

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Woodson 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.

001CA Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

001CB Catoosa-Rock Outcrop Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

001CC Collinsville-Bates Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

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

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

001ZB Zaar Silty Clay, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

031EP Eram-Apperson Silty Clay Loams, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Apperson soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

031ES Eram-Shidler Silty Clay Loams, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep summit, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Shidler soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep shoulder rim on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

073AT Aqueuts, Frequently Flooded

Aqueuts soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to moderately sloping flood plain on river valley. <runoff is missing> <parent material is missing> This soil is somewhat poorly drained. It has a very low 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. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

073CA Chase Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Chase soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate 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 Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

073CM Clime Silty Clay, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

073CS Clime-Sogn Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Clime soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a 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 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Limy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

073DS Dennis Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis, eroded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

073IC Ivan Silt Loam, Channeled

Ivan soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level channel on flood plain 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 very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

073IF Ivan Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Ivan soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain 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 very high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The soil contains a maximum amount of 15 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

073KE Kenoma Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Kenoma, eroded, soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping shoulder, summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

073LA Labette Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Labette soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

073LD Labette-Dwight Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Labette soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dwight soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over clayey ancient alluvium over residuum. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). 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. It has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

073MA Martin Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Martin soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey colluvium derived from limestone-shale over silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone-shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

073NZ Niotaze-Darnell Complex, 6 To 35 Percent Slopes

Niotaze soil makes up 75 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Darnell soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

073RE Reading Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

Reading soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level stream terrace on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of silty 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

073ST Steedman Stony Loam, 3 To 12 Percent Slopes

Steedman soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The soil contains a maximum amount of 1 percent calcium carbonate. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

205BH Bates-Collinsville Loams, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Collinsville soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

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

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

Collinsville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

205DW Dennis-Dwight Silt Loams, 1 To 5 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Dwight soil makes up 25 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone, cherty. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a moderately saline horizon, it has a horizon that is slightly sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

205EB Eram Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

205EC Eram Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

205LA Lanton Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lanton soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

205ND Niotaze-Darnell Complex, 4 To 30 Percent Slopes

Niotaze soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Darnell soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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

Shidler soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping shoulder ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Catoosa soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is inches bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

205SF Steedman Gravelly Silt Loam, 4 To 25 Percent Slopes, Stony

Steedman soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep summit, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bb Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit, backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Bc Bates Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone, unspecified over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone-shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ca Clareson-Sogn Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

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

Sogn soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping summit hillslope on upland. <runoff is missing> The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Cd Cleora Fine Sandy Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Cleora soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Da Darnell-Niotaze Complex, 24 To 45 Percent Slopes

Darnell soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a steep to steep backslope, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loamy residuum. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Niotaze soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a steep to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Dd Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

De Dennis Silt Loam, 3 To 6 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Df Dennis Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis, eroded, soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dg Dennis And Eram Soils, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Dennis, eroded, soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Eram, eroded, soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. <runoff is missing> The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Dw Dwight Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dwight soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Bluestem Hills Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit divide on hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over clayey ancient alluvium over residuum. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. It has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe30-36) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Eb Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ec Eram Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Ex Eram-Collinsville Complex, 4 To 25 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, unspecified. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Collinsville soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Ha Hepler Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Hepler soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ka Kenoma Silt Loam, 1 To 2 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Ko Kenoma-Olpe Complex, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Olpe soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope, summit hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Kw Kenoma And Woodson Soils, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Kenoma, eroded, soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope, shoulder hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Woodson, eroded, soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit divide on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium over silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, clayey. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

La Leanna Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Leanna, drained, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Lb Lula Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Lula soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of fine-silty residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Ld Lula-Dwight Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Lula soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone, unspecified. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dwight soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit divide on hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over clayey ancient alluvium over residuum. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. It has a horizon that is moderately sodic. This soil is in the Clay Pan (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4s.

Ma Mason Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Mason soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level stream terrace on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty 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 rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Ns Niotaze-Stephenville Complex, 4 To 25 Percent Slopes

Niotaze soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Stephenville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Od Olpe Soils, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Olpe soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope, summit hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Og Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Os Osage Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Rc Ringo Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Rd Ringo-Sogn Complex, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). 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 (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Sa Stephenville Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Stephenville soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cross Timbers Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Savannah (pe35-38) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Sd Summit Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Summit soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. 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 30 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Se Summit Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Summit soil makes up 99 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale, calcareous. 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 30 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Va Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soil makes up 97 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Vc Verdigris Soils, Channeled

Verdigris soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Nontechnical Soil Descriptions--Continued
Woodson County, Kansas

Wa Woodson Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Woodson soil makes up 98 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit divide on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over clayey alluvium residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Za Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

