

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Crawford 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.

011BH Bolivar-Hector Fine Sandy Loams, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Bolivar soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a 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 Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Hector soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately 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 Shallow Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

011EC Eram-Collinsville Complex, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Collinsville soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping shoulder ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately 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 Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

011LE Leanna Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Leanna soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

011MA Mason Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Mason soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

011RC Ringo-Clareson Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Clareson soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone. 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 Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

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011ZB Zaar Silty Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

021ES Eram-Shidler Silty Clay Loams, 4 To 12 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 8 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shidler soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

021OS Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

133EB Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

133ET Eram-Lebo Silty Clay Loams, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Lebo soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, clayey. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a very 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Ba Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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Bb Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Bates soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bc Bates Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bd Bates Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Bates soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Be Bolivar-Hector Complex, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Bolivar soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Hector soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of 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. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bk Hepler Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded

Hepler, frequently flooded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

CA Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ce Cherokee Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Cherokee soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 8 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

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Cf Clareson Flaggy Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Clareson soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). 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 Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

De Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Df Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dg Dennis Silt Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dh Dennis Silt Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Dp Dennis-Parsons Silt Loams, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Parsons soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

EC Eram Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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Er Dennis Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

Dennis, severely eroded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Gd Girard Silty Clay Loam, Frequently Flooded

Girard soil makes up 96 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 17 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

He Hepler Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Hepler soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 silty 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 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

KA Kenoma Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and 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 contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

LA Lanton Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lanton soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 16 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ls Lula Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Lula soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Lt Lula Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Lula soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Lu Lula-Clareson Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Lula soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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Clareson soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). 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 Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Mc Mccune Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Mccune soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very 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 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Md Kanima Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 50 Percent Slopes

Kanima soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to very steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Os Osage Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Pa Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level summit paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Pb Parsons Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pc Parsons Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Parsons soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ra Radley Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Radley soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Rh Radley-Hepler Silt Loams, Frequently Flooded

Radley soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Crawford County, Kansas

Hepler soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee 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 silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Rn Ringo Silty Clay, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope escarpment on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. 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 very 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ro Ringo Silty Clay, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ringo soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope upland, escarpment. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. 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 very 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Rp Ringo Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope escarpment on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. 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 very 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Clareson soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 16 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately 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 Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

SC Shidler-Catoosa Silt Loams, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shidler soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping drainage way on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 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. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Catoosa soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 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 very 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

VA Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

VB Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled

Verdigris, channeled, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Crawford County, Kansas

Za Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 96 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies 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 ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 16 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

ZAA Zaar Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

