

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Jackson 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.

005PD Pawnee Clay, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Pawnee, eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

005SS Shelby-Steinauer Loams, 12 To 25 Percent Slopes

Shelby, eroded, soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Steinauer soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

005VS Vinland Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

013BS Burchard Clay Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy till, unspecified. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

013BX Burchard-Steinauer Clay Loams, 12 To 18 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy till, unspecified. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Steinauer soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till, unspecified. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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013MF Martin Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 12 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping footslope, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

013MY Muscotah Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

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

013PN Pawnee Clay Loam, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 83 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping shoulder, summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

013PO Pawnee Clay, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Pawnee soil makes up 84 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of till, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

013WE Wamego Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Wamego soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

013WG Wamego-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Wamego soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vinland soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

013WN Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

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

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087MO Martin-Oska Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping 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. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Oska soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

087SS Sibleyville Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Sibleyville soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

087SW Sogn-Vinland Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Sogn soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Vinland soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

087VC Vinland Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

087VO Vinland Complex, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately 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 Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

131BS Burchard-Steinauer Clay Loams, 6 To 12 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 63 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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Steinauer soil makes up 27 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

1310M Olmitz Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Olmitz soil makes up 91 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope fan terrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-loamy colluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

131ST Steinauer Clay Loam, 12 To 25 Percent Slopes

Steinauer soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of calcareous fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

149CE Chase Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Chase soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

149CS Clime-Sogn Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. 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 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 6e.

149MO Morrill Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Morrill soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

177EL Elmont Silt Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Elmont soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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 Limy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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177KS Kipson-Sogn Complex, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

Kipson soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 7 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 60 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

177LM Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ladysmith soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very 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 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

177MF Martin Silty Clay Loam, 7 To 11 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

177MM Morrill Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Morrill soil makes up 91 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy glaciofluvial deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

177SK Shelby Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy drift. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

177ST Sibleyville Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Sibleyville soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

177SV Sogn-Vinland Complex, 3 To 25 Percent Slopes

Sogn soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

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Vinland soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Ba Burchard-Shelby Clay Loams, 7 To 12 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Shelby soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bb Burchard-Shelby Clay Loams, 7 To 12 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Burchard, eroded, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Shelby, eroded, soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Bc Burchard-Shelby Clay Loams, 12 To 25 Percent Slopes

Burchard soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shelby soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ca Chase Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Chase soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on 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 high shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Cb Clime-Sogn Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Jackson County, Kansas

Sogn soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

Ka Kennebec Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Kennebec soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kb Kennebec Soils, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Kennebec soil makes up 86 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Kc Kennebec Soils, Channeled

Kennebec soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

KD Kennebec Silt Loam, Channeled

Kennebec soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 42 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ma Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

MAA 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 Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift 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 colluvium derived from limestone and shale over silty and clayey 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Mb Martin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Martin, eroded, soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Jackson County, Kansas

Mc Martin-Vinland Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 48 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Vinland soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

Oa Olmitz Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Olmitz soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping fan terrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-loamy colluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pa Pawnee Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Pb Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Pawnee soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pc Pawnee Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Pawnee, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey drift. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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 Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

RE Reading Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Reading soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping stream terrace on 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Jackson County, Kansas

Sa Shelby Clay Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shelby soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sb Shelby Clay Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shelby, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Va Vinland Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 14 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vb Vinland-Rock Outcrop Complex, 20 To 40 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a steep to steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Vc Vinland-Sogn Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Vinland soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. 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 (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification .

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

Wabash soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

WAA Wabash Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Wabash soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on valley. The runoff class is 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Jackson County, Kansas

Wb Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Wymore soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Wc Wymore Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Wymore, eroded, soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-37) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Za Zook Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Zook soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Nebraska and Kansas Loess-Drift Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe30-37) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

