United States Department of Agriculture

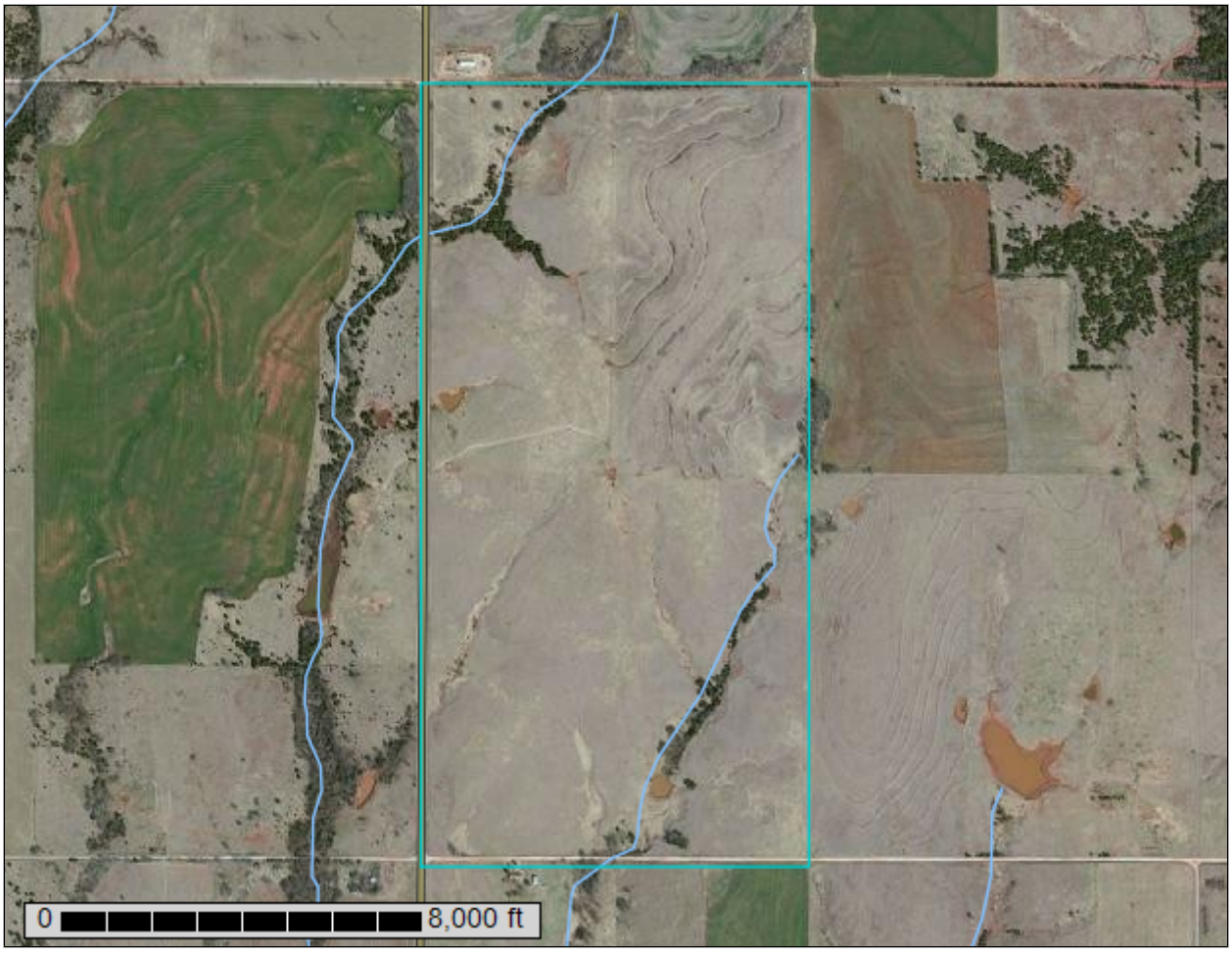
NRCS

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 Logan County, Oklahoma

310 Angus Ranch Acres



September 16, 2014

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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Contents

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.

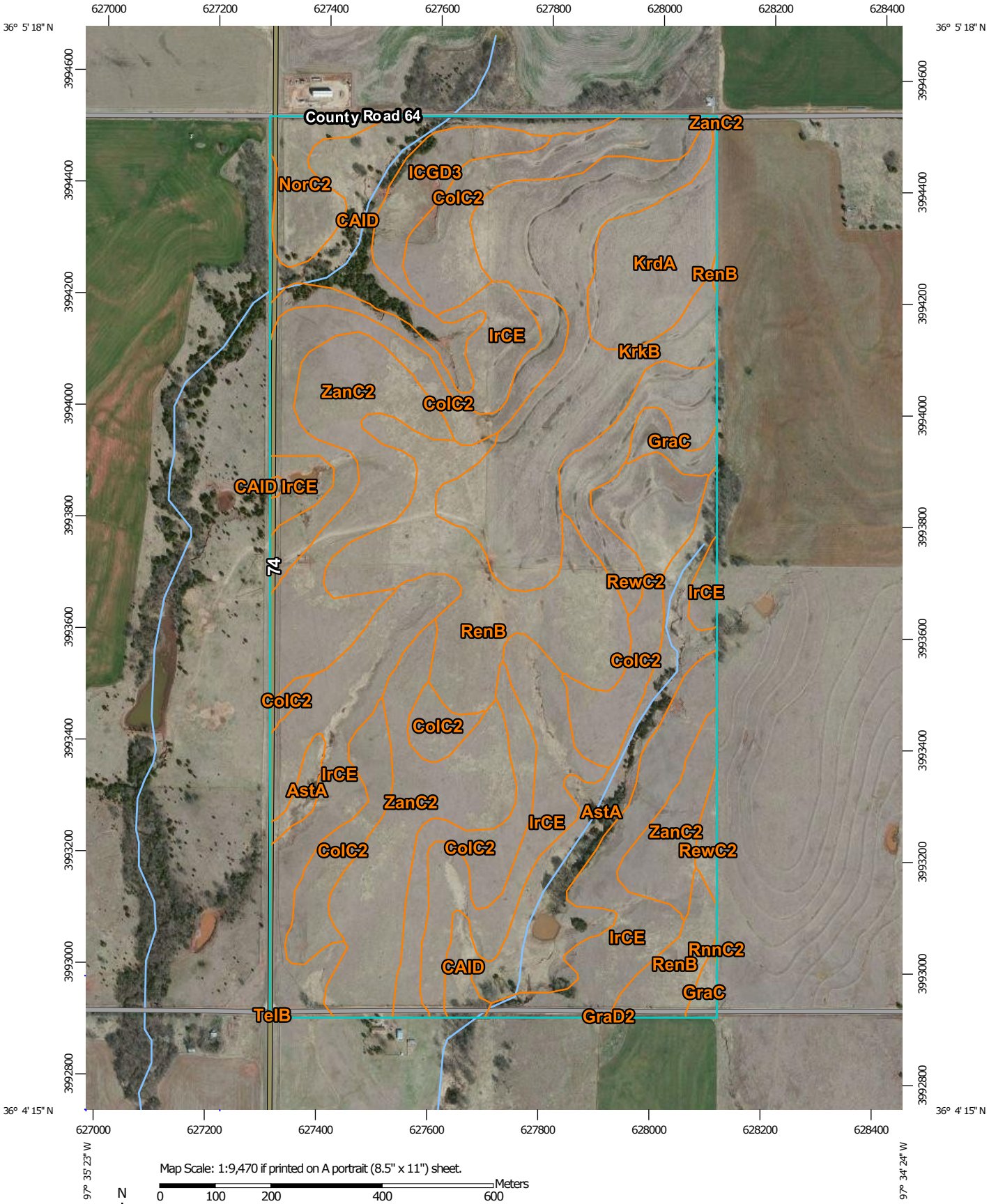
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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: 1:9,470 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N 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 1:12,000.

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: Logan County, Oklahoma
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Dec 23, 2013

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 28, 2011—Mar 23, 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

Logan County, Oklahoma (OK083)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
AstA	Ashport silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	20.5	6.4%
CAID	Coyle-Ashport-Ironmound complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	18.1	5.6%
CoIC2	Coyle-Ironmound complex, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	60.6	18.8%
GraC	Grainola silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	3.5	1.1%
GraD2	Grainola silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	0.1	0.0%
ICGD3	Ironmound-Coyle-Grainola complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	7.3	2.3%
IrCE	Ironmound-Coyle complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	62.4	19.4%
KrdA	Kirkland silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.7	4.0%
KrkB	Kirkland silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	37.3	11.6%
NorC2	Norge silt loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	7.0	2.2%
RenB	Renfrow silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	32.3	10.0%
RewC2	Renfrow silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	11.3	3.5%
RnnC2	Renthin silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	0.1	0.0%
TelB	Teller loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
ZanC2	Zaneis loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	49.1	15.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**322.2**	**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.

Logan County, Oklahoma

AstA—Ashport silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw4y
Elevation: 700 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 60 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ashport and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ashport

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bw - 11 to 30 inches: silt loam
Ab - 30 to 36 inches: silt loam
Bwb - 36 to 52 inches: silt loam
Cb1 - 52 to 67 inches: silt loam
Cb2 - 67 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Loamy bottomland (R080AY050OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY057OK)

Minor Components

Pulaski

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy bottomland pe 48-64 (R084AY050OK)

CAID—Coyle-Ashport-Ironmound complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw53
Elevation: 700 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Coyle and similar soils: 31 percent
Ashport and similar soils: 28 percent
Ironmound and similar soils: 22 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Coyle

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bt1 - 10 to 19 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 19 to 36 inches: clay loam
Cr - 36 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Description of Ashport

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 11 to 26 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 26 to 46 inches: loam
C1 - 46 to 63 inches: loam
C2 - 63 to 80 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to loam to silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Loamy bottomland (R080AY050OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY057OK)

Description of Ironmound

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam
Bw - 6 to 18 inches: loam
Cr - 18 to 24 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Shallow prairie (R080AY083OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY080OK)

Minor Components

Grainola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Kingfisher

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Piedmont

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY046OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Pulaski

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy bottomland pe 48-64 (R084AY050OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G084AY019OK)

Masham

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Shallow clay prairie pe 44-64 (R080AY080OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

CoIC2—Coyle-Ironmound complex, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw55
Elevation: 790 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 58 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Coyle, eroded, and similar soils: 61 percent
Ironmound, eroded, and similar soils: 33 percent
Minor components: 6 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Coyle, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: loam
Bt1 - 11 to 26 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 26 to 37 inches: clay loam
Cr - 37 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Description of Ironmound, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: loam
Bw - 5 to 17 inches: loam
Cr - 17 to 24 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Eroded shallow prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay083 (R080AY883OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY068OK)

Minor Components

Masham, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow clay prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay080 (R080AY880OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Grainola, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow clay prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay080 (R080AY880OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY260OK)

Mulhall, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Piedmont, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Kingfisher, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

GraC—Grainola silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw5y
Elevation: 700 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Grainola and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Grainola

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam
Btk1 - 5 to 18 inches: silty clay
Btk2 - 18 to 27 inches: silty clay
BCk - 27 to 32 inches: clay
Cr - 32 to 42 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
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: D
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Minor Components

Renthin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Ironmound

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Shallow prairie (R080AY083OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY080OK)

Mulhall

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Coyle

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY018OK)

Masham

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Shallow clay prairie pe 44-64 (R080AY080OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

GraD2—Grainola silty clay loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw5z
Elevation: 700 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Grainola, eroded, and similar soils: 89 percent
Minor components: 11 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Grainola, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
Btk - 4 to 26 inches: silty clay
BCk - 26 to 38 inches: silty clay
Cr - 38 to 48 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Minor Components

Renthin, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY055OK)

Ironmound, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay083 (R080AY883OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY068OK)

Coyle, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Masham, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow clay prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay080 (R080AY880OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY264OK)

Mulhall, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

ICGD3—Ironmound-Coyle-Grainola complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw65
Elevation: 700 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ironmound, severely eroded, and similar soils: 40 percent
Coyle, severely eroded, and similar soils: 30 percent
Grainola, severely eroded, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ironmound, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: loam
Bw - 5 to 12 inches: loam
Cr - 12 to 20 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Eroded shallow prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay083 (R080AY883OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY068OK)

Description of Coyle, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loam
Bt1 - 8 to 21 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 21 to 35 inches: clay loam
Cr - 35 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Description of Grainola, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: clay loam
Bt1 - 4 to 22 inches: clay
Bt2 - 22 to 34 inches: clay
Cr - 34 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Minor Components

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Masham, severely eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow clay prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay080 (R080AY880OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY264OK)

Kingfisher, severely eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Renthin, severely eroded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY055OK)

Mulhall, severely eroded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

IrCE—Ironmound-Coyle complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw66
Elevation: 700 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ironmound and similar soils: 53 percent
Coyle and similar soils: 22 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ironmound

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 6 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Cr - 15 to 20 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Shallow prairie (R080AY083OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY213OK)

Description of Coyle

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loam
Bt1 - 8 to 16 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 16 to 26 inches: clay loam
Cr - 26 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 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): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY100OK)

Minor Components

Kingfisher

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Grainola
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY006OK)

Mulhall
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Piedmont
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY046OK)

Masham
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Shallow clay prairie pe 44-64 (R080AY080OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY005OK)

KrdA—Kirkland silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2rj95
Elevation: 880 to 1,340 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kirkland and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kirkland

Setting

Landform: Plains on paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt - 8 to 19 inches: silty clay
Btss - 19 to 28 inches: silty clay
Btkss - 28 to 51 inches: silty clay
Btk - 51 to 82 inches: silty clay
2Cr - 82 to 98 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 12.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Minor Components

Bethany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Plains on paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Pawhuska

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Slickspot (R080AY091OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY999OK)

Norge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Renfrow

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

KrkB—Kirkland silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw6f
Elevation: 800 to 1,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 58 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kirkland and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kirkland

Setting

Landform: Plains on paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 9 to 34 inches: silty clay
Bt2 - 34 to 48 inches: silty clay
Bt3 - 48 to 57 inches: silty clay
BC - 57 to 82 inches: silty clay
2Cr - 82 to 98 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 99 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 16.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY055OK)

Minor Components

Renthin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY046OK)

Huska

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Slickspot (R080AY091OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY999OK)

Piedmont

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

NorC2—Norge silt loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw74
Elevation: 850 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 58 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Norge, eroded, and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Norge, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 8 to 15 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 33 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 33 to 43 inches: silty clay loam
Bt4 - 43 to 65 inches: silty clay loam
C - 65 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Minor Components

Teller, eroded

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY020OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

RenB—Renfrow silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rj9l
Elevation: 950 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 60 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Renfrow and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Renfrow

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
BA - 9 to 13 inches: silty clay loam
Btss - 13 to 40 inches: silty clay
Btkss - 40 to 65 inches: silty clay
C - 65 to 75 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 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): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 30 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.5 to 7.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 15.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Minor Components

Bethany

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Plains on paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Renthin

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY046OK)

Grainola

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Claypan prairie (R080AY010OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY015OK)

RewC2—Renfrow silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw7f
Elevation: 700 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Renfrow, eroded, and similar soils: 84 percent
Minor components: 16 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Renfrow, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 10 to 24 inches: silty clay
Bt2 - 24 to 37 inches: silty clay
Bt3 - 37 to 54 inches: silty clay
BC - 54 to 63 inches: silty clay
Cr - 63 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 96 inches to paralithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Minor Components

Piedmont, eroded

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Renthin, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY055OK)

Huska, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded slickspot(obsolete) refer to 80ay091 (R080AY891OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY999OK)

Zaneis

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

RnnC2—Renthin silty clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dw7h
Elevation: 700 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Renthin, eroded, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Renthin, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey and silty residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
Bt - 10 to 20 inches: silty clay loam
Btk1 - 20 to 33 inches: silty clay
Btk2 - 33 to 45 inches: silty clay
BCk - 45 to 50 inches: gravelly silty clay
Cr - 50 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY055OK)

Minor Components

Piedmont, eroded
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Renfrow, eroded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

Huska, eroded
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded slickspot(obsolete) refer to 80ay091 (R080AY891OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY999OK)

Kingfisher, eroded
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Zaneis
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Mulhall, eroded
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

TelB—Teller loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rj9x
Elevation: 780 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Teller and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Teller

Setting

Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 15 inches: loam
BA - 15 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 20 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 60 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 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
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY020OK)

Minor Components

Navina
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Plains on paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Konawa
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Sandy savannah (R084AY075OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G084AY019OK)

Minco
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY020OK)

Norge
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Paleoterraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loamy prairie (R080AY056OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

ZanC2—Zaneis loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: dw88
Elevation: 700 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 26 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zaneis, eroded, and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Zaneis, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: loam
Bt1 - 8 to 15 inches: loam
Bt2 - 15 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 26 to 43 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt4 - 43 to 56 inches: sandy clay loam
Cr - 56 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Minor Components

Ironmound, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded shallow prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay083 (R080AY883OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY068OK)

Mulhall, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY017OK)

Coyle, eroded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY073OK)

Piedmont, eroded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY065OK)

Kingfisher, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Eroded loamy prairie(obsolete) refer to 80ay056 (R080AY856OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY026OK)

Renfrow, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Hillslopes on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Eroded claypan prairie (north) (obsolete) refer to 80ay010 (R080AY810OK)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G080AY044OK)

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