

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Neosho 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.

0010B Osage Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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

Ringo soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Clareson soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a 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.

037CE Cherokee Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

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

099VC Verdigris Silt Loam, 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 moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

205BO Bates-Collinsville Loams, 7 To 20 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 45 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 summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Collinsville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Neosho County, Kansas

205KO Kenoma-Olpe Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very 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 moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Olpe soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope, summit ridge on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

205RS Ringo-Shidler Silty Clay Loams, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

Shidler 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 summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well 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 7e.

205SC Shidler-Catoosa Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shidler soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping shoulder ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well 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 6e.

Catoosa 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 nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches 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.

Ba Bates Loam, 1 To 3 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 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 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. 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 2e.

Bc Bates Loam, 3 To 7 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Neosho County, Kansas

Bd Bates-Collinsville Loams, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Bates 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 gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. 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.

Collinsville soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Bh Bates-Collinsville Complex, 4 To 20 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over 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 moderately slow. 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 6e.

Collinsville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep 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 well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Ca 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 ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches 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.

Da Deepwater Silt Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Deepwater 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Db 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Dc Dennis Silt Loam, 3 To 6 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 moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dn Dennis-Lanton Silt Loams, 2 To 8 Percent Slopes

Dennis 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 gently sloping to strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Neosho County, Kansas

Lanton 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 gently sloping drainageway on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey 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 frequently 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.

Eb Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 41 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ec Eram Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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

Eram soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

Ka Kenoma Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping 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 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 to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

No Nowata Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Nowata soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope 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 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Od Olpe-Dennis Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Olpe 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of ancient clayey alluvium. 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 Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Neosho County, Kansas

Dennis soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Os Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is 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 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Pa Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 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 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 very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

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

Shidler soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping drainageway on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Catoosa soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping 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.

Sd Stephenville-Darnell Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 20 Percent Slopes

Stephenville soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a 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 Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Darnell soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Va Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

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

Vb Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled

Verdigris soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping drainageway on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Neosho County, Kansas

Wa Woodson Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Woodson 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium over silty and clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 8 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Zb Zaar Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Zaar 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 22 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

ZC Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

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

