

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions
Reno 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.

990 Abbyville Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Abbyville soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

991 Abbyville-Kisiwa Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Flooded

Abbyville, rarely flooded, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Kisiwa, occasionally flooded, soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley, terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

1004 Albion Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1011 Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Albion soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Shellabarger soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

1057 Aquentes, Frequently Ponded

Aquentes soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly 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 frequently ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 8 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

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1070 Avans Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Avans soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

1071 Avans Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Avans soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

1072 Avans Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Avans soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

1191 Blazefork Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Blazefork soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

1192 Blazefork-Kaskan Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Blazefork soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Kaskan soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

1200 Buhler-Blazefork Silty Clay Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Buhler soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Blazefork soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

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1324 Carway And Carbika Soils, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Carway soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level interdune on depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. 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 frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Carbika soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level interdune on depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

1357 Carway-Dillhut-Solvay Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Carway soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping depression on interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Solvay soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Dillhut soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1359 Clark-Ost Loams, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Clark soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is 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 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Ost soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

1428 Crete Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Crete soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

1429 Crete Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Crete soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty and clayey loess. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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1553 Darlow-Elmer Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Darlow soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Elmer soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

1554 Dillhut Fine Sand, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dillhut soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1555 Dillhut-Plev Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dillhut soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Plev soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley, interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits over loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

1556 Dillhut-Solvay Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dillhut soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Solvay soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

1725 Farnum And Funmar Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Funmar soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

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Farnum soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

1727 Funmar-Taver Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Funmar soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Taver soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

1804 Geary Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Geary soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

1807 Geary Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Geary, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1985 Hayes Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Hayes soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over clayey alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1986 Hayes-Solvay Loamy Fine Sands, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Hayes soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over clayey alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Solvay soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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1987 Hayes-Turon Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Hayes soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over clayey alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Turon soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2204 Jamash-Piedmont Clay Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Jamash soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level pediment on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 12 to 15 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Piedmont soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level pediment on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, clayey. The soil is 32 to 36 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

2205 Jamash-Piedmont Clay Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Jamash soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 12 to 15 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Piedmont soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, clayey. The soil is 32 to 36 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2206 Jamash-Piedmont Clay Loams, 3 To 12 Percent Slopes

Jamash soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 12 to 15 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Piedmont soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, clayey. The soil is 32 to 36 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

2207 Jamash Clay Loam, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes

Jamash soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Rolling Red Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to strongly sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 12 to 15 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 25 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

2381 Kanza-Ninnescah Sandy Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Commonly Flooded

Kanza soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Ninnescah soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 14 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

2390 Kaskan Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Kaskan soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

2391 Kaskan Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded, Channeled

Kaskan soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

2395 Kisiwa Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Kisiwa soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley, terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

2509 Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Ladysmith soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a 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 30 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

2556 Langdon Fine Sand, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes

Langdon soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

2587 Imano Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Imano soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate 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 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

2588 Longford Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Longford, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium or loess. This soil is 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 is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

2812 Mahone Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Mahone soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

2948 Nalim Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Nalim soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

2949 Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Naron, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2950 Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Naron, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2951 Nash Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Nash soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a gently sloping interfluvium on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone. The soil is 25 to 32 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2952 Nash-Lucien Silt Loams, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Nash soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone. The soil is 25 to 32 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

Lucien soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone-siltstone. The soil is 12 to 16 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

2953 Nash-Lucien Silt Loams, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes, Moderately Eroded

Nash, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the 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 sandstone and siltstone. The soil is 25 to 32 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Lucien soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the 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 sandstone-siltstone. The soil is 12 to 16 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Shallow Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

2955 Nickerson Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Nickerson soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2956 Nickerson Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Nickerson soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

2957 Nickerson-Punkin Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Nickerson soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Punkin soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

2958 Ninnescah Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Ninnescah soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate 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 24 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 14 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

2959 Ninnescah Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded, Saline

Ninnescah, saline, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. <parent material is missing> This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate 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 12 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 14 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Saline Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5s.

3051 Ost Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slope

Ost soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

3052 Ost-Clark Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ost soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 34 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Clark soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is 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 45 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

3170 Penalosa Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Penalosa soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

3171 Penalosa Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Penalosa soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

3180 Pratt Fine Sand, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3181 Pratt-Turon Fine Sands, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

Turon soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3190 Punkin Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Punkin soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

3191 Punkin-Taver Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Punkin soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

Taver soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

3469 Smolan Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Smolan soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. 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 moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3510 Saltcreek-Funmar-Farnum Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Saltcreek soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Funmar soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

Farnum soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

3511 Saltcreek And Naron Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Saltcreek soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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Naron, sandy substratum, soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3512 Saltcreek And Naron Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Saltcreek soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Naron soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3520 Saxman Loamy Sand, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Saxman soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3530 Shellabarger, Eroded And Albion Soils, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger, Eroded, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Albion soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3531 Shellabarger And Nalim Soils, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger, Moderately Eroded, soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nalim soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3532 Shellabarger Loamy Sand, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

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3533 Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3534 Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3535 Shellabarger-Nalim Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nalim soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3540 Solvay Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Solvay soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3550 Spelvin Loamy Sand, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Spelvin soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level interdune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. 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 Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3639 Taver Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Taver soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

3640 Tivin Fine Sand, 10 To 30 Percent Slopes

Tivin soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
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3641 Tivin-Dillhut Fine Sands, 0 To 15 Percent Slopes

Tivin soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Dillhut soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3642 Tivin-Willowbrook, Occasionally Flooded, Complex, 0 To 12 Percent Slopes

Tivin soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping dune on flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Willowbrook, occasionally flooded, soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3643 Tobin Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Tobin soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

3644 Turon-Carway Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Turon soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very 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 Sands (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Carway soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level interdune on depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

3760 Urban Land-Blazefork-Kaskan Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Blazefork, Protected, soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level stream terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Kaskan, Protected, soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Reno County, Kansas

3762 Urban Land-Darlow-Elmer Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Darlow soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Elmer soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 2 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is strongly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3s. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3s.

3763 Urban Land-Imano Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Imano, Protected, soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

3764 Urban Land-Mahone Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Mahone, Protected, soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. <runoff is missing> The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

3765 Urban Land-Saltcreek-Naron Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Saltcreek soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Naron soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

3766 Urban Land-Saxman Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Saxman, Protected, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3767 Urban Land-Willowbrook Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Willowbrook, Protected, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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Reno County, Kansas

3768 Urban Land-Yaggy Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Protected

Yaggy, Protected, soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

3900 Walnut Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Walnut soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on paleoterrace on river valley, interdund on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is poorly 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 frequent ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

3966 Willowbrook Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Willowbrook soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

4004 Yaggy Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Yaggy soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

4005 Yaggy-Saxman Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Yaggy soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over sandy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Saxman soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe21-28) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

4110 Zellmont And Poxmash Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Zellmont soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping strath terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium over residuum weathered from Permian shale. The soil is 20 to 39 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Poxmash soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping strath terrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium over residuum weathered from Permian shale. The soil is 48 to 53 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well 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 Sandy (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

