wr: Woodward-----	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.46	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	0.46 0.31
Quinlan-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.08
Yh: Yahola-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00	Filtering capacity	0.00
Ze: Zenda-----	100	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	0.43
		Sodium content	0.08	Sodium content	0.08	Sodium content	0.08

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

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Clark County, Kansas: KS025

MUSYM/SEQ#	COMPONENT/TEXTURE/MU%	HYD	KFACT	SURFACE DEPTH	% OM	SPISP II Ratings		
						Leaching (SLP)	Solution Runoff (SSRP)	Adsorbed Runoff (SARP)
033AB 1	ABILENE SIL 100%	C	0.37	8"	2.0%	L	H	H
033AC 1	ABILENE SIL 100%	C	0.37	8"	2.0%	L	H	H
033CK 1	CASE CL 100%	B	0.32	8"	1.3%	I	I	I
033CS 1	CLARK CL 100%	B	0.28	10"	1.5%	I	I	I
033CT 1	CLARK CL 100%	B	0.28	10"	1.5%	I	I	I
033LN 1	LINCOLN LS 100%	A	0.17	10"	0.5%	H	L	L
033SH 1	SHELLABARGER SL 100%	B	0.20	11"	1.5%	I	I	I
033WF 1	WELLSFORD C 100%	D	0.32	5"	1.3%	V	H	H (s)
057RA 1	NESS C 100%	D	0.28	40"	2.0%	H (w)	H	H
097CE 1	CASE CL 100%	B	0.32	6"	1.3%	H	I	I
097CK 1	CLARK L 100%	B	0.28	5"	1.5%	H	I	I
097FB 1	FARNUM L 100%	B	0.28	11"	2.0%	I	I	I
097LN 1	LINCOLN SL 100%	A	0.20	8"	0.5%	H	L	L
097TS 1	TOBIN SIL 100%	B	0.32	25"	2.5%	L	I	I
119CC 1	CAMPUS CL 75%	B	0.28	7"	2.0%	I	I	I
119CC 2	CANLON L 25%	D	0.32	6"	0.8%	V	H	H
119KZ 1	KRIER CL 100%	D	0.32	6"	1.3%	H (w)	H	H
119LE 1	LESHARA CL 100%	B	0.28	12"	2.0%	H (w)	I	I
119PR 1	PRATT LFS 100%	A	0.17	8"	0.8%	H	L	L
119PT 1	PRATT FS 100%	A	0.17	8"	0.8%	H	L	L
119SA 1	SATANTA FSL 100%	B	0.20	6"	1.5%	H	I	I
119WN 1	WANN L 100%	B	0.28	13"	1.5%	H (w)	I	I
Ab 1	ALBION SL 60%	B	0.20	8"	1.5%	H	I	I
Ab 2	SHELLABARGER SL 40%	B	0.20	10"	1.5%	H	I	I
AED 1	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM 100%		0.00	0"	0.0%	?	?	?
Bd 1	BADLAND 65%		0.00	0"	0.0%	?	?	?
Bd 2	WOODWARD L 35%	B	0.32	30"	1.3%	I	I	H (s)

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

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Clark County, Kansas: KS025

Bp 1	BIPPUS CL 100%	B	0.28	23"	1.5% I	I	I
Bu 1	BIPPUS CL 100%	B	0.28	23"	1.5% I	I	I
Cc 1	CAMPUS L 55%	B	0.28	8"	2.0% I	I	I
Cc 2	CANLON L 45%	D	0.32	9"	2.0% V	H	H
CF 1	CASE CL 100%	B	0.32	6"	1.3% H	I	I
Ch 1	CANLON L 90%	D	0.32	9"	2.0% V	H	H (s)
Cr 1	CAREY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
Cs 1	CAREY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
Cy 1	CAREY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
Ha 1	HARNEY SIL 100%	B	0.32	12"	2.5% I	I	I
Hb 1	HARNEY SIL 100%	B	0.32	12"	2.5% I	I	I
Ka 1	KINGSDOWN FSL 100%	B	0.20	10"	1.5% H	I	I
Kb 1	KINGSDOWN FSL 100%	B	0.20	10"	1.5% H	I	I
Kr 1	KRIER L 100%	D	0.32	3"	0.8% H (w)	H	H
Lb 1	LESHO CL 100%	C	0.28	10"	1.5% H (w)	H	H
Le 1	LESHO CL 100%	C	0.28	19"	1.5% H (w)	H	H
Lf 1	LIKES LS 100%	A	0.17	10"	0.8% H	L	L
Lh 1	LIKES LS 65%	A	0.17	10"	0.8% H	L	L
Lh 2	QUINLAN L 35%	C	0.32	13"	0.8% L	H	H
Ln 1	LINCOLN LFS 100%	A	0.17	13"	0.8% H	L	L
Lr 1	LINCOLN LFS 65%	A	0.17	13"	0.8% H	L	L
Lr 2	KRIER SL 35%	D	0.24	4"	0.8% H (w)	H	H
Ms 1	MISSLER SICL 100%	B	0.32	10"	1.5% I	I	I
Ns 1	NESS SIC 100%	D	0.28	36"	1.5% H (w)	H	H
Os 1	WELLSFORD SIC 100%	D	0.32	6"	0.8% V	H	H (s)
Pa 1	PENDEN CL 100%	B	0.28	16"	1.5% I	I	I
Pb 1	PENDEN CL 100%	B	0.28	16"	1.5% I	I	I
Pc 1	PENDEN CL 100%	B	0.28	16"	1.5% I	I	I
Pf 1	PENDEN CL 100%	B	0.28	16"	1.5% I	I	I
Pg 1	PENDEN CL 100%	B	0.28	16"	1.5% I	I	I

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

Soils Data Table: SOIL_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Clark County, Kansas: KS025

Pr 1	PRATT LFS 100%	A	0.17	11"	0.8% H	L	L
Pt 1	PRATT LFS 70%	A	0.17	11"	0.8% H	L	L
Pt 2	TIVOLI LFS 30%	A	0.17	6"	0.8% H	L	L
Qw 1	QUINLAN L 55%	C	0.32	13"	0.8% L	H	H
Qw 2	WOODWARD L 45%	B	0.32	30"	0.8% I	I	I
Rc 1	ROXBURY SIL 100%	B	0.32	21"	2.5% L	I	I
Rf 1	ROXBURY SIL 100%	B	0.32	21"	2.5% L	I	I
Sa 1	SATANTA L 100%	B	0.28	11"	1.5% I	I	I
Sh 1	SHELLABARGER L 100%	B	0.28	11"	1.5% I	I	I
Tv 1	TIVOLI FS 100%	A	0.15	6"	0.8% H	L	I (s)
Ua 1	ULY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
Ub 1	ULY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
Uc 1	ULY SIL 100%	B	0.32	7"	1.5% I	I	I
W 1	WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Wa 1	WALDECK FSL 100%	C	0.20	14"	1.5% H (w)	H	I
Wo 1	WOODWARD L 100%	B	0.32	30"	0.8% I	I	I
Wr 1	WOODWARD L 60%	B	0.32	30"	0.8% I	I	I
Wr 2	QUINLAN L 40%	C	0.32	13"	0.8% L	H	H
Yh 1	YAHOLA L 100%	B	0.32	8"	0.8% H	I	I
Ze 1	ZENDA L 100%	C	0.28	14"	1.5% H (w)	H	H

(.\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

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
Clark County, Kansas

PAGE 2 of 5

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
033AB: ABILENE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	ABILENE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
033AC: ABILENE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	ABILENE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
033CK: CASE CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	CASE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
033CS: CLARK CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	CLARK	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
033CT: CLARK CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	CLARK	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
033LN: LINCOLN LOAMY SAND, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LINCOLN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
033SH: SHELLABARGER SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	KANZA	Yes	depression	2B2	YES	NO	NO
	SHELLABARGER	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	2B3,3	YES	NO	YES
033WF: WELLSFORD CLAY, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES	WELLSFORD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
057RA: NESS CLAY	NESS	Yes	playa	2B3,3	YES	NO	YES
097CE: CASE CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	CASE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
097CK: CLARK LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	CLARK	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
097FB: FARNUM LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	FARNUM	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	2B3,2A	YES	NO	NO
097LN: LINCOLN SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LINCOLN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	PLEVNA	Yes	depression	2B3,4	YES	YES	NO
	Unnamed wet soils	Yes	drainageway	2A,2B3,2B2	YES	NO	NO
097TS: TOBIN SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	TOBIN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
119CC: CAMPUS-CANLON COMPLEX, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	CAMPUS	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	CANLON	No	plain	---	---	---	---
119KZ: KRIER SOILS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	KRIER	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
119LE: LESHARA CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LESHARA	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
119PR: PRATT SOILS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	PRATT	No	dune, paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
119PT: PRATT SOILS, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	PRATT	No	dune	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
119SA: SATANTA FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	SATANTA	No	sand sheet	---	---	---	---
119WN: WANN LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	WANN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
Clark County, Kansas

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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
Ab: ALBION-SHELLABARGER SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES	ALBION	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
	SHELLABARGER	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
AED: ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	ARENTS, EARTHEN DAM	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Bd: BADLAND-WOODWARD COMPLEX, 1 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES	BADLAND	Unranked	ridge	---	---	---	---
	WOODWARD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Bp: BIPPUS CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	BIPPUS	No	alluvial fan	---	---	---	---
Bu: BIPPUS CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	BIPPUS	No	alluvial fan	---	---	---	---
Cc: CAMPUS-CANLON LOAMS, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	CAMPUS	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	CANLON	No	plain	---	---	---	---
CF: CASE CLAY LOAM, 7 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	CASE	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Ch: CANLON-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 5 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	CANLON	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	ROCK OUTCROP	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---
Cr: CAREY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	CAREY	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Cs: CAREY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	CAREY	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Cy: CAREY SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	CAREY	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Ha: HARNEY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	HARNEY	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	NESS	Yes	playa	3,2B2	YES	NO	YES
Hb: HARNEY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	HARNEY	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	NESS	Yes	playa	2B2,3	YES	NO	YES
Ka: KINGSDOWN FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	KINGSDOWN	No	paleoterrace, sand sheet	---	---	---	---
	NESS	Yes	playa	3,2B2	YES	NO	YES
Kb: KINGSDOWN FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	KINGSDOWN	No	paleoterrace, sand sheet	---	---	---	---
	NESS	Yes	playa	2B2,3	YES	NO	YES
Kr: KRIER LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	KRIER	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Lb: LESHO CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LESHO	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Le: LESHO CLAY LOAM, SALINE, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LESHO	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Lf: LIKES LOAMY SAND, 1 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	LIKES	No	sand sheet	---	---	---	---
Lh: LIKES-QUINLAN COMPLEX, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	LIKES	No	sand sheet	---	---	---	---
	QUINLAN	No	plain	---	---	---	---

HYDRIC SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
HYDRIC SOILS LIST
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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
Ln: LINCOLN LOAMY FINE SAND, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LINCOLN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Lr: LINCOLN-KRIER COMPLEX, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LINCOLN	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	KRIER UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	No Yes	flood plain depression	---	---	---	---
				2B3	YES	NO	NO
Ms: MISSLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	MISSLER	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Ns: NESS SILTY CLAY	NESS	Yes	playa	2B3,3	YES	NO	YES
Os: WELLSFORD SILTY CLAY, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES	WELLSFORD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Pa: PENDEN CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	PENDEN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Pb: PENDEN CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	PENDEN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Pc: PENDEN CLAY LOAM, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	PENDEN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Pf: PENDEN CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	PENDEN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Pg: PENDEN CLAY LOAM, 7 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	PENDEN	No	break	---	---	---	---
Pr: PRATT LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	PRATT	No	dune	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Pt: PRATT-TIVOLI LOAMY FINE SANDS, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	PRATT	No	dune	---	---	---	---
	TIVOLI UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	No Yes	dune depression	---	---	---	---
				2B3	YES	NO	NO
Qw: QUINLAN-WOODWARD LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	QUINLAN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	WOODWARD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Rc: ROXBURY SILT LOAM, CHANNELED	ROXBURY	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
Rf: ROXBURY SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	ROXBURY	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
Sa: SATANTA LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	SATANTA	No	sand sheet	---	---	---	---
	NESS	Yes	playa	2B2,3	YES	NO	YES
Sh: SHELLABARGER LOAM, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	SHELLABARGER	No	paleoterrace	---	---	---	---
Tv: TIVOLI FINE SAND, 15 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	TIVOLI	No	dune	---	---	---	---
Ua: ULY SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	ULY	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Ub: ULY SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	ULY	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Uc: ULY SILT LOAM, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	ULY	No	plain	---	---	---	---
W: WATER	WATER	Unranked	---	---	---	---	---

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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
Wa: WALDECK FINE SANDY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	WALDECK	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO
Wo: WOODWARD LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	WOODWARD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Wr: WOODWARD-QUINLAN LOAMS, 3 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES	WOODWARD	No	plain	---	---	---	---
	QUINLAN	No	plain	---	---	---	---
Yh: YAHOLA LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	YAHOLA	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
Ze: ZENDA LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	ZENDA	No	flood plain	---	---	---	---
	UNNAMED HYDRIC SOILS	Yes	depression	2B3	YES	NO	NO

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.