Appendix VI

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Survey

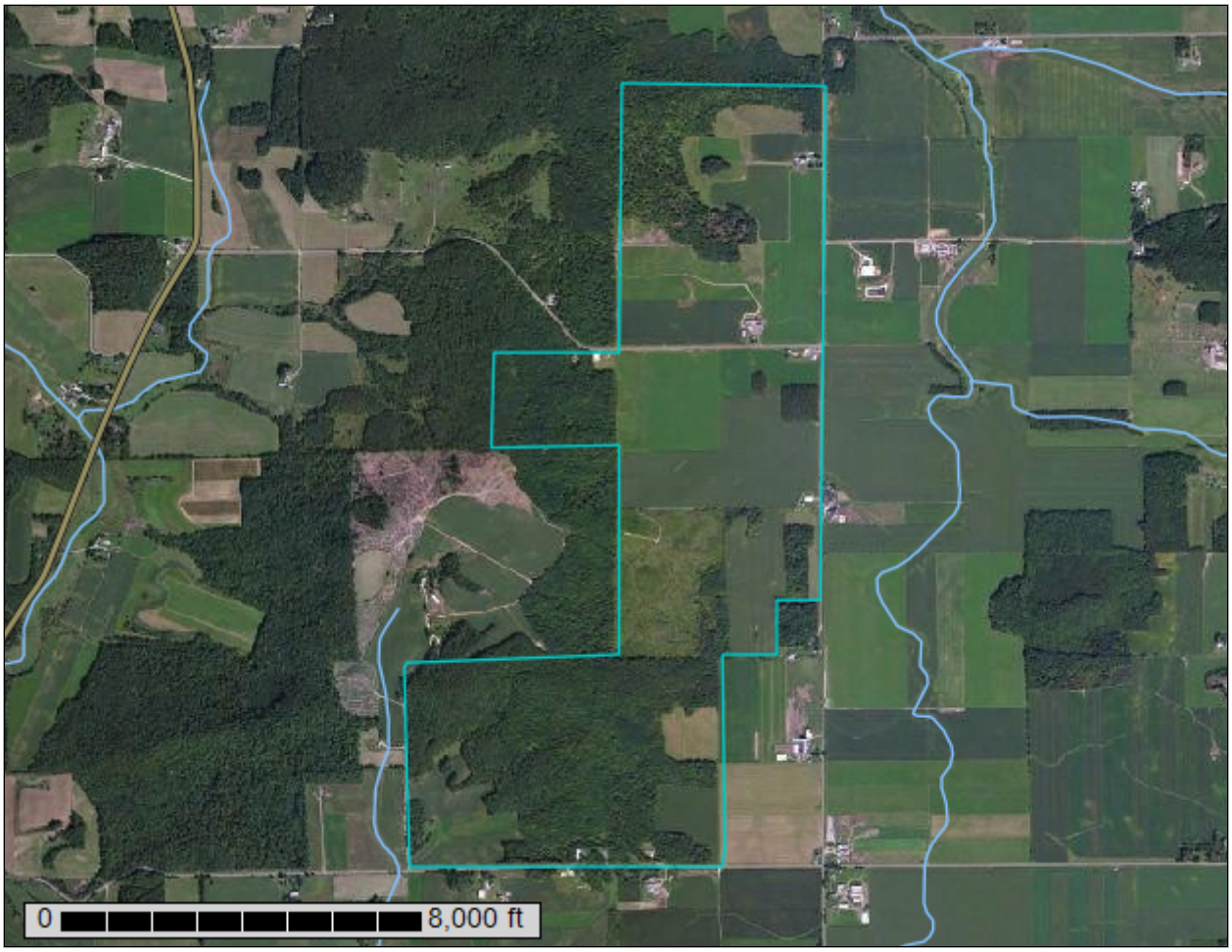
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Chippewa County, Wisconsin



January 23, 2015

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

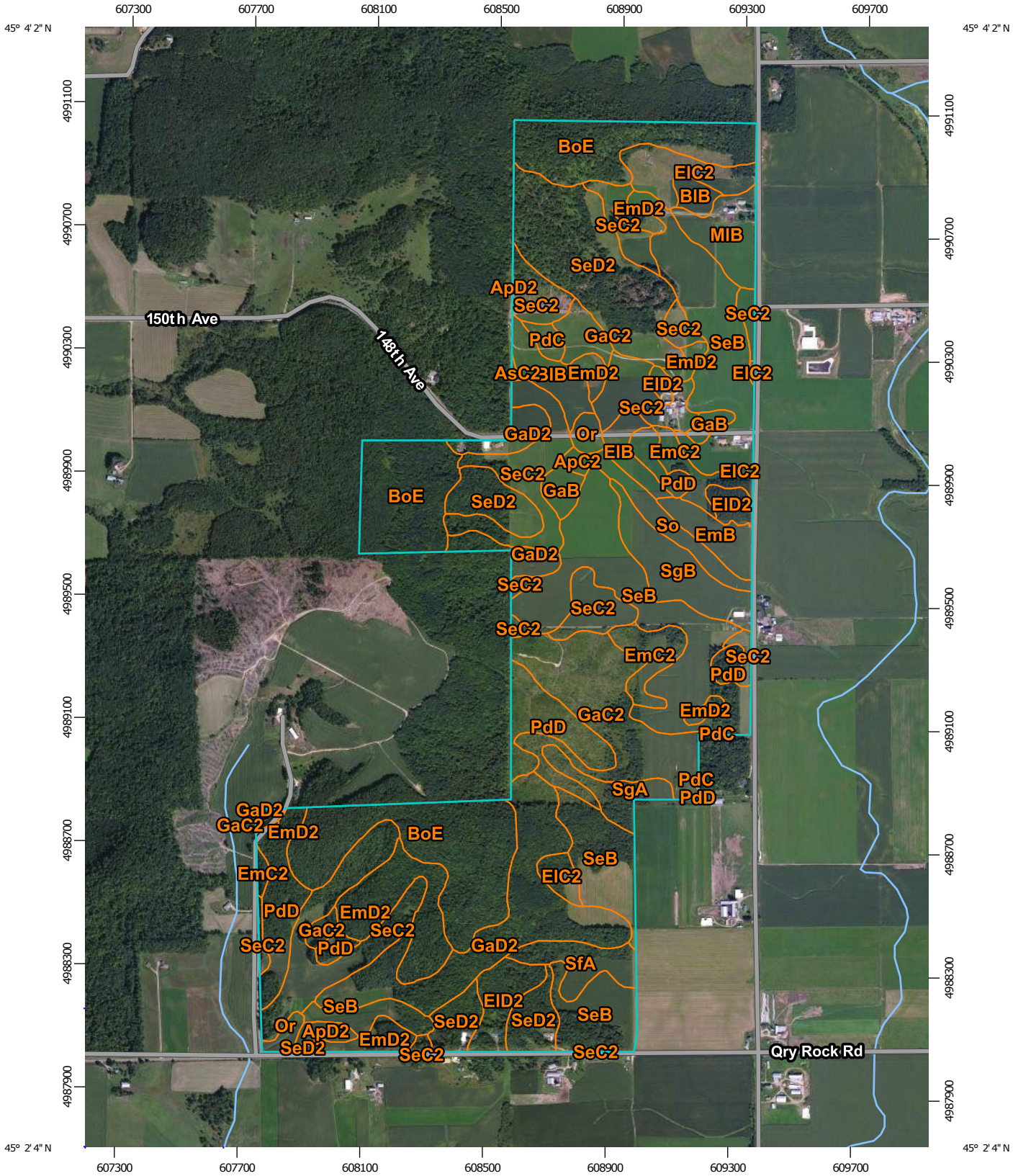
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:17,700 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Chippewa County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 9, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2010—Sep 10, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Chippewa County, Wisconsin (WI017)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
ApC2	Arland sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	1.5	0.2%
ApD2	Arland sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	2.7	0.4%
AsC2	Arland loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0.4	0.1%
BlB	Billett sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	12.6	1.8%
BoE	Boone fine sand, 20 to 45 percent slopes	99.9	14.0%
ElB	Eleva sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	5.9	0.8%
ElC2	Eleva sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	22.6	3.2%
ElD2	Eleva sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	15.4	2.2%
EmB	Elkmound loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	8.8	1.2%
EmC2	Elkmound loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	12.5	1.8%
EmD2	Elkmound loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	35.3	5.0%
GaB	Gale silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	6.2	0.9%
GaC2	Gale silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	50.2	7.1%
GaD2	Gale silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	57.4	8.1%
MlB	Meridian loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	12.4	1.7%
Or	Orion silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.0	0.7%
PdC	Plainbo loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes	2.7	0.4%
PdD	Plainbo loamy sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes	33.4	4.7%
SeB	Seaton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	124.3	17.5%
SeC2	Seaton silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	89.0	12.5%
SeD2	Seaton silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	67.9	9.5%
SfA	Seaton silt loam, moderately well drained, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10.5	1.5%

Chippewa County, Wisconsin (WI017)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
SgA	Seaton silt loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.4	1.2%
SgB	Seaton silt loam, sandy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	17.8	2.5%
So	Shiffer loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.9	1.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**712.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Chippewa County, Wisconsin

ApC2—Arland sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4lb
Elevation: 800 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Arland and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arland

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 11 to 25 inches: sandy loam
BC,2C - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam
2Cr - 35 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090BY005WI)

ApD2—Arland sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4lc
Elevation: 800 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arland and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arland

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 11 to 25 inches: sandy loam
BC,2C - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam
2Cr - 35 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI)

AsC2—Arland loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4lf
Elevation: 800 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Arland and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arland

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam
Bt1 - 7 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 11 to 25 inches: sandy loam
BC,2C - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam
2Cr - 35 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G090BY005WI)

BlB—Billett sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4ln
Elevation: 400 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 190 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Billett and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Billett

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy drift over sandy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam
E,BE,Bt - 9 to 30 inches: sandy loam
BC - 30 to 36 inches: loamy sand
C1,C2 - 36 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

BoE—Boone fine sand, 20 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4lr
Elevation: 700 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Boone and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Boone

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy residuum over sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: fine sand
C1,C2,C3 - 2 to 22 inches: fine sand
Cr - 22 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY003WI)

ElB—Eleva sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4m7
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eleva and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eleva

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Parent material: Loamy drift over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam
BA,Bt1,Bt2 - 9 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 40 inches: sand
Cr - 40 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

ElC2—Eleva sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4m8
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Eleva and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eleva

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy drift over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam
BA,Bt1,Bt2 - 9 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 40 inches: sand
Cr - 40 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

ElD2—Eleva sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4m9
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eleva and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eleva

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy drift over sandstone and/or sandy residuum

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam
BA,Bt1,Bt2 - 9 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 40 inches: sand
Cr - 40 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI)

EmB—Elkmound loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4mb
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Elkmound and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elkmound

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Thin loamy drift over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam
BE,Bw1 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 19 inches: loamy sand
R - 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G105XY002WI)

EmC2—Elkmound loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4mc
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Elkmound and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elkmound

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin loamy drift over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam
BE,Bw1 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 19 inches: loamy sand
R - 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G105XY002WI)

EmD2—Elkmound loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4md
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Elkmound and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elkmound

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin loamy drift over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam
BE,Bw1 - 7 to 16 inches: sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 19 inches: loamy sand
R - 19 to 23 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY003WI)

GaB—Gale silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4mq
Elevation: 700 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gale and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gale

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty drift over thin sandy residuum over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E,BE,Bt - 8 to 30 inches: silt loam
2BC - 30 to 36 inches: sand
2Cr,2R - 36 to 60 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

GaC2—Gale silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4mr
Elevation: 700 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Gale and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gale

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty drift over thin sandy residuum over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E,BE,Bt - 8 to 30 inches: silt loam
2BC - 30 to 36 inches: sand
2Cr,2R - 36 to 60 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G105XY005WI)

GaD2—Gale silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4ms
Elevation: 700 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gale and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gale

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty drift over thin sandy residuum over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E,BE,Bt - 8 to 30 inches: silt loam
2BC - 30 to 36 inches: sand
2Cr,2R - 36 to 60 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY006WI)

MIB—Meridian loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4nj
Elevation: 680 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meridian and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meridian

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over sandy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loam
E - 9 to 11 inches: loam
Bt1,Bt2 - 11 to 37 inches: loam
2C - 37 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

Or—Orion silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4nv
Elevation: 700 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Orion and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orion

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Silty alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
C1,C2 - 7 to 32 inches: stratified very fine sand to silt loam
Ab,C'1 - 32 to 51 inches: silt loam
C'2 - 51 to 60 inches: stratified sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, high water table (G105XY007WI)

Minor Components

Lows

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

PdC—Plainbo loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4nz
Elevation: 800 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plainbo and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plainbo

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy drift over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Bw,BC - 6 to 20 inches: sand
C - 20 to 28 inches: sand
2Cr - 28 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained (G105XY002WI)

PdD—Plainbo loamy sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4p0
Elevation: 800 to 1,950 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 135 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plainbo and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plainbo

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Sandy drift over sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand
Bw,BC - 6 to 20 inches: sand
C - 20 to 28 inches: sand
2Cr - 28 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Low AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY003WI)

SeB—Seaton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pl
Elevation: 340 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seaton and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,2,3 - 7 to 42 inches: silt loam
C - 42 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

SeC2—Seaton silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pm
Elevation: 300 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Seaton and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,2,3 - 7 to 42 inches: silt loam
C - 42 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

SeD2—Seaton silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pn
Elevation: 300 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seaton and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,2,3 - 7 to 42 inches: silt loam
C - 42 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained with limitations (G105XY009WI)

SfA—Seaton silt loam, moderately well drained, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pp
Elevation: 680 to 1,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seaton, moderately well drained, and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton, Moderately Well Drained

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,2,3 - 9 to 42 inches: silt loam
C - 42 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

SgA—Seaton silt loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pq
Elevation: 680 to 1,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seaton, sandy substratum, and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton, Sandy Substratum

Setting

Landform: Valley floors
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,Bt2 - 8 to 38 inches: silt loam
Bt3 - 38 to 48 inches: silt loam
C - 48 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

SgB—Seaton silt loam, sandy substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pr
Elevation: 680 to 1,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Seaton, sandy substratum, and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Seaton, Sandy Substratum

Setting

Landform: Valley floors
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E,Bt1,Bt2 - 8 to 38 inches: silt loam
Bt3 - 38 to 48 inches: silt loam
C - 48 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G105XY008WI)

So—Shiffer loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g4pt
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 29 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Shiffer and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shiffer

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on valley floors, depressions on stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loam
Bt1,Bt2 - 9 to 27 inches: loam
2BC - 27 to 31 inches: sandy loam
2C - 31 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, high water table (G090BY004WI)

Minor Components

Lows

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions

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