

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions  
Stevens 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.

067LO Pleasant Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Pleasant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium and/or eolian deposits. 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 frequent 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 is in the Clay Upland (pel6-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

067OF Otero Fine Sandy Loam, 4 To 12 Percent Slopes

Otero soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

067OG Otero-Schamber Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Otero soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Schamber soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep fan remnant on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or gravelly alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Gravelly Hills (pel7-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

067SA Satanta Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 Sandy (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

067SB Satanta Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 Sandy (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

067TF Valent Fine Sand, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Valent soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

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067TV Valent-Vona Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Valent soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Vona soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on dune field on paleoterrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is somewhat excessively 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sands (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

067UE Ulysses-Colby Silt Loams, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ulysses soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Colby soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping hillslope on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

067VO Vona Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

Vona soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping dune on dune field on paleoterrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of eolian sands. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sands (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

081OG Otero-Schamber Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Otero soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Schamber soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep fan remnant on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or gravelly alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Gravelly Hills (pel7-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

1044 Atchison Clay Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Atchison soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy old 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pel6-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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1046 Atchison Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Atchison soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of calcareous loamy old 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pel6-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1182 Belfon Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Belfon soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 loamy eolian deposits over silty 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

1184 Bigbow Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Bigbow soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 loamy eolian deposits over silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1185 Bigbow Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Bigbow soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1504 Dalhart Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1505 Dalhart Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1506 Dalhart Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) 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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1558 Dalhart Loamy Fine Sand, 2 To 4 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 80 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Sandy (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

1559 Dalhart-Eva Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Sandy (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Eva soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 eolian sand. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

1670 Eva Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Eva soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 sand. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

1671 Eva-Optima Loamy Fine Sands, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Eva soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 eolian sand. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Optima soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

1672 Eva Loamy Fine Sand, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

Eva soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 eolian sand. This soil is somewhat excessively 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 3 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

1723 Feterita Clay, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Feterita soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on plains. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of local alluvium. This soil is 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 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 is in the Lakebed (pe16-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

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1979 Haverson Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Haverson soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland 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 calcareous 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 occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4c.

1980 Happyditch Loamy Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Happyditch soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland 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 stratified sandy alluvium. This soil is 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 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

1981 Happyditch Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

Happyditch soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland 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 stratified sandy alluvium. This soil is well 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 48 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

1984 Happyditch Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

Happyditch soil makes up 95 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland 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 stratified sandy alluvium. This soil is well 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 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4w. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

3047 Optima Loamy Fine Sand, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

Optima soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part 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 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

3048 Optima Loamy Fine Sand, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

Optima soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

3415 Satanta Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 (pel6-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

3506 Shore Loam, Rarely Flooded

Shore soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland 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 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 rarely 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 contains a slightly saline horizon, it has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pel6-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

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3725 Ulysses Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Ulysses soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loess. 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 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. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe16-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

3969 Wagonbed Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Wagonbed soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of calcareous 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 20 percent calcium carbonate. It has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe16-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

Bo Valent Fine Sand, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

Valent soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep blowout on dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Cm Colby Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Colby soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping break on tableland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Da Dalhart Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Db Dalhart Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Df Dalhart Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dalhart soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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**Dx Dalhart-Otero Fine Sandy Loams, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes**

Dalhart soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace on tableland. 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 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 (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Otero soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

**Go Goshen Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded**

Goshen soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level swale on upland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Terrace (pe16-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

**Lf Lincoln Soils, Occasionally Flooded**

Lincoln soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a 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 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 66 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy Lowland (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6w.

**Lo Pleasant Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Pleasant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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 frequent 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 is in the Lakebed (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

**Lp Pleasant Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Pleasant soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level playa on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of 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 frequent 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 is in the Lakebed (pe17-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4w.

**Ma Penden Clay Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes**

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level tableland on plain. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of residuum. 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 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2c. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

**Mb Penden Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes**

Penden soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping tableland on plain. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. 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 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe17-20) 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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Mx Penden-Otero Complex, 1 To 6 Percent Slopes

Penden soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum. 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 30 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pel7-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Otero soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

My Manter Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Manter soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping sand sheet on paleoterrace. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ot Otero Fine Sandy Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

Otero soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping fan remnant on breaks. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy alluvium. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 10 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sandy (pel7-20) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Ra Satanta Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Satanta soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. 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 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 (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

Rb Haxtun Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Haxtun soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loamy eolian deposits over alluvium and/or loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Sands (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Rm Richfield Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Richfield soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. 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 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 (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

Rx Richfield-Ulysses Loams, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Richfield soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. 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 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 (pel7-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1 It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

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Ulysses soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loess. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

Tf Valent Fine Sand, 10 To 25 Percent Slopes

Valent soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Ua Ulysses Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Ulysses soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level plain on tableland. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 1. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3c.

Ub Ulysses Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ulysses soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 2e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ue Ulysses-Colby Complex, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Ulysses soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping plain on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. 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 not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Colby soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Central High Tableland Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping break on tableland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loess. 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 3e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Vo Vona Loamy Fine Sand, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Vona soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping dune on paleoterrace. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Vx Vona-Valent Loamy Fine Sands, 3 To 20 Percent Slopes

Vona soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping dune on paleoterrace. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits. 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 4e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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Valent soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Southern High Plains, Northern Part Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep dune on paleoterrace on river valley. The runoff class is very 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. The soil contains a maximum amount of 5 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Choppy Sands (pe17-20) range site. This soil is in the irrigated land capability class 6e. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

