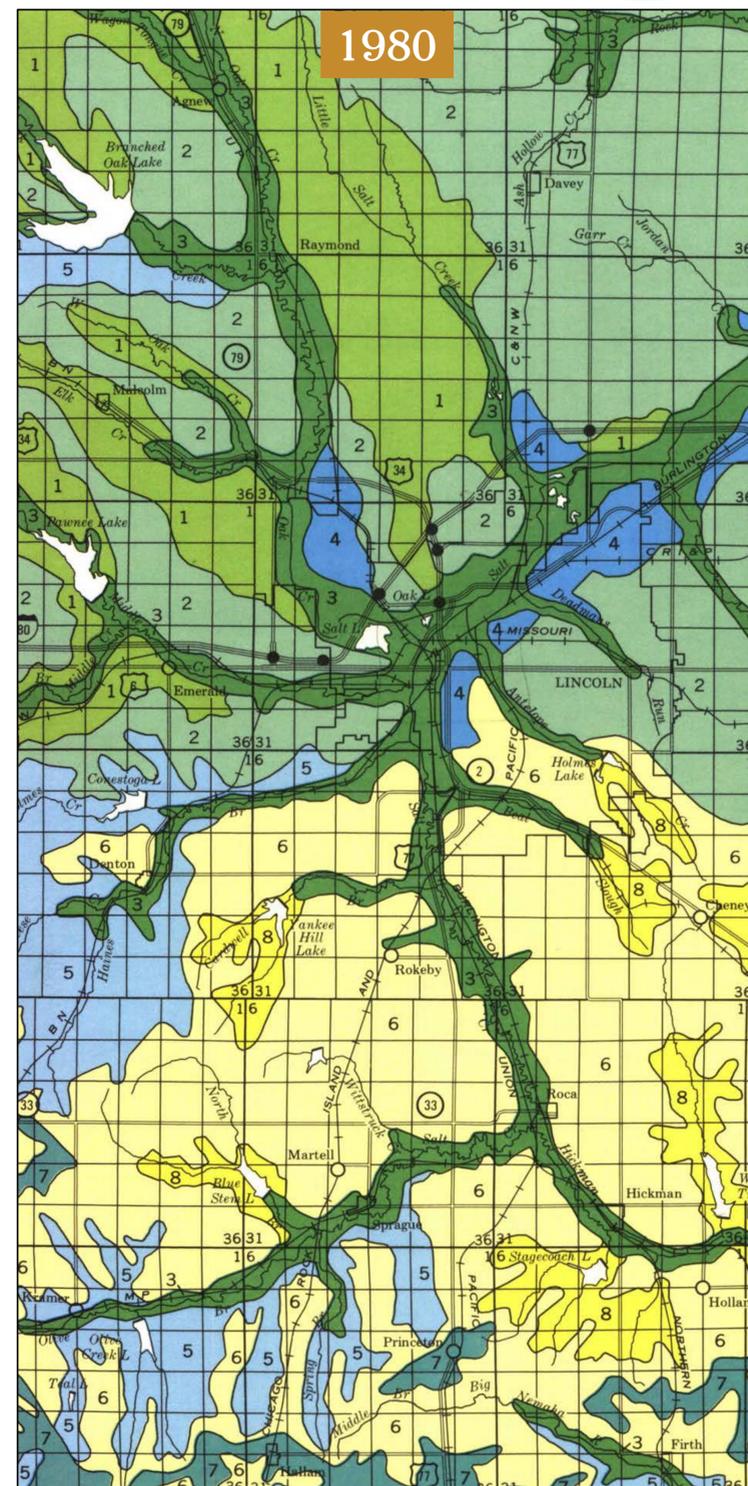
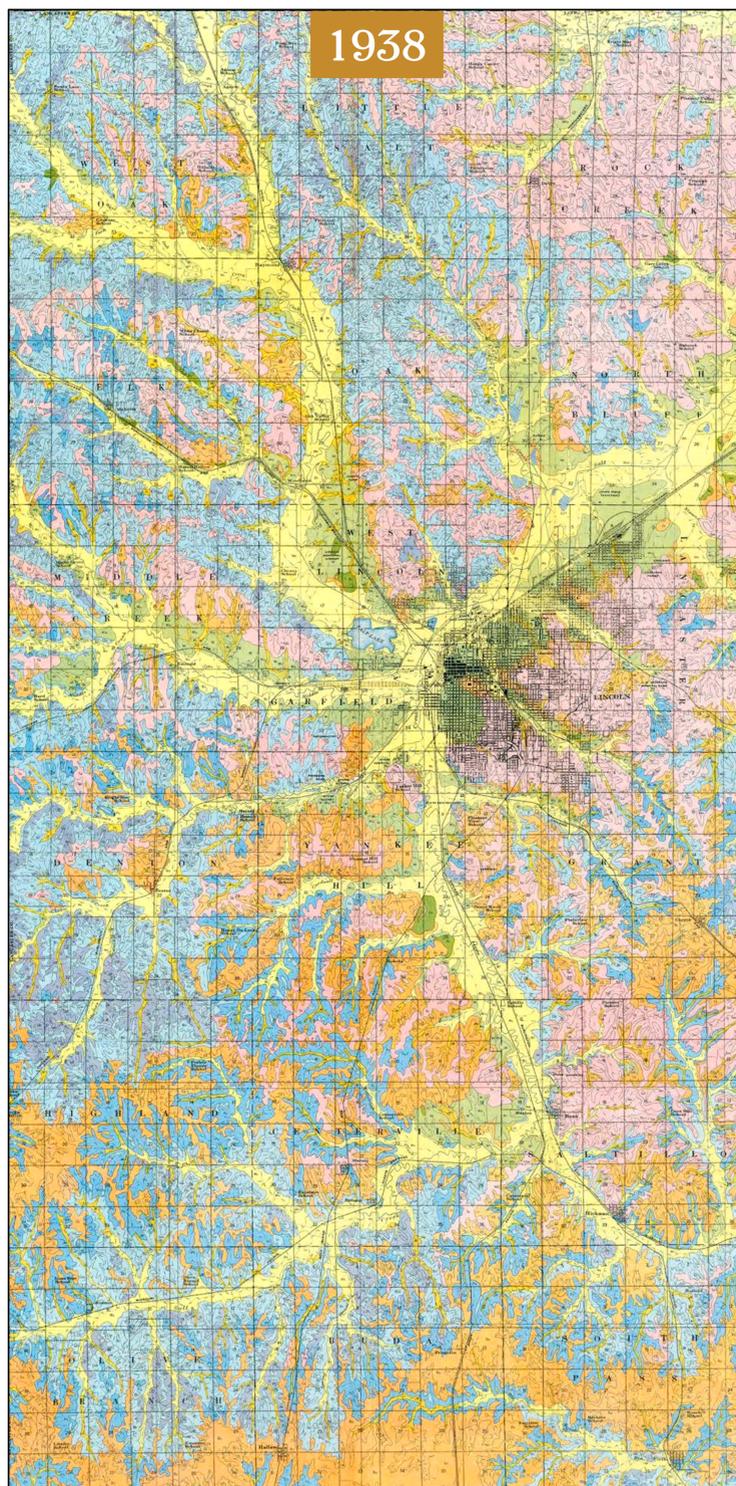
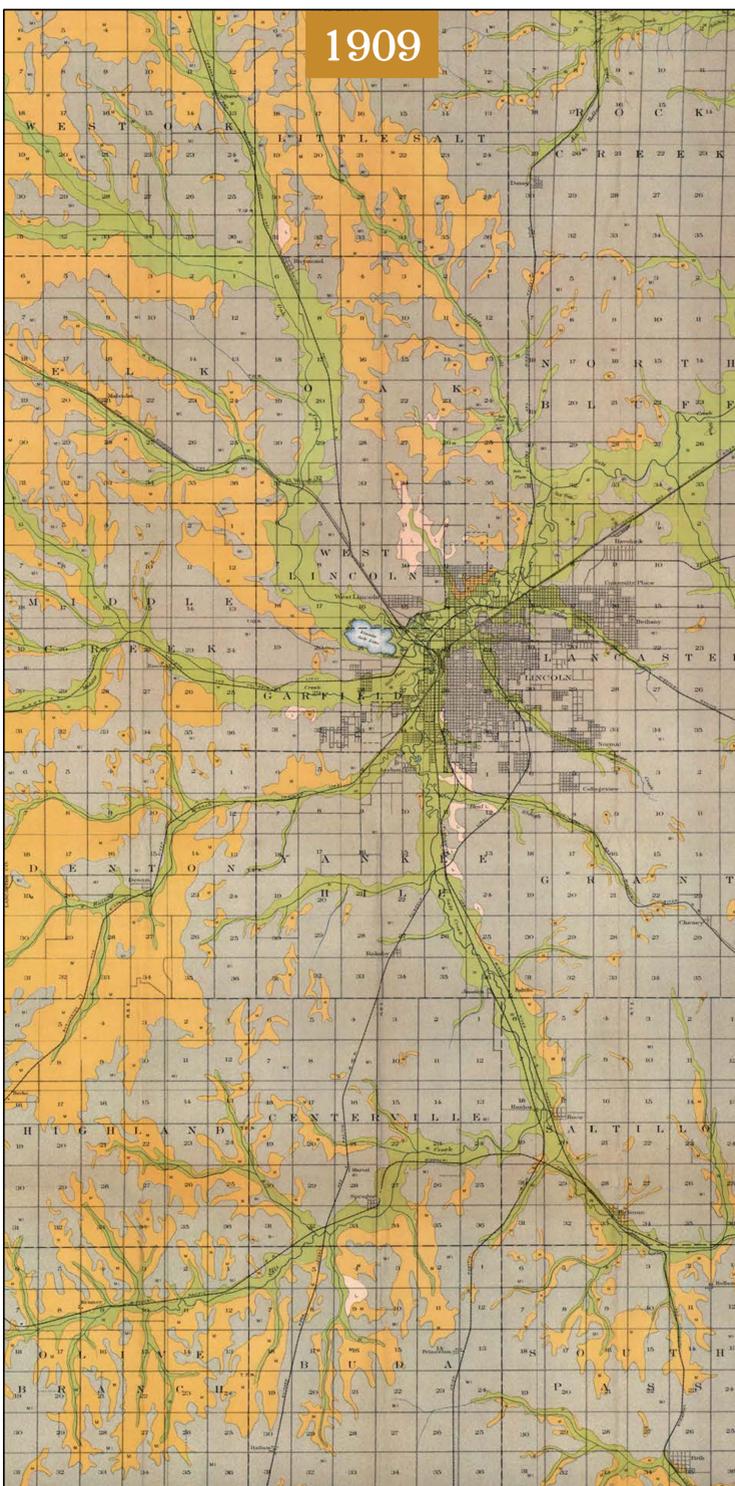




MAP OF THE MONTH

February



Changes Over Time

By comparing USDA soil survey maps of varying ages, you can discern relationships that are not otherwise apparent. These maps of a single county from 1909, 1938, and 1980 illustrate this point. For example, the 1909 map shows how early railroads followed stream valleys, which are the more easily traveled parts of the landscape. The 1938 map shows the locations of stream terraces, which are the result of climate changes in the past. The 1980 map shows the steepness of the landscape, which is important for conservation planning and preventing soil erosion.

Early soil maps were largely a reflection of a region's geology. Modern soil maps, while still retaining information about geology, are based on Soil Taxonomy. They contain greater information about the multitude of properties within a soil. This classification system is useful because it groups and organizes soil properties based on (1) soil horizons and (2) long-term soil temperature and moisture. For example, local practitioners understand the properties of local soil series—the fundamental soil mapping unit—by experience. Any practitioner, however, can understand the nature of any soil series that has been classified by Soil Taxonomy.

GENERAL SOIL MAP LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA SOIL LEGEND

- 1 Sharpsburg-Pawnee-Burchard association: Deep, gently sloping to steep, moderately well drained and well drained, silty soils that formed in loess and loamy soils that formed in glacial till; on uplands
- 2 Sharpsburg-Judson association: Deep, nearly level to moderately steep, moderately well drained, silty soils that formed in loess and colluvium; on uplands and foot slopes
- 3 Kennebec-Nodaway-Zook association: Deep, nearly level and very gently sloping, moderately well drained to poorly drained, silty soils that formed in alluvium; on flood plains
- 4 Crete-Sharpburg association: Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained, silty soils that formed in loess; on stream terraces
- 5 Steinauer-Pawnee-Burchard association: Deep, gently sloping to very steep, well drained and moderately well drained, loamy and clayey soils that formed in glacial till; on uplands
- 6 Wymore-Pawnee association: Deep, nearly level to strongly sloping, moderately well drained, silty soils that formed in loess and loamy soils that formed in glacial till; on uplands
- 7 Crete-Wymore-Butler association: Deep, nearly level and very gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, silty soils that formed in loess; on uplands
- 8 Pawnee-Burchard association: Deep, gently sloping to steep, moderately well drained and well drained, loamy and clayey soils that formed in glacial till; on uplands

Soil Taxonomy

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Burchard — Typic Argiudolls | Pawnee — Oxyaquic Vertic Argiudolls |
| Butler — Vertic Argiaquolls | Sharpburg — Typic Argiudolls |
| Crete — Pachic Udertic Argiustolls | Steinauer — Typic Udorthents |
| Judson — Cumulic Hapludolls | Wymore — Aquertic Argiudolls |
| Kennebec — Cumulic Hapludolls | Zook — Cumulic Vertic Endoaquolls |
| Nodaway — Mollic Udifluvents | |