

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Linn 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.

003CD Collinsville Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Collinsville 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 gently sloping to moderately steep summit, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively 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.

Collinsville Taxadjunct 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 gently sloping to moderately steep summit, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 26 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

003DE Dennis Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis, eroded, 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 gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

003EH Eram Soils, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Eram, eroded, 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 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 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 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.

003EK Eram-Clareson Complex, 1 To 15 Percent Slopes

Eram 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 steep 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 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 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.

Clareson 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 gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very 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 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 Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

003LE Leanna Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Leanna, drained, soil makes up 88 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 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.

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003LH Lula Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Lula 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 summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. 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.

003SE Stony Land-Talihina Complex, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

Talihina 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 backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey 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 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

003WF Woodson Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Woodson 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 gently sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium over silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. 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 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

011CA Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Catoosa 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 summit upland, ridge. 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.

059CM Clareson-Eram Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Clareson soil makes up 55 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 very 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 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 Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Eram 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 very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. 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.

Bb Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Bates 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 gently sloping to moderately sloping summit, backslope hillslope on ridge 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 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.

Bc Bates Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Bates 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 moderately sloping to strongly 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 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.

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Cb Catoosa Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Catoosa 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 gently sloping summit hillslope on 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.

Cm Clareson-Rock Outcrop Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Clareson 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 summit hillslope on ridge 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 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 Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

De Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dennis 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, footslope hillslope on divide on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately 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 28 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Df Dennis Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Dennis 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 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 moderately 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 28 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ec Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Eram 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 gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. 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 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 28 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ed Eram Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Eram 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 moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on ridge 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 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 28 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ef Eram-Lebo Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 20 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 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 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 28 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 30 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-sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a moderate 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.

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Hp Hepler Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Hepler 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 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.

INT Aquolls

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

Ke Kenoma Silt Loam, 1 To 4 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 to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on ridge on paleoterrace 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 very 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 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 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 and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Lb Lebo Channery Silty Clay Loam, 15 To 30 Percent Slopes

Lebo 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 moderately steep to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale-sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well 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 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.

Mb Mason Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Mason 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 stream terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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.

Nf Newtonia Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Newtonia 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 summit ridge on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess over ancient silty and clayey alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Ng Newtonia Silt Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Newtonia 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 backslope hillslope on ridge on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess over ancient silty and clayey alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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Nh Newtonia Silt Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Newtonia 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 moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess over ancient silty and clayey alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Oh Okemah Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Okemah 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 stream terrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium and/or silty and clayey residuum weathered from 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 28 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Om Kanima Silty Clay Loam, 15 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 steep to very steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of mine spoil or earthy fill. This soil is excessively 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.

Op Kanima Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 15 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 gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of mine spoil or earthy fill. This soil is excessively 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 6s.

Ot Osage Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Osage 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is 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 2w.

Ov 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is 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.

Pc Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a nearly level divide on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is 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 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.

Sn Summit Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Summit 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 gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium and/or silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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So Summit Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 8 Percent Slopes

Summit 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 moderately sloping to strongly sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium and/or silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Vb Verdigris Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris 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 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.

Vc Verdigris Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

Verdigris 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 low. 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 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.

We Welda Silt Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

Welda 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 stream terrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey sediments. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Wo Woodson Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Woodson 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 divide on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or silty and clayey residuum weathered from clayey 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

