

The following table gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. Depth to top is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as low, moderate, or high, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as low, moderate, or high. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

SOIL FEATURES--Continued  
Washington County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top In	Thickness In	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
027GC: Geary-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
027SU: Sutphen-----	---	---	---	---	Low	High	Low
117KA: Kennebec-----	---	---	---	---	High	Moderate	Low
117PB: Pawnee-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
117PC: Pawnee, eroded--	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
117WA: Wabash-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Moderate
117WB: Wymore-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
117WC: Wymore, eroded--	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
AED: Arents, Earthen Dam-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Be: Benfield-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	High	Low
Cg: Cass-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ch: Cass-----	---	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Co: Colo-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Moderate
Cr: Crete-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Cs: Crete-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ct: Crete-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Cx: Crete, eroded---	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ed: Edalgo-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Eu: Eudora-----	---	---	---	---	High	Low	Low
Ho: Hobbs-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Kp: Kipson-----	7-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Low
Ks: Kipson-----	7-20	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Weakly cemented	Moderate	Low	Low
Sogn-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Lc: Lancaster-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Lh: Lancaster-----	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)	---	Moderately cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Hedville-----	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)	---	Strongly cemented	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Lo: Longford-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Lx: Longford, eroded	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Mc: Mayberry-----	---	---	---	---	High	High	Low
Mh: Morrill-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Mm: Morrill-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Mp: Morrill-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Jansen-----	20-40	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Mu: Muir-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Sa: Sarpy-----	---	---	---	---	Low	Low	Low
Tu: Tully-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
Ty: Tully-----	---	---	---	---	Moderate	High	Low
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	Low	---	---

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Potential for Frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness		Uncoated Steel	Concrete
We: Wells-----	---	In ---	In ---	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate

