

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions  
Sedgwick 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.

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015LS Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Ladysmith 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 nearly level to gently sloping summit, shoulder ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

079CR 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.

079CT 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.

079DE Detroit Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Detroit 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 river valley, flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

079DU Drummond Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Drummond 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 terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 36 inches. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

079FA Farnum Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Farnum 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 negligible. 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 Sandy (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

079FE Farnum Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Farnum 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 moderately 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 (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

079GD 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 very 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 (pe25-34) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

079KA Kaski Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Kaski 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 negligible. 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 low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

079LA 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 low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

079LB Ladysmith Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 2 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 gently sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is impermeable. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

079SM 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 footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. 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 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.

095AD Albion Sandy Loam, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion 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 moderately sloping to moderately steep 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

095LA Lincoln Loamy Sand, Occasionally Flooded

Lincoln 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 to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. 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 occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

095WA Waldeck Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck 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 negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat 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 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe21-28) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

191BA Bethany Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Bethany 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 upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of alluvium and/or loess over shale. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2c.

191BB Bethany Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Bethany 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 upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of alluvium and/or loess over shale. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

191DR Dale And Reinach Silt Loams, Rarely Flooded

Dale 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 flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Reinach 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 <geomorphology is missing>. The runoff class is negligible. <parent material is missing> 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 seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

191EA Elandco Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded

Elandco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

191LO Lesho Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho 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 negligible. The parent material consists of 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. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

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.

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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

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.

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.

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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

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.

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.

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.

Aa Albion-Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 1 To 4 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 to moderately 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 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 (pe24-32) 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 to moderately 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. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ab Albion And Shellabarger Sandy Loams, 7 To 15 Percent Slopes

Albion 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 strongly sloping to moderately steep 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shellabarger 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 strongly sloping to moderately steep 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. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Ba Blanket Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Blanket soil makes up 100 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

**Bb Blanket Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes**

Blanket soil makes up 100 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of clayey 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

**BRR Brewer Silty Clay Loam, Rarely Flooded**

Brewer soil makes up 85 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

**Ca Canadian Fine Sandy Loam, Rarely Flooded**

Canadian soil makes up 100 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 river valley, flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

**Cb Canadian-Waldeck Fine Sandy Loams, Rarely Flooded**

Canadian soil makes up 70 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 river valley, flood plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Sandy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Waldeck soil makes up 30 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat 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 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

**Cc Carwile Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Carwile soil makes up 100 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 depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

**Cd Clark-Ost Clay Loams, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes**

Clark soil makes up 75 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 to moderately 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ost soil makes up 25 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 to moderately 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 2e.

**Ce Clime Silty Clay, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes**

Clime 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 high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

**Ea Elandco Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded**

Elandco soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central Loess Plains Great Bend Sand Plains Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

**Eb Elandco Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded**

Elandco 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 negligible. 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

**Ec Elandco Silt Loam, Frequently Flooded**

Elandco 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 negligible. 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

**Fa Farnum Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Farnum 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 negligible. 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 (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

**Fb Farnum Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes**

Farnum 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

**Fc Farnum Loam, Sandy Substratum, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Farnum 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 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 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 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

**Ga Goessel Silty Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Goessel 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 negligible. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

**Gb Goessel Silty Clay, 1 To 2 Percent Slopes**

Goessel 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 paleoterrace on upland. 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 top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.



Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Ia Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Irwin 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ib Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Irwin 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ic Irwin Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Irwin 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

INT Aquolls

Aquolls soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the This soil occurs on a nearly level depression on terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is very poorly drained. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 0 inches. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

KAA Kaski Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Kaski 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 negligible. 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 low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

La Lesho Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lesho soil makes up 100 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Lb Lincoln Soils, Frequently Flooded

Lincoln soil makes up 100 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 66 inches. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

Ma Milan Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Milan soil makes up 100 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. 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.

Mb Milan Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Milan soil makes up 100 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

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Mc Milan Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Milan soil makes up 100 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 to moderately sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Na Naron Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Naron 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 dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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 (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Oc Wellsford Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Wellsford soil makes up 100 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 very low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 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. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Od Wellsford-Rock Outcrop Complex, 3 To 10 Percent Slopes

Wellsford 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 medium. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 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. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Pb Plevna Fine Sandy Loam, Frequently Flooded

Plevna 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 negligible. The parent material consists of 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 frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Pc Pratt Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Pratt 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 to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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 (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Pd Pratt-Tivoli Complex, 5 To 30 Percent Slopes

Pratt 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Tivoli 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 moderately sloping to steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. This soil is 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 Sands (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Ra Renfrow Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Renfrow soil makes up 100 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Rb Renfrow Silty Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Renfrow soil makes up 100 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Rc Renfrow-Wellsford Clay Loams, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Renfrow soil makes up 65 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 to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Wellsford soil makes up 35 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 to moderately sloping pediment on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 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. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Rd Rosehill Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Rosehill 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 residuum. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sa Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger 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 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. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Sb Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Shellabarger 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 moderately 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. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Sc Shellabarger Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Shellabarger 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 moderately 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. This soil is in the Sandy (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ta Tabler Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler 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 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. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe25-34) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

Tb Tabler-Drummond Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler 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 nearly level paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Drummond 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 nearly level terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey and/or loamy 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 not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 48 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Saline Lowland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Ua Urban Land-Canadian Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Canadian soil makes up 30 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 flood plain, river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Ub Urban Land-Elandco Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Elandco soil makes up 25 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Uc Urban Land-Farnum Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Farnum soil makes up 30 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 gently sloping 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 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 irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ud Urban Land-Irwin Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Irwin soil makes up 30 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 paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of residuum. This soil is 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ue Urban Land-Tabler Complex, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Tabler soil makes up 30 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Va Vanoss Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 100 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 paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Vb Vanoss Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 100 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued  
Sedgwick County, Kansas

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Vc Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Vanoss soil makes up 100 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Vd Vanoss Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Vanoss soil makes up 100 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 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 (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ve Vernon Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Vernon soil makes up 100 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Vf Vernon Sandy Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Vernon soil makes up 100 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 hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum. 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 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Red Clay Prairie (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Wa Waldeck Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Waldeck soil makes up 100 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 flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of alluvium. This soil is somewhat 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 36 inches. This soil is in the Subirrigated (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Wb Waurika Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Waurika soil makes up 100 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 depression on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of old clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 9 inches. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe24-32) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

