

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Cowley 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.

015CS Clime-Sogn Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 67 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a 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 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

015FC Florence Cherty Silt Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

015LC Labette Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

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

015LS Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Ladysmith soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping shoulder, summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. 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. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

015NS Norge Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

Norge soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

015NT Norge Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Norge, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

0150N Olpe-Norge Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes

Olpe soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

015VE Verdigris Soils, Frequently Flooded

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

019MB Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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

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

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

049IV Ivan Silt Loam, Channeled

Ivan soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous 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. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

191MB Milan Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

191MC Milan Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

191PX Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

191RO Rosehill Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Rosehill soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

191RS Rosehill Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Rosehill soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

191TV Tivoli Fine Sand, 8 To 20 Percent Slopes

Tivoli soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

191US Ustifluvents, Channeled

Ustifluvents soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to steep <geomorphology is missing>. The runoff class is very high. <parent material is missing> This soil is . 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

Aa Attica Loamy Fine Sand, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping summit divide on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ab Attica-Tivoli Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Attica soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping footslope, toeslope divide on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Tivoli soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. 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 Sands (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Ba Bethany Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Bb Bethany Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Bethany soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey loess over old clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Bc Brewer Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Brewer soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The 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 Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Ca Canadian Fine Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded

Canadian soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Cb Clime-Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Cc Clime-Sogn Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Da Dale Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Dale soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level stream terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Db Dwight Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dwight soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Fa Florence Cherty Silt Loam, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

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

Ia Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Irwin soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. This soil is well 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ib Ivan Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Ivan soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of calcareous 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

INT Aquolls

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

La Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Labette soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Lb Labette Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

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

Lc Labette Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Ld Labette-Dwight Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Labette soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dwight soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

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

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

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

Lf Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy and sandy alluvium. The soil is inches strongly contrasting textural stratification. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very 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 36 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Lg Lincoln-Tivoli Complex, 0 To 10 Percent Slopes

Lincoln soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. 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 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 (pe24-32) 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 Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. 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 Sands (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Ma Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

Mb Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

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

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Mc Martin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Martin, eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

MCC Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

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

Md Martin-Florence Complex, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

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

Martin soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Florence soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale and/or clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Me Milan Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Milan soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mf Minco Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Mg Minco Silt Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Minco soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Na Norge Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Norge soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Nb Norge Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Norge soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nc Norge Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Norge, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium and/or fine-silty loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Oa Olpe Gravelly Silt Loam, 2 To 12 Percent Slopes

Olpe soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Ob Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Ra Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Reading soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Rb Rosehill Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Rosehill soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Rc Rosehill Silty Clay, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Rosehill soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Sa Smolan Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Smolan soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The 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 (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Sb Smolan Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Smolan soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The 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 (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sc Smolan Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Smolan, eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The 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 (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Sd Sogn Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 10 Percent Slopes

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

Ta Tabler Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of calcareous clayey alluvium. This soil is moderately well 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Tb Tabler Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Tabler soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of calcareous clayey alluvium. This soil is moderately well 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Va Vanoss Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level hillslope on upland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Vb Vanoss Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Vc Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Cowley County, Kansas

Vd Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level 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 (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Wa Waurika Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Waurika soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit depression on divide on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of old clayey alluvium and/or clayey loess. This soil is moderately well 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

