United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

In cooperation with Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet and Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky

How To Use This Soil Survey

General Soil Map

The general soil map, which is a color map, shows the survey area divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section **General Soil Map Units** for a general description of the soils in your area.

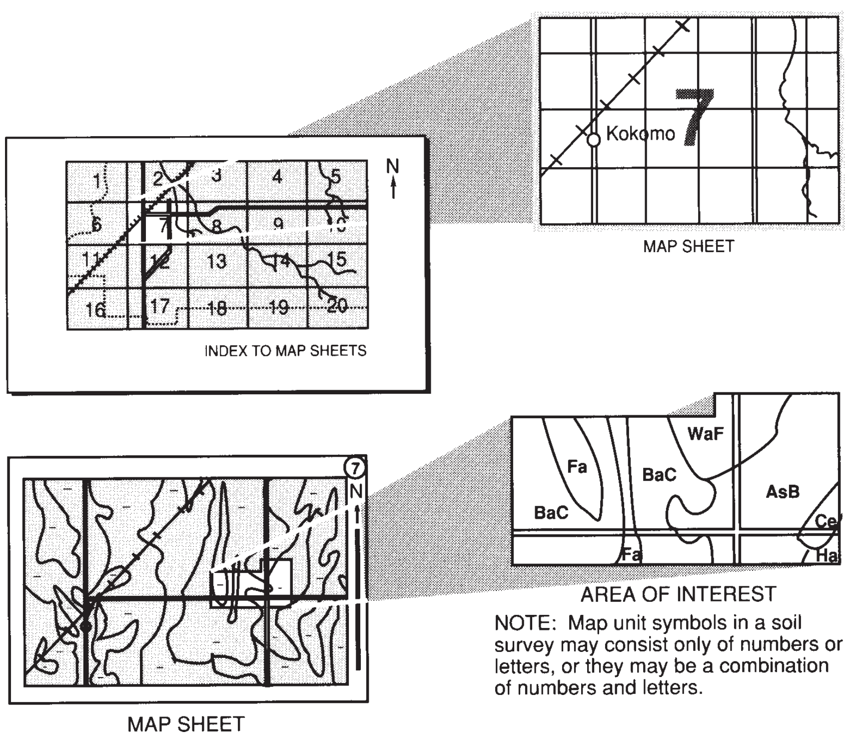
Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and go to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Go to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



This soil survey is a publication 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 agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 2005. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2005. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2005. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, and the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Jefferson County Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

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Issued 2007

Foreword

This soil survey contains information that affects land use planning in this survey area. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are 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.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. 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.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. Broad areas of soils are shown on the general soil map. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

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Soil Survey of
Jefferson County, Kentucky

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet and Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station

Jefferson County is in north-central Kentucky along the Ohio River (fig. 1). The county has a land area of 244,500 acres, or about 382 square miles, and a water area of 10,600 acres. The Ohio River makes up the northwestern boundary of the county. The remainder of the county is bordered by Bullitt, Oldham, Spencer, and Shelby Counties. The county is in the Outer Bluegrass and Knobs Physiographic Regions.

This soil survey updates the survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky published in 1966 *(48)*. It provides a modern digital soil survey on (aerial) orthophotography and contains updated interpretative information.

Jefferson County was formed in 1780 from part of the original Kentucky County. The county is named for Thomas Jefferson, who was governor of Virginia at the time.

General Nature of the County

This section provides general information about Jefferson County. It discusses population and farming, topography and drainage, and climate.

Population and Farming

Louisville is the largest city in both Jefferson County and Kentucky *(13, 26, 29, 51)*. In 2000, Jefferson County had a population of 693,604. City and County government merged in 2003 and became the Louisville Metro Government. Louisville and Jefferson County are dominantly urban. Urban areas include residential areas, industrial areas, including service industries, and corporate industries. Although agriculture is not a principal occupation, in 2002 there were 526 farms in the county and the average farm size was 78 acres *(23, 27, 41)*. A total of 11,175 acres, or about 5 percent of the acreage in the county, was used as harvested cropland. About 8,400 acres of this

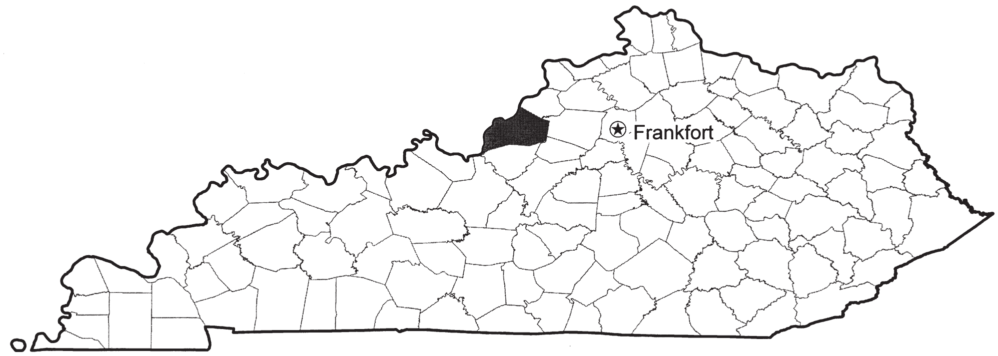

Figure 1.—Location of Jefferson County in Kentucky.

cropland, or 75 percent, was used for the production of alfalfa and hay. Principal crops grown in the county are corn, soybeans, and wheat. Corn is grown for both silage and grain, and wheat is grown mostly as a cover crop. About 10 percent of the county is in pasture, and 12 percent is in forestland. Livestock in the county include beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. The Jefferson Memorial Forest makes up approximately 6,191 acres in the southwestern part of Jefferson County.

Topography and Drainage

Jefferson County has a diverse topography which includes parts of two physiographic regions: the Outer Bluegrass and the Knobs. The Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region is the larger of the two and covers approximately 95 percent of the county.

The Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region is characterized by broad, gently sloping ridgetops, moderately sloping to steep side slopes, and moderately wide to narrow flood plains. The gently sloping to moderately steep terraces and ridgetops are used mostly for urban and commercial development. The Knobs Physiographic Region, at the south-central boundary of the county, is characterized by a narrow band of conical shaped hills (knobs) and long, moderately wide ridgetops that break to very steep side slopes which are separated by narrow to moderately wide valleys. The gently sloping to moderately steep ridgetops are used for urban development, hay, pasture, and a few row crops. The side slopes are mostly used as woodland.

The western and central parts of Jefferson County, which are part of the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region, are drained by Harrods, Goose, Beargrass, Fern, Mill, and Pond Creeks. These creeks drain into the Ohio River. The south-central part of Jefferson County, which is part of the Knobs Physiographic Region, drains north to the Ohio River by Pond Creek and south to the Salt River, in Bullitt County, by Brier Creek. The eastern part of Jefferson County, which is part of the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region, drains south to the Salt River, in Bullitt County by Floyds Fork.

The elevation in Jefferson County ranges from about 382 feet to more than 900 feet in the southern part of the county.

For more detailed information, see “Physiography and Geology,” which is included in the “Formation of the Soils” section.

Climate

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at Louisville, Kentucky, in the period 1961 to 1990. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on the length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 34.8 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 26.1 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Louisville on January 19, 1994, was –22 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 75.9 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 85.9 degrees. The highest temperature, which occurred at Louisville on July 20, 1999, was 106 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to “heat units.” During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The average annual total precipitation is 44.41 inches. Of this, 26.2 inches, or about 59 percent, usually falls in April through October. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 7.22 inches, recorded at Louisville on March 1, 1997. Thunderstorms occur on about 45 days each year, and most occur between April and August.

The average seasonal snowfall is 17.4 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 19 inches, recorded on January 20, 1978. On an average, 15 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The heaviest 1-day snowfall on record was 15.5 inches, recorded on January 17, 1994.

The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 56 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 82 percent. The sun shines 66 percent of the time possible in summer and 43 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south in most months; it is from the northwest in February and March. Average windspeed is highest, around 10 miles per hour, from January to April.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified 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 dug many holes to study the soil profile, which 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. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are 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 *(50)*.

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 *(44, 50)*.

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 *(42)*. 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.

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils or miscellaneous areas and some minor soils or miscellaneous areas. It is named for the major soils or miscellaneous areas. The components of one map unit can occur in another but in a different pattern. For the general soil map units in this survey, the urban map units were not used to determine the map unit composition.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas where the soils are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or building or other structures. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

1. Ohio River Floodplains: Huntington-Melvin-Combs

Very deep, well drained to poorly drained, nearly level to moderately steep, sandy, loamy, and silty soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Areas adjacent to the Ohio River
Landform: Floodplain in the Ohio River valley
Slope range: 0 to 25 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 3
Major soils: Huntington—13 percent; Melvin—9 percent; Combs—6 percent
Minor soils: Wheeling, Newark, and other soils of minor extent—72 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Parks, hay, pasture, and woodland

2. Ohio River Terraces: Wheeling-Sciotoville-Otwood

Very deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level to moderately steep, sandy, loamy, and silty soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Areas adjacent to the Ohio River
Landform: Terraces in the Ohio River valley
Slope range: 0 to 25 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 17
Major soils: Wheeling—19 percent; Sciotoville—14 percent; Otwood—10 percent
Minor soils: Alford, Newark, and other soils of minor extent—67 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Urban land, parks, hay, pasture, crops, and woodland

3. Floodplains and Terraces on Perennial and Intermittent Streams: Nolin-Otwood-Elk

Very deep, well drained to poorly drained, nearly level to moderately steep, sandy and loamy soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Areas adjacent to intermittent streams
Landform: Floodplains and terraces on intermittent streams
Slope range: 0 to 25 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 8
Major soils: Nolin—25 percent; Otwood—12 percent; Elk—8 percent
Minor soils: Lawrence, Newark, and other soils of minor extent—55 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Parks, hay, pasture, crops, woodland, and urban land

4. Lacustrine Deposits: Robertsville-Zipp-Melvin

Very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping, silty and clayey soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Fairdale, Lynnview, and Okolona areas
Landform: Lacustrine deposits
Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 6
Major soils: Robertsville—21 percent; Zipp—13 percent; Melvin—11 percent
Minor soils: Lawrence, Newark, and other soils of minor extent—55 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Hay, pasture, woodland, idle land, and urban land

5. The Knobs: Carpenter-Tilsit-Gilpin

Moderately deep to very deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping to very steep, loamy and silty soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Jefferson County Memorial Forest
Landform: The Knobs
Slope range: 2 to 60 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 9
Major soils: Carpenter—42 percent; Tilsit—22 percent; Gilpin—8 percent
Minor soils: Alford, Weikert, and other soils of minor extent—28 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Parks, woodland, and urban land

6. Limestone and Dolomite Uplands: Crider-Caneyville-Nicholson

Moderately deep to very deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level to very steep, silty and clayey soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Central portion of the county
Landform: Uplands
Slope range: 0 to 60 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 39
Major soils: Crider—29 percent; Caneyville—10 percent; Nicholson—10 percent
Minor soils: Beasley, Lawrence, and other soils of minor extent—51 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Urban land, parks, hay, pasture, crops, and woodland

7. Limestone, Siltstone, and Shale Uplands: Shrouts-Beasley-Faywood

Moderately deep and deep, well drained, gently sloping to very steep, clayey soils

Setting

Location in the survey area: Eastern portion of the county
Landform: Uplands
Slope range: 2 to 50 percent

Composition

Percent of map unit in the survey area: 18

Major soils: Shrouts—34 percent; Beasley—27 percent; Faywood—15 percent
Minor soils: Sandview, Nicholson, and other soils of minor extent—24 percent

Land Use

Major uses: Urban land, parks, hay, pasture, crops, and woodland

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps and tables, can be used to determine the potential suitability of a map unit. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

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. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. 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 the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

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, Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, is a phase of the Faywood series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes. 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. Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, is an example.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, quarries, is an example.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils or miscellaneous areas.

AfB—Alford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick, fine-silty loess over silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 400 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alford and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Tilsit soils—5 percent
- Gilpin soils—3 percent
- Carpenter soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

Subsoil—7 to 55 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—55 to 84 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

AfC—Alford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick, fine-silty loess over silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 400 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alford and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
Tilsit soils—5 percent
Gilpin soils—3 percent
Carpenter soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 55 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—55 to 84 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.

- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

AfD—Alford silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick, fine-silty loess over silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 400 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alford and similar soils: 85 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Carpenter soils—7 percent
  Gilpin soils—6 percent
  Tilsit soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 55 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—55 to 84 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operation conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

AfF—Alford silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thick, fine-silty loess over silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 400 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Alford and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Carpenter soils—9 percent
- Gilpin soils—9 percent
- Tilsit soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 55 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—55 to 84 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operation conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

BeB—Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Beasley and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Nicholson soils—8 percent
Faywood soils—7 percent
Shrouts soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.6 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered shale bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

BeC—Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Beasley and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Nicholson soils—8 percent
Faywood soils—7 percent
Shrouts soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.6 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam

Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered shale bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

BeD—Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Beasley and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
 Faywood soils—10 percent
 Shrouts soils—8 percent
 Nicholson soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.6 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered shale bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Bo—Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over limestone of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Boonewood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Nolin soils—4 percent
  Lindside soils—3 percent
  Newark soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 3.0 to 5.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.4 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.0 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 23 inches; silt loam
Substratum—23 to 30 inches; silt loam
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Setting

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Crider soils—7 percent
- Faywood soils—6 percent
- Beasley soils—4 percent
- Rock outcrop—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Erosion has removed part of the surface soil, and the remaining surface soil is less productive and more difficult to manage.
- Rock outcrops may limit machinery operations.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- Rock outcrops may limit machinery operations.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Setting

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Crider soils—7 percent
Faywood soils—6 percent
Beasley soils—4 percent
Rock outcrop—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Erosion has removed part of the surface soil, and the remaining surface soil is less productive and more difficult to manage.
- Rock outcrops may limit machinery operations.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- Rock outcrops may limit machinery operations.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CaD2—Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Setting

Landform: Hill on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Beasley soils—7 percent
Faywood soils—6 percent
Rock outcrop—4 percent
Shrouts soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of hayland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- Rock outcrops may limit machinery operations.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- Because of the slope, the use of equipment for preparing sites for planting and seeding is restricted.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- Bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CcF2—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Caneyville—hill on karst upland; Rock outcrop—hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Caneyville—backslope; Rock outcrop—none assigned
Landform position (three-dimensional): Caneyville—side slope; Rock outcrop—free face
Down-slope shape: Caneyville—convex; Rock outcrop—none assigned
Across-slope shape: Caneyville—linear; Rock outcrop—none assigned
Parent material: Caneyville—clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the

Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems; Rock outcrop—limestone
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils: 70 percent
Rock outcrop: 20 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Crider soils—4 percent
Beasley soils—3 percent
Faywood soils—3 percent

Properties and Qualities of the Caneyville Soil

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of the Caneyville Soil

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Caneyville—7e; Rock outcrop—8s
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Pasture and woodland

Cropland

- This map unit is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This map unit is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.

- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- Bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CeF—Carpenter silt loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium derived from shale and siltstone over loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone of the Muldraugh and Holtsclaw Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Carpenter and similar soils: 70 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Gilpin soils—8 percent
Tilsit soils—8 percent
Weikert soils—8 percent
Beasley soils—6 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches to a depth of 45 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 38 inches; channery silty clay loam
Subsoil—38 to 45 inches; very channery silty clay loam
Paralithic bedrock—45 to 68 inches; weathered shale and siltstone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Cm—Cemeteries

Map Unit Composition

Cemeteries: 100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Land Uses: Cemeteries

CnF—Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Chagrin and Nelse—flood plain in river valley; Wheeling—stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Chagrin and Nelse—none assigned; Wheeling—tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Chagrin and Wheeling—mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System; Nelse—mixed, coarse-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Chagrin and similar soils: 35 percent
Nelse and similar soils: 35 percent
Wheeling and similar soils: 10 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Combs soils—8 percent
Huntington soils—6 percent
Caneyville soils—3 percent
Faywood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Chagrin—2.0 to 4.0 percent; Nelse—2.0 to 10.0 percent; Wheeling—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Chagrin—moderately high; Nelse and Wheeling—high
Available water capacity: Chagrin—high (about 10.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Nelse—high (about 9.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Wheeling—moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Chagrin—medium; Nelse—low; Wheeling—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Chagrin and Wheeling—loam; Nelse—fine sandy loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Chagrin

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; loam
Subsoil—10 to 39 inches; silt loam
Substratum—39 to 90 inches; silt loam

Nelse

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; stratified loam to fine sandy loam
Substratum—12 to 100 inches; stratified loam to sandy loam

Wheeling

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Chagrin and Nelse—4e; Wheeling—7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Chagrin and Nelse—hayland and woodland; Wheeling—woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Not suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Not suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

Co—Combs fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, coarse-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Combs and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
    Huntington soils—8 percent
    Nelse soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 5.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.5 to 5.8 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 14 inches; loam
Subsoil—14 to 77 inches; fine sandy loam
Substratum—77 to 102 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CrA—Crider silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Crider and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Caneyville soils—7 percent
Nicholson soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.

- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Crider and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Caneyville soils—7 percent
Nicholson soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems

Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Crider and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Caneyville soils—5 percent
Nicholson soils—3 percent
Beasley soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Crider and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Caneyville soils—9 percent
Beasley soils—8 percent
Nicholson soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam

Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The potential for ground-water contamination is increased because of the karst (sinkhole) areas.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

DAM—Dam, large

Map Unit Composition

Dam, large: 100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 8s
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Land Uses: Dams for water impoundment

Dp—Dumps, ash

Map Unit Composition

Dumps, ash: 100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 8s
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Land Uses: Dumps used to store fly ash from coal-burning electric plants

EkA—Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Otwood soils—4 percent
- Lawrence soils—3 percent
- Nolin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is well suited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include general adherence to all applicable best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

EkB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Otwood soils—4 percent
  Lawrence soils—3 percent
  Nolin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

EkC—Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
    Otwood soils—5 percent
    Nolin soils—3 percent
    Lawrence soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.

- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

EkD—Elk silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Beasley soils—4 percent
  Faywood soils—3 percent
  Woolper soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam

Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope poses safety hazards and creates a potential for erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

EoA—Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Otwood soils—4 percent
  Huntington soils—3 percent
  Sciotoville soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include general adherence to all applicable best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

EoB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—5 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include general adherence to all applicable best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

EoC—Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Elk and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—5 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

FaC—Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes and the Grant Lake Formations, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faywood and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Beasley soils—8 percent
Caneyville soils—7 percent
Crider soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 29 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet

Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 29 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—29 to 33 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

FaD—Faywood silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes and the Grant Lake Formations, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faywood and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Beasley soils—8 percent
- Caneyville soil—7 percent
- Crider soils—3 percent
- Shrouts soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 29 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 29 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—29 to 33 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

FeC3—Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes and the Grant Lake Formations, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faywood and similar soils: 85 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Caneyville soils—6 percent
- Beasley soils—5 percent
- Shrouts soils—4 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches to a depth of 33 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silty clay loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silty clay loam
Subsoil—2 to 33 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—33 to 37 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Erosion has removed part of the surface soil, and the remaining surface soil is less productive and more difficult to manage.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:

- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

FeD3—Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes and the Grant Lake Formations, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faywood and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Shrouts soils—8 percent
Beasley soils—7 percent
Caneyville soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches to a depth of 33 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silty clay loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silty clay loam
Subsoil—2 to 33 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—33 to 37 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

FsF—Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Faywood—clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and

shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes and the Grant Lake Formations, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems; Shrouts and Beasley—clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System

Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Faywood and similar soils—40 percent
Shrouts and similar soils: 30 percent
Beasley and similar soils: 25 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Caneyville soils—3 percent
Woolper soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Faywood and Shrouts—moderately deep; Beasley—deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Faywood—1.0 to 2.0 percent; Shrouts—0.5 to 3.0 percent; Beasley—0.5 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Faywood—low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 29 inches); Shrouts—low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 35 inches); Beasley—moderate (about 7.6 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Faywood—20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock; Shrouts—20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; Beasley—40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Faywood and Beasley—high; Shrouts—very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: Faywood and Shrouts—0 percent; Beasley—8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Faywood

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 29 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—29 to 33 inches; unweathered limestone bedrock

Shrouts

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 20 inches; silty clay
Substratum—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered calcareous shale bedrock

Beasley

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered calcareous shale bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e

Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- These soils are unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality, especially on the steeper slopes.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on the proper location of haul roads and skid trails, and careful attention should be given to best management practices.
- The moderate depth to bedrock of the Faywood and Shrouts soils may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

GpD—Gilpin silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Gilpin and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Carpenter soils—7 percent
Weikert soils—7 percent
Tilsit soils—6 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.1 inches to a depth of 31 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 23 inches; silt loam
Substratum—23 to 31 inches; very channery silt loam
Lithic bedrock—31 to 35 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The moderate depth to bedrock restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.

- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

GwF—Gilpin-Weikert complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gilpin—fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System; Weikert—loamy-skeletal residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Kenwood and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Gilpin and similar soils: 45 percent
Weikert and similar soils: 40 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Carpenter soils—8 percent
Caneyville soils—5 percent
Tilsit soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Gilpin—moderately deep; Weikert—shallow
Drainage class: Gilpin—well drained; Weikert—somewhat excessively drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Gilpin—2.0 to 4.0 percent; Weikert—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Gilpin—moderately high; Weikert—high
Available water capacity: Gilpin—low (about 4.1 inches to a depth of 31 inches); Weikert—very low (about 1.7 inches to a depth of 18 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Gilpin—20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock; Weikert—10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Gilpin—high; Weikert—medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Gilpin

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 23 inches; silt loam

Substratum—23 to 31 inches; very channery silt loam
Lithic bedrock—31 to 35 inches; unweathered bedrock

Weikert

Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—4 to 18 inches; very channery silt loam
Paralithic bedrock—18 to 28 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- These soils are unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- These soils are unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- Rock fragments restrict the use of equipment for site preparation for planting or seeding.
- Coarse textured soil material may create equipment limitations.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Ha—Huntington silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Huntington and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Nolin soils—4 percent
- Elk soils—3 percent
- Lindside soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 3.0 to 6.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.4 to 5.2 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 22 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—22 to 59 inches; silt loam
Substratum—59 to 94 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.

- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Hf—Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Huntington and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Combs soils—4 percent
Elk soils—3 percent
Lindside soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 3.0 to 6.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.4 to 5.2 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Frequent
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 22 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—22 to 59 inches; silt loam
Substratum—59 to 94 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

LaA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lawrence and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Nicholson soils—3 percent
Sandview soils—3 percent
Crider soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan

Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 44 inches; silt loam
Substratum—44 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

LaB—Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lawrence and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Nicholson soils—3 percent
Sandview soils—3 percent
Crider soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Substratum—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

LbA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lawrence and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—3 percent
Lindside soils—3 percent
Elk soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Substratum—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

LbB—Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lawrence and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—3 percent
Lindside soils—3 percent
Elk soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsurface layer—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

Ld—Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lindside and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Nolin soils—4 percent
  Elk soils—3 percent
  Newark soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 3.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 16 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—16 to 52 inches; silt loam
Substratum—52 to 90 inches; gravelly silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Ln—Lindside silt loam, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Lindside and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Nolin soils—4 percent
  Elk soils—3 percent
  Newark soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 3.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Frequent
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 18 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—18 to 52 inches; silt loam
Substratum—52 to 90 inches; gravelly silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

Me—Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Melvin and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Lindside soils—4 percent
- Newark soils—4 percent
- Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—4 to 56 inches; silt loam
Substratum—56 to 82 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Mf—Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Melvin and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Newark soils—4 percent
Robertsville soils—4 percent
Lindside soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Frequent
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—4 to 56 inches; silt loam
Substratum—56 to 82 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Ne—Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Newark and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Lindside soils—4 percent
- Lawrence soils—3 percent
- Melvin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.5 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 41 inches; silt loam
Substratum—41 to 98 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Nf—Newark silt loam, frequently flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Newark and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Melvin soils—4 percent
  Lawrence soils—3 percent
  Lindside soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.5 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Frequent
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 41 inches; silt loam
Substratum—41 to 98 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Frequent flooding restricts the use of winter grain crops.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with planting and harvesting.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Nicholson and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Lawrence soils—4 percent
Crider soils—3 percent
Sandview soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—74 to 87 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

NnB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Nicholson and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Lawrence soils—4 percent
Crider soils—3 percent
Sandview soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—74 to 87 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

NnC—Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Nicholson and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Caneyville soils—4 percent
- Crider soils—3 percent
- Sandview soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—74 to 87 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions and reduces the operating efficiency of log trucks.
- The slope may restrict the use of some mechanical planting equipment.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

No—Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Nolin and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Elk soils—3 percent
  Lindside soils—3 percent
  Boonewood soils—2 percent
  Newark soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 82 inches; silt loam
Substratum—82 to 101 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OtA—Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Lawrence soils—4 percent
Elk soils—3 percent
Nolin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OtB—Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Lawrence soils—4 percent
Elk soils—3 percent
Nolin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OtC—Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Nolin soils—4 percent
Lawrence soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.

- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OwA—Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Sciotoville soils—4 percent
Huntington soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OwB—Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Elk soils—4 percent
- Sciotoville soils—4 percent
- Huntington soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

OwC—Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Otwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—5 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam

Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

Pa—Patton silt loam, ponded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Patton and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Lawrence soils—4 percent
- Melvin soils—2 percent
- Robertsville soils—2 percent
- Zipp soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 5.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 11.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Negligible
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 1.0 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: Occasional
Ponding duration: Brief
Depth of ponding: 0.0 to 2.0 feet
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 11 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—11 to 48 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—48 to 85 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 5w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Pasture and woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Ponding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Pt—Pits, quarries

Map Unit Composition

Pits, quarries: 100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 8s
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Land Uses: Limestone or gravel quarries

RoA—Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Depressions on ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone, shale, and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Robertsville and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Lawrence soils—4 percent
Nicholson soils—4 percent
Crider soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches to a depth of 16 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 15 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 16 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—16 to 74 inches; silt loam
Substratum—74 to 90 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Poorly suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.

- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

RpA—Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Setting

Landform: Depressions on stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Robertsville and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Melvin soils—4 percent
Zipp soils—4 percent
Newark soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches to a depth of 16 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 15 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Negligible
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: Occasional
Ponding duration: Brief
Depth of ponding: 0.0 to 2.0 feet
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 16 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—16 to 74 inches; silt loam
Substratum—74 to 90 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 5w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Pasture and woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Ponding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

SaB—Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sandview and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Crider soils—4 percent
Faywood soils—3 percent
Nicholson soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches

Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil/substratum—41 to 82 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

SaC—Sandview silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sandview and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Crider soils—4 percent
Beasley soils—2 percent
Faywood soils—2 percent
Nicholson soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil/substratum—41 to 82 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

ScA—Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sciotoville and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Otwood soils—4 percent
Weinbach soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches to a depth of 17 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam

Subsoil—10 to 17 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—17 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

ScB—Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sciotoville and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Elk soils—4 percent
- Otwood soils—4 percent
- Weinbach soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches to a depth of 17 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 17 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—17 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

ScC—Sciotoville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sciotoville and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—5 percent
Otwood soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches to a depth of 17 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 17 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—17 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e

Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

SdA—Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sciotoville and similar soils: 90 percent

Contrasting inclusions:
- Elk soils—4 percent
- Otwood soils—4 percent
- Weinbach soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches to a depth of 17 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 17 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—17 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

SdB—Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Sciotoville and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Otwood soils—4 percent
Weinbach soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.7 inches to a depth of 17 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 17 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—17 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

ShC3—Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Shrouts and similar soils: 75 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Beasley soils—8 percent
  Faywood soils—7 percent
  Caneyville soils—5 percent
  Crider soils—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 35 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 20 inches; silty clay
Substratum—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The bedrock may restrict the rooting depth of plants.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

ShD3—Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Shrouts and similar soils: 75 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Beasley soils—8 percent
Faywood soils—7 percent
Caneyville soils—5 percent
Rock outcrop—5 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 35 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 20 inches; silty clay
Substratum—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The moderate depth to bedrock may interfere with the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil increases the difficulty of constructing haul roads and log landings when the soil is wet.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

TjB—Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Tilsit and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Carpenter soils—4 percent
Beasley soils—3 percent
Gilpin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches to a depth of 32 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—5 to 32 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—32 to 60 inches; silt loam
Substratum—60 to 85 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

TjC—Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Tilsit and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Carpenter soils—4 percent
  Beasley soils—3 percent
  Gilpin soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches to a depth of 32 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan

Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—5 to 32 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—32 to 60 inches; silt loam
Substratum—60 to 85 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

TjD—Tilsit silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Tilsit and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Carpenter soils—4 percent
  Gilpin soils—4 percent
  Beasley soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches to a depth of 32 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—5 to 32 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—32 to 60 inches; silt loam
Substratum—60 to 85 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

Ua—Urban land

Description and Setting

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with commercial and industrial buildings, streets, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River, on gently sloping to steep ridges and side slopes, and, less commonly, on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces along intermittent and perennial drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 95 to 100 percent impervious surfaces
Contrasting materials (a mixture of various cut and fill materials and/or artificial materials): 0 to 5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Commercial and industrial developments

Onsite investigation is needed to determine suitability of any area for specific uses.

UabC—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Boonewood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Haplic Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a moderately deep and deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Boonewood

Landform: Flood plain in valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over limestone of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Haplic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Boonewood and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Haplic Udarents and the Boonewood Soil

Depth class: Haplic Udarents—moderately deep and deep; Boonewood—moderately deep
Drainage class: Haplic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Boonewood—moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Haplic Udarents—0 to 5.0 percent; Boonewood—3.0 to 5.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Haplic Udarents—very low to moderately high; Boonewood—moderately high
Available water capacity: Haplic Udarents—very low or low; Boonewood—low (about 3.4 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Haplic Udarents—20 to 60 inches or more to lithic bedrock: Boonewood—20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Haplic Udarents—medium to very high; Boonewood—low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: Haplic Udarents—1.2 to 4.0 feet; Boonewood—1.2 to 2.0 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Haplic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 30 inches; silt loam
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Boonewood

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 23 inches; silt loam
Substratum—23 to 30 inches; silt loam
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Boonewood—2e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Haplic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Boonewood—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UacB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Combs complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 500 feet.

Haplic Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains of the Ohio River. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 500 feet.

Combs

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, coarse-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Haplic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Combs and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Haplic Udarents and the Combs Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Haplic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Combs—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Haplic Udarents—0.0 to 2.0 percent; Combs—1.0 to 5.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Haplic Udarents—very low to high; Combs—high
Available water capacity: Haplic Udarents—very low or low; Combs—high (about 9.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Haplic Udarents—60 to 80 inches or more; Combs—more than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Haplic Udarents—medium to very high; Combs—low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.5 to 5.8 feet or more
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Haplic Udarents—fine sandy loam; Combs—loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Haplic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 77 inches; fine sandy loam
Soil material—77 to 102 inches; silt loam

Combs

Surface layer—0 to 14 inches; loam
Subsoil—14 to 77 inches; fine sandy loam
Substratum—77 to 102 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Combs—2w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Haplic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Combs—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UadB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Melvin complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Haplic Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains of the Ohio River. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Melvin

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Haplic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Melvin and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Haplic Udarents and the Melvin Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Haplic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained; Melvin—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Haplic Udarents—0.0 to 2.0 percent; Melvin—0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Haplic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Melvin—moderately low
Available water capacity: Haplic Udarents—very low or low; Melvin—very high (about 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Haplic Udarents—medium to very high; Melvin—very low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: Haplic Udarents—1.0 to 4.0 feet; Melvin—0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Haplic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 56 inches; silt loam
Soil material—56 to 82 inches; silt loam

Melvin

Surface layer—0 to 4 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—4 to 56 inches; silt loam
Substratum—56 to 82 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Melvin—4w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Haplic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Melvin—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UaeB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Newark complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Haplic Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Newark

Landform: Flood plain in river valley
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Haplic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Melvin and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Haplic Udarents and the Melvin Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Haplic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained; Melvin—somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Haplic Udarents—0.0 to 2.0 percent; Melvin—1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Haplic Udarents—very low to moderately high; Melvin—moderately high
Available water capacity: Haplic Udarents—very low or low; Melvin—very high (about 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Haplic Udarents—medium to very high; Melvin—very low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: Haplic Udarents—1.5 to 4.0 feet; Melvin—1.0 to 1.5 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Haplic Udarents—rare; Melvin—occasional
Flooding duration: Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Melvin—brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Haplic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 41 inches; silt loam
Soil material—41 to 98 inches; silt loam

Melvin

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 41 inches; silt loam
Substratum—41 to 98 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Melvin—2w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Haplic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Melvin—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UafC—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Zipp complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Haplic Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or slack-water clay from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping lacustrine deposits in the Okolona, South Park, and Fairdale sections of the county. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Zipp

Landform: Lucustrine depressions on lake plain in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey, lacustrine deposits of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Haplic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Zipp and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Haplic Udarents and the Zipp Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Haplic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained; Zipp—very poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Haplic Udarents—0.5 to 1.0 percent; Zipp—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Haplic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Zipp—very low
Available water capacity: Haplic Udarents—moderate (about 7.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Zipp—moderate (about 7.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Haplic Udarents—very high; Zipp—very low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: Haplic Udarents—0.0 to 4.0 feet; Zipp—0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None
Ponding: Haplic Udarents—none; Zipp—rare
Ponding duration: Haplic Udarents—not applicable; Zipp—brief
Depth of ponding: Haplic Udarents—not applicable; Zipp—0.0 to 2.0 feet
Surface layer texture: Silty clay

Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: High

Typical Profile

Haplic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 55 inches; silty clay
Soil material—55 to 85 inches; silty clay

Zipp

Surface layer—0 to 11 inches; silty clay
Subsoil—11 to 55 inches; silty clay
Substratum—55 to 85 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Haplic Udarents—none assigned; Zipp—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Haplic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Zipp—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UagB—Urban land-Udarents complex, wet substratum, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Udarents

Haplic Udarents consist of a moderately deep and deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains adjacent to intermittent drains throughout the county. The Haplic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Udarents

Depth class: Moderately deep and deep

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.0 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of Udarents

Soil material—0 to 50 inches; silt loam
Lithic bedrock—50 to 54 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UahC—Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface is covered by commercial and industrial buildings, houses, railroad yards, streets, parking lots, and other impervious surfaces. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River, on gently sloping to steep ridges and side slopes, and, less commonly, on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces along intermittent and perennial drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Udorthents

Udorthents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of geologic and artificial materials that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River, on gently sloping to steep ridges and side slopes, and, less commonly, on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces along intermittent and perennial drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 40 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Commercial and industrial developments, residential structures, and railroad yards

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

UaiC—Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface is covered by commercial and industrial buildings, houses, railroad yards, streets, parking lots, and other impervious surfaces. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River, and, less commonly, on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces along intermittent and perennial drains that are on the Ohio River side of the flood wall that surrounds downtown Louisville.

Udorthents

Udorthents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of geologic and artificial materials that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River and, less commonly, on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces along intermittent and perennial drains that are on the Ohio River side of the flood wall that surrounds downtown Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 40 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Commercial and industrial developments, residential structures, and railroad yards

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

UajF—Urban land-Udorthents complex, refuse substratum, 0 to 50 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with roads, industrial buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to very steep areas that have been used as land fill sites throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Udorthents

Udorthents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of geologic and artificial materials that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to very steep areas that have been used as landfill sites throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 50 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Industrial buildings, parking lots, roads, soccer fields, and other facilities

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

UakF—Urban land-Udorthents complex, smoothed, 0 to 50 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with interstate, State, and county highways, major roads, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to very steep areas that have been used as highways and major roads throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Udorthents

Udorthents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of geologic and artificial materials that have been graded and smoothed in order to build highways and major roads. They are in nearly level to very steep areas that have been used as highways and major roads throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 30 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 70 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—highways and major roads; Udorthents—areas adjacent to highways and major roads

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses.

UamC—Urban land-Ultic Udarents-Tilsit complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping footslopes and ridgetops in the southwestern part of Jefferson County. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Ultic Udarents

Ultic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping footslopes and ridgetops in the southwestern part of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Tilsit

Landform: Knob on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Ultic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Tilsit and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Ultic Udarents and the Tilsit Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Ultic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Tilsit—moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Ultic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Tilsit—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Ultic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Tilsit—very low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches to a depth of 32 inches)

Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches or variable to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Ultic Udarents—very high; Tilsit—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Ultic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 32 inches; silt loam
Soil material—32 to 60 inches; silt loam
Soil material—60 to 85 inches; silt loam

Tilsit

Surface layer—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—5 to 32 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—32 to 60 inches; silt loam
Substratum—60 to 85 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ultic Udarents and Urban land—none assigned; Tilsit—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Ultic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Tilsit—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UbC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, loamy subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Low to moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of the Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UbD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, loamy subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to steep flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Low to moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of the Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UcC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping areas where the terraces of the Ohio River meet the uplands. Elevation ranges from 380 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil, loamy subsoil material, and/or gravel over limestone or dolomite bedrock from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping areas where the terraces of the Ohio River meet the uplands. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 700 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Low to moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 65 inches; stratified sandy loam
Lithic bedrock—65 to 69 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UcF—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum-over hard bedrock, 12 to 50 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in steep or very steep areas where the terraces of the Ohio River meet the uplands. Elevation ranges from 380 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil, loamy subsoil material, and/or gravel over limestone or dolomite bedrock from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in steep to very steep areas where the terraces of the Ohio River meet the uplands. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 700 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Low to moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 65 inches; stratified sandy loam
Lithic bedrock—65 to 69 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UdC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River that are on the Ohio River side of the flood wall that surrounds downtown Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, subsoil material, and/or gravel from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping flood plains and terraces of the Ohio River that are on the Ohio River side of the flood wall that surrounds downtown Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Low to moderately high
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UeC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over loamy sediment, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and loamy subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces of the Ohio River. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udorthents

Soil material—0 to 41 inches; silt loam
Soil material—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UfC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over loamy sediment, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces of the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and loamy subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces of the Ohio River. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 41 inches; silt loam
Soil material—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UgC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over soft bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout Jefferson County. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.1 inches to a depth of 32 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 50 inches; silt loam
Soil material—50 to 58 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—58 to 68 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UhC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched

Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Soil material—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—74 to 87 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—87 to 91 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UiC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Well drained

Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.1 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silty clay
Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UiD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.1 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.2 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 40 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silty clay
Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of the Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UiF—Urban land-Ultic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 25 to 50 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in steep and very steep upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock in the southwestern part of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Ultic Udarents

Ultic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in steep and very steep upland areas that have been developed over shale bedrock in the southwestern part of the county. The Ultic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 900 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Ultic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Ultic Udarents

Depth class: Deep and very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.1 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.9 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 60 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Ultic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 51 inches; silt loam
Soil material—51 to 70 inches; very channery silty clay loam
Paralithic bedrock—70 to 80 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Ultic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UjC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 60 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 24 inches; silt loam
Soil material—24 to 50 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—50 to 70 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—70 to 74 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UjD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of

impervious surface. It is in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 60 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 24 inches; silt loam
Soil material—24 to 50 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—50 to 70 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—70 to 74 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UjF—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in steep and very steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in steep and very steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone or dolomite bedrock throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 60 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 40 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 0.0 to 0.5 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low to moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 60 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile of Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 24 inches; silt loam
Soil material—24 to 50 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—50 to 70 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—70 to 74 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UkC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over calcareous shale bedrock in the eastern quarter of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a deep and very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soils that have been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed from calcareous shale bedrock in the eastern quarter of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Beasley

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Beasley and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Beasley Soil

Depth class: Alfic Udarents—steep and very deep; Beasley—deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Beasley—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.1 to 0.5 percent; Beasley—0.5 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Beasley—moderately low

Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—moderate (about 7.2 inches to a depth of 48 inches); Beasley—moderate (about 7.6 inches to a depth of 48 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Alfic Udarents—40 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock; Beasley—40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Alfic Udarents—silty clay; Beasley—silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 8 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered bedrock

Beasley

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—6 to 48 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—48 to 58 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Beasley—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Beasley—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UIC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a moderately deep and deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Caneyville

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Caneyville and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Caneyville Soil

Depth class: Alfic Udarents—moderately deep and deep; Caneyville—moderately deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Caneyville—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Caneyville—2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Caneyville—moderately low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 4.5 inches to a depth of 30 inches); Caneyville—low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Alfic Udarents—20 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock; Caneyville—20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Caneyville—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Alfic Udarents—silty clay; Caneyville—silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Caneyville

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Caneyville—3e

Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Caneyville—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UID—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a moderately deep and deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Caneyville

Landform: Hill on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Caneyville and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Caneyville Soil

Depth class: Alfic Udarents—moderately deep and deep; Caneyville—moderately deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Caneyville—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Caneyville—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Caneyville—moderately low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 4.5 inches to a depth of 30 inches); Caneyville—low (about 4.6 inches to a depth of 30 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Altic Udarents—20 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock; Caneyville—20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Alfic Udarents—silty clay; Caneyville—silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Caneyville

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 30 inches; silty clay
Lithic bedrock—30 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Caneyville—4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Caneyille—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UmC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Crider

Landform: Ridge on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Crider and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Crider Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Crider—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Crider—2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to moderately high; Crider—moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Crider—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 24 inches; silt loam
Soil material—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Crider

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Crider—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Crider—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UmD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settins

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Crider

Landform: Hill on karst upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Crider and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Crider Soil

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Crider—2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to moderately high; Crider—moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 24 inches; silt loam
Soil material—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Crider

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 24 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—24 to 100 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Crider—4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Crider—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UnC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Elk complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Elk

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Elk and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Elk Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Elk—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.5 to 1.0 percent; Elk—0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to moderately high; Elk—moderately high
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Elk—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 3.0 to 5.0 feet
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 36 inches; silt loam
Soil material—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Elk

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 36 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—36 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 87 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Elk—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Elk—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UoC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 400 to 800 feet.

Lawrence

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Lawrence and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Lawrence Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Lawrence—somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Lawrence—1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Lawrence—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 5.4 inches to a depth of 27 inches); Lawrence—low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)

Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Lawrence—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Soil material—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Lawrence

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Substratum—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Lawrence—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Lawrence—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UpC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 400 to 600 feet.

Lawrence

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Lawrence and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Lawrence Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Lawrence—somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Lawrence—very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Lawrence—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 2.1 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Soil material—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Lawrence

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Substratum—46 to 80 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Lawrence—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Lawrence—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UqC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Nicholson complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the central portion of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Nicholson

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Nicholson and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Nicholson Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Nicholson—moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Nicholson—2.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udorthents—very low to moderately low; Nicholson—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udorthents—low (about 5.4 inches to a depth of 27 inches); Nicholson—low (about 5.5 inches to a depth of 27 inches)

Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udorthents—very high; Nicholson—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.5 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Soil material—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—74 to 87 inches; silty clay

Nicholson

Surface layer—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—7 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 59 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—59 to 74 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—74 to 87 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udorthents—none assigned; Nicholson—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Lawrence—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UrC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces, along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Otwood

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Otwood and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Otwood Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Otwood—moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Otwood—0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Otwood—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 5.4 inches to a depth of 27 inches); Otwood—low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Otwood—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Soil material—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Soil material—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Otwood

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Otwood—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Otwood—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

UsC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains throughout the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Otwood

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Otwood and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Otwood Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Otwood—moderately well drained

Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Otwood—0.5 to 2.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Otwood—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 5.4 inches to a depth of 27 inches); Otwood—low (about 5.7 inches to a depth of 27 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Otwood—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.2 to 2.5 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 20 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 27 inches; silt loam
Soil material—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Soil material—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Soil material—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Otwood

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 27 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—27 to 46 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—46 to 83 inches; silt loam
Substratum—83 to 91 inches; stratified sandy loam to loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Otwood—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Otwood—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UtC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of

impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains and on uplands throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and perennial and intermittent drains and on uplands throughout the county. Elevation ranges from 400 to 700 feet.

Robertsville

Landform: Depressions on ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone, shale, and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Robertsville and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Robertsville Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—poorly drained to well drained; Robertsville—poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Robertsville—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Robertsville—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 3.2 inches to a depth of 16 inches); Robertsville—low (about 3.3 inches to a depth of 16 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 15 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Robertsville—negligible
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: Occasional
Ponding duration: Brief
Depth of ponding: 0.0 to 2.0 feet
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Alfic Udarents—moderate; Robertsville—low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 16 inches; silt loam
Soil material—16 to 74 inches; silt loam
Soil material—74 to 90 inches; silt loam

Robertsville

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 16 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—16 to 74 inches; silt loam
Substratum—74 to 90 inches; silt loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Robertsville—5w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Robertsville—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UuC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sandview complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the eastern quarter of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over limestone bedrock in the eastern quarter of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Sandview

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent

Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Sandview and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Sandview Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Sandview—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Sandview—1.0 to 4.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to moderately high; Sandview—moderately high
Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Sandview—medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 41 inches; silt loam
Soil material—41 to 82 inches; silty clay

Sandview

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 41 inches; silt loam
Substratum—41 to 82 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Sandview—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Sandview—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UvC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sciotoville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of

impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Sciotoville

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Sciotoville and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Sciotoville Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Sciotoville—moderately well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Sciotoville—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Sciotoville—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 3.6 inches to a depth of 18 inches); Sciotoville—low (about 3.9 inches to a depth of 18 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Sciotoville—medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 18 inches; silt loam
Soil material—18 to 77 inches; silt loam
Soil material—77 to 100 inches; loam

Sciotoville

Surface layer—0 to 10 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—10 to 18 inches; silt loam

Subsoil—18 to 77 inches; silt loam
Substratum—77 to 100 inches; loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Sciotoville—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Sciotoville—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UwC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over calcareous shale and dolomitic siltstone in the eastern quarter of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a moderately deep and deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in nearly level to sloping upland areas that have been developed over calcareous shale and dolomitic siltstone in the eastern quarter of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Shrouts

Landform: Ridge on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Shrouts and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Shrouts Soil

Depth class: Alfic Udarents—moderately deep or deep; Shrouts—moderately deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Shrouts—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Shrouts—0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Shrouts—moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 35 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Alfic Udarents—silty clay; Shrouts—silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 20 inches; silty clay
Soil material—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Shrouts

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 20 inches; silty clay
Substratum—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Shrouts—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Shrouts—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UwD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of

impervious surface. It is in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over calcareous shale and dolomitic siltstone in the eastern quarter of the county. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a moderately deep or deep mixture of topsoil and clayey subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are in sloping to steep upland areas that have been developed over calcareous shale and dolomitic siltstone in the eastern quarter of the county. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 500 to 800 feet.

Shrouts

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and from the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Shrouts and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Shrouts Soil

Depth class: Alfic Udarents—moderately deep or deep; Shrouts—moderately deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Shrouts—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Shrouts—0.5 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Shrouts—moderately low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.7 inches to a depth of 35 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: Alfic Udarents—20 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; Shrouts—20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Alfic Udarents—silty clay; Shrouts—silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 20 inches; silty clay
Soil material—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Shrouts

Surface layer—0 to 2 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—2 to 20 inches; silty clay
Substratum—20 to 35 inches; silty clay
Paralithic bedrock—35 to 45 inches; weathered bedrock

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Shrouts—4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Shrouts—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UxC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Weinbach complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River on the protected side of the flood wall that surrounds Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil, fragipan, and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River on the protected side of the flood wall that surrounds Louisville. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Weinbach

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent

Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Weinbach and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Weinbach Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Weinbach—somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.5 to 2.0 percent; Weinbach—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—very low to moderately low; Weinbach—very low
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—low (about 4.2 inches to a depth of 20 inches); Weinbach—low (about 4.3 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan or variable
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Weinbach—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet or variable
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 20 inches; silt loam
Soil material—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Soil material—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Soil material—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Weinbach

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Weinbach—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Weinbach—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UyC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the protected side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the protected side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Wheeling

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Wheeling and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Wheeling Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Wheeling—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Wheeling—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to high; Wheeling—high
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Wheeling—moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Wheeling—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Wheeling

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Wheeling—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Wheeling—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UyD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on sloping to steep terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the protected side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on sloping to steep terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the protected side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Wheeling

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent

Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Wheeling and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Wheeling Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Wheeling—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Wheeling—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to high; Wheeling—high
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Wheeling—moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Very high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Wheeling

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Wheeling—4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Wheeling—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

UzC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Descriptions and Settings

Urban land

Urban land consists of areas where the land surface has been covered with houses, garages, roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and other forms of impervious surface. It is on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the Ohio River side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Alfic Udarents

Alfic Udarents consist of a very deep mixture of topsoil and subsoil material from the natural soil that has been graded and smoothed in order to build urban structures. They are on nearly level to sloping terraces along the Ohio River and its major tributaries, on the Ohio River side of the floodwall that surrounds Louisville. Alfic Udarents are generally adjacent to the urban structures and gradate to natural soils as the distance from the structures increases. Elevation ranges from 380 to 600 feet.

Wheeling

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic Udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Wheeling and similar soils: 25 percent

Properties and Qualities of Alfic Udarents and the Wheeling Soil

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Alfic Udarents—somewhat poorly drained to well drained; Wheeling—well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: Alfic Udarents—0.0 to 0.5 percent; Wheeling—1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Alfic Udarents—low to high; Wheeling—high
Available water capacity: Alfic Udarents—moderate (about 6.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches); Wheeling—moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Alfic Udarents—very high; Wheeling—high
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Alfic Udarents

Soil material—0 to 49 inches; loam
Soil material—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Wheeling

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land and Alfic Udarents—none assigned; Wheeling—3e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soils: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Urban land—residential and small businesses; Alfic Udarents—areas adjacent to urban structures; Wheeling—green space

Onsite investigation is needed to determine the suitability of any area for specific uses. Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

W—Water

This map unit is composed of 100 percent areas of water. It is not assigned any interpretive groups.

WeA—Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Weinbach and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Otwood soils—3 percent
- Sciotoville soils—3 percent
- Elk soils—2 percent
- Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WeB—Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Weinbach and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—3 percent
Elk soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WfA—Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Weinbach and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—3 percent
Elk soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional

Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WfB—Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Weinbach and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Otwood soils—3 percent
Sciotoville soils—3 percent
Elk soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.3 inches to a depth of 20 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 1.0 to 1.7 feet
Water table kind: Perched
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 12 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—20 to 41 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—41 to 52 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—52 to 82 inches; stratified loam to silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: Prime farmland if drained
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.
- Soil crusting results in a decrease in water infiltration and hinders the emergence of seedlings.
- Flooding may damage crops.
- The seasonal high water table restricts equipment operation, decreases the viability of crops, and interferes with the planting and harvesting of crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- The fragipan restricts the rooting depth.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WhA—Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
    Elk soils—4 percent

Nolin soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

- This soil is well suited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is well suited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WhB—Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Elk soils—4 percent
- Nolin soils—3 percent
- Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WhC—Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Nolin soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WhD—Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Elk soils—4 percent
  Alford soils—2 percent
  Nolin soils—2 percent
  Otwood soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None

Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WhF—Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—5 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones, stream crossings, and the proper location of haul roads and skid trails and should include best management practices.
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality, especially in areas on the steeper slopes.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.

- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WkA—Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WkB—Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Elk soils—4 percent
  Huntington soils—3 percent
  Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)

Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WkC—Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—3 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WkD—Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—5 percent
Huntington soils—3 percent
Otwood soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet

Flooding: Occasional
Flooding duration: Brief
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Hayland, pasture, woodland, and a few small areas of cropland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Because of steep slopes, the rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased and the use of farm machinery is restricted.
- Flooding may damage crops.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- Flooding may damage pastures.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on streamside management zones and stream crossings and should include best management practices.
- Flooding may damage haul roads.
- Flooding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WkF—Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet

Map Unit Composition

Wheeling and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Elk soils—4 percent
Alford soils—2 percent
Nolin soils—2 percent
Otwood soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: High
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: None
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Low

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 6 inches; loam
Subsoil—6 to 49 inches; loam
Substratum—49 to 85 inches; stratified sandy loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is unsuited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality, especially in areas on the steeper slopes.
- A timber harvest plan should focus on the proper location of haul roads and skid trails and should include best management practices.
- The slope may cause erosion during the construction of haul roads and log landings.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WoA—Woolper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey colluvium derived from limestone of the Silurian or Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 450 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Woolper and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
  Beasley soils—7 percent
  Elk soils—7 percent
  Faywood soils—6 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 4.0 to 6.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 13 inches; silt loam

Subsoil—13 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 101 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.

Pasture and hayland

- This soil is well suited to pasture and hayland.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

WoB—Woolper silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey colluvium derived from limestone of the Silurian or Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 450 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Woolper and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Beasley soils—7 percent
Elk soils—7 percent
Faywood soils—6 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 4.0 to 6.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Low
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 13 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—13 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 101 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e
Prime and other important farmland: All areas are prime farmland
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

WoC—Woolper silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Hill on upland
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 450 to 700 feet

Map Unit Composition

Woolper and similar soils: 80 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
- Beasley soils—7 percent
- Elk soils—7 percent
- Faywood soils—6 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 4.0 to 6.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Available water capacity: High (about 10.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Medium
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Flooding: Rare
Ponding: None
Surface layer texture: Silt loam
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 13 inches; silt loam
Subsoil—13 to 69 inches; silty clay loam
Substratum—69 to 101 inches; silty clay loam

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e
Prime and other important farmland: Farmland of statewide importance
Hydric soil: No

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Cropland, hayland, pasture, and a few small areas of woodland

Cropland

Suitability: Moderately suited

Management concerns and considerations:
- The rate of surface runoff, the erosion hazard, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.
- The risk of compaction increases when the soil is wet.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The hazard of erosion, the rate of surface runoff, and the amount of nutrient loss are increased because of the slope.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- The slope creates unsafe operating conditions for log trucks and for equipment used in site preparation and planting.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.

Refer to the "Use and Management" section for more information.

ZpA—Zipp silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Setting

Landform: Lacustrine depressions on lake plain in river valley
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Clayey, lacustrine deposits of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet

Map Unit Composition

Zipp and similar soils: 90 percent
Contrasting inclusions:
Melvin soils—3 percent
Newark soils—3 percent
Patton soils—2 percent
Robertsville soils—2 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Organic matter content in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches)
Depth to restrictive features: More than 80 inches
Potential for surface runoff: Negligible
Depth to the top of the seasonal high water table: 0.0 to 0.8 foot
Water table kind: Apparent
Flooding: None

Ponding: Occasional
Ponding duration: Brief
Depth of ponding: 0.0 to 2.0 feet
Surface layer texture: Silty clay
Calcium carbonate maximum: 0 percent
Shrink-swell potential: High

Typical Profile

Surface layer—0 to 11 inches; silty clay
Subsoil—11 to 55 inches; silty clay
Substratum—55 to 85 inches; silty clay

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 5w
Prime and other important farmland: Not prime farmland
Hydric soil: Yes; hydric criteria—2B3

Use and Management Considerations

Land Uses: Pasture and woodland

Cropland

- This soil is unsuited to cropland.

Pasture and hayland

Suitability: Moderately suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- The seasonal high water table can affect equipment use, grazing patterns, and the viability of grass and legume species.
- Compaction may occur when the soil is wet.

Woodland

Suitability: Well suited
Management concerns and considerations:
- Proper planning for timber harvesting is essential in minimizing the potential negative impact to soil and water quality.
- A timber harvest plan should include best management practices.
- Ponding restricts the safe use of roads by log trucks.
- Soil wetness may limit the use of log trucks.
- The low soil strength interferes with the construction of haul roads and log landings and creates unsafe conditions for log trucks.
- The stickiness of the soil restricts the use of equipment for site preparation and planting to the drier periods.

Refer to the “Use and Management” section for more information.

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses *(34)*.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, doughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; for agricultural waste management; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited, slightly limited, somewhat limited,* and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited, moderately well suited, poorly suited,* and *unsuited* or as *good, fair,* and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The estimated yields of the main crops and pasture plants are listed, and the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading "Detailed Soil Map Units." Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service. Additional information on crops in Jefferson County can be found at the Kentucky Agricultural Statistics Service website.

In 2005, about 11,175 acres in Jefferson County was used for crops *(24, 25)*. Of this acreage, about 800 acres was in alfalfa, 7,600 acres was in other hay crops, 75 acres was in tobacco, 1,200 acres was in soybeans, and 1,500 acres was in corn.

Wheat is the most common close-grown crop in the county. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are generally grown as winter cover crops in tobacco fields.

Deep and very deep, well drained soils on uplands and terraces are suited to most of the crops grown in the county. These soils include Alford, Beasley, Crider, Elk, Sandview, Wheeling, and Woolper soils that have slopes of less than 6 percent. Generally, crops can be planted and harvested earlier on these soils than crops that are grown on other soils in the survey area.

Most of the deep and very deep, well drained upland soils are suited to orchards and nursery plants. Soils in low positions on the landscape, where frost is frequent and air drainage is poor, generally are poorly suited to early vegetables, small fruits, and orchard crops.

About 20 percent of the soils in Jefferson County are well suited to row crops. Most of these soils are on bottomland that is subject to flooding, on stream terraces, and on ridgetops. The broad, nearly level and gently sloping terraces and ridgetops are suited to grain crops. Deep and very deep, nearly level and gently sloping, well drained soils, such as Alford, Beasley, Crider, Elk, Sandview, Wheeling, and Woolper, are suited to tobacco and alfalfa. During years of normal rainfall, the moderately well drained Nicholson, Otwood, Sciotoville, and Tilsit soils produce high yields of tobacco. Soils on terraces and uplands that have slopes of 6 to 15 percent and soils on flood plains that have a drainage problem and thus are subject to frequent flooding are commonly used for hay and pasture. In addition to land that is currently being cropped, some idle land, pasture, or woodland also has potential for use as cropland. Food production could be increased by applying the latest technology to all of the cropland in the county. The information in this soil survey can facilitate the application of such technology.

The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service can provide the latest information on and recommendations for growing crops.

Managing Cropland

The main management needs for cropland and pasture in Jefferson County are measures that help to control erosion, maintain and improve soil fertility and tilth, and minimize the water pollution caused by runoff containing soil particles, nutrients, organic matter, pesticides, and herbicides.

Water erosion is the primary management concern for the cropland and pastureland in the county. It is a hazard if slopes are more than 2 percent, except in some nearly level areas on flood plains and terraces. As slope increases, the hazard of erosion also increases. Nearly all of the crop and pastureland in the survey area has slopes ranging from 2 to 40 percent. Boonewood, Elk, Lawrence, Lindside, Melvin, Newark, Nolin, Otwood, Robertsville, Sciotoville, Weinbach, Wheeling, and Woolper soils are examples of nearly level soils on flood plains and terraces that have slopes of 2 percent or less. Crider, Lawrence, and Nicholson soils are examples of nearly level soils on uplands.

Erosion of the surface layer is damaging because it reduces the productivity of the soil and can result in the sedimentation of streams, ponds, lakes, and rivers. Soil productivity is reduced as organic matter and plant nutrients are lost and part of the subsoil is incorporated into the plow layer. Surface erosion is especially damaging on soils that have clayey subsoils, such as Beasley, Caneyville, Faywood, Shrouts, and Woolper soils. Erosion is also hazardous for soils that have a fragipan in the subsoil that limits the root zone. These soils include Lawrence, Nicholson, Otwood, Robertsville, Sciotoville, Tilsit, and Weinbach soils. Surface erosion is also a concern on Caneyville, Faywood, Gilpin, and Shrouts soils that are moderately deep to bedrock and on Weikert soils that are shallow to bedrock. The pollution caused by erosion reduces the quality of water for municipal and recreational uses, such as swimming, for livestock watering, for fishing, and for wildlife.

Erosion-control measures generally help to provide a protective vegetative cover, reduce the rate of runoff, and increase the rate of water infiltration. A cropping system that keeps vegetation on the soil for extended periods can generally keep soil losses to an amount that does not reduce the productivity of the soil. On livestock farms, a cropping system that includes grasses and legumes helps to control erosion on sloping land, provides nitrogen, and improves tilth for subsequent crops.

Erosion is controlled in Jefferson County through such cultural practices as conservation tillage, a cropping sequence that includes grasses and legumes, cover crops, and a rotation grazing system. These natural practices are used instead of using structural measures, such as terraces and diversions. These cultural practices generally are better suited to the irregularly shaped slopes in many areas of Beasley, Faywood, and Shrouts soils. Contour farming and contour stripcropping are better suited to soils that have smooth, uniform slopes, such as Crider, Nicholson, and Sandview soils. Information about erosion-control measures is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soil drainage is a major management concern on some of the soils in Jefferson County used for crops and pasture. Conformance with regulations influencing wetlands may require special permits and extra planning. Unless drained, the somewhat poorly drained soils in the county are so wet that the production of crops is restricted. These soils include Lawrence, Newark, and Weinbach soils. Because Melvin, Patton, Robertsville, and Zipp soils are poorly drained and wet, the production of crops on these soils is very restricted. Areas of Patton, Robertsville, and Zipp soils are ponded with surface water for several months during the year. These soils are also discussed in the “Hydric Soils” section.

Small areas of the wetter soils in depressions and along drainageways are commonly included with the moderately well drained Boonewood, Lindside, Nicholson, Otwood, Sciotoville, and Tilsit soils. Drainage systems are not generally necessary for these moderately well drained soils. Drainage systems have previously been installed in some of the areas of the somewhat poorly drained Newark soils. The somewhat poorly drained Lawrence and Weinbach soils have a hard, compact, brittle fragipan in the subsoil, which limits the depth to which tile drains can function. Open ditches are used in some areas of Lawrence and Weinbach soils to remove excess water. In areas of the moderately well drained soils, a drainage system generally is not needed. However, crops that can withstand wetness should be selected for planting.

Soil fertility is medium or high in all of the soils in Jefferson County used for crops and pasture. Although many of the upland soils formed in parent material that was high in bases, leaching has occurred in the surface layer and upper part of the subsoil in many of these soils, thus causing them to be acidic. Applications of ground limestone are needed to raise the pH level sufficiently for the production of many crops on upland soils and also on soils on flood plains and terraces. The levels of phosphorus and potassium are naturally low in most of the soils in the survey area. Additions of lime and fertilizer should be based on the results of soil tests, the needs of the crop, and the expected yield levels. The Cooperative Extension Service can help to determine the kind and amount of fertilizer and lime needed and the proper method of application.

Tilth is an important factor affecting the germination of seeds and the infiltration of water into the soil. Soils that have good tilth have a surface layer that is granular and porous. Some of the soils in the survey area that are used for crops have a surface layer of silt loam that is light in color and low in organic matter content. Generally, the structure of such soils is weak. A surface crust forms during periods of heavy rainfall. The crust is hard when dry and nearly impervious to water. It reduces the rate of water infiltration and increases the runoff rate. Some of the eroded soils in sloping areas have lost part of their original surface layer. This has caused poor tilth because when the plow layer is mixed with the clayey subsoil the clay content increases. Other soils have been cropped continuously for long periods. This practice has removed much of the organic matter and destroyed the surface structure. Applying a system of rotating fields and adding manure and other organic material to the soil help to control erosion and to improve soil structure, permeability, and soil tilth.

In 2005, there were more than 3,700 cattle and calves in Jefferson County *(25)*. Although not in large numbers, sheep and hogs are also raised in the survey area. Most of the hayland and pasture in the county supports a mixture of grasses and legumes. Much of the hay is grown in a hay and pasture rotation system. With the exception of alfalfa and clovers, most hay is rolled into large, round bales when harvested.

Since about 25 percent of the farm income in Jefferson County is derived from the sale of livestock or livestock products, a high-quality forage program is necessary. A successful livestock program depends on a large supply of farm-grown feed of good quality. A good forage program can furnish as much as 78 percent of the feed required for beef cattle and 66 percent of that required for dairy cattle *(16)*. On much of the pasture in the survey area, renovation, brush control, and measures that prevent overgrazing are needed.

The suitability of the soils in the county to produce grasses and legumes varies widely because of differences in the depth to bedrock or other root-limiting layers, drainage, the available water capacity, and many other properties. The selection of forage species is important, and the suitability of the different soils to the selected species should be considered.

The nearly level and gently sloping soils that are deep and well drained should be used for the most productive crops, such as corn silage, alfalfa, and a mixture of alfalfa and orchardgrass or alfalfa and timothy. On the steeper soils, sod-forming grasses, such as tall fescue and bluegrass are needed to help control soil erosion. Alfalfa should be grown with cool-season grasses in areas where the soil is well drained and is at least 2 feet deep over bedrock. The more poorly drained soils or those that are less than 2 feet deep over bedrock are suited to clover-grass mixtures or to pure stands of clover or grasses. Legumes can be established through renovation in areas that support sod-forming grasses.

Tall fescue is an important cool-season grass that is suited to a wide range of soil conditions. It is grown for both hay and pasture. From August to November, the fescue commonly is allowed to accumulate in the field. It is grazed in late fall and in winter.

Applications of nitrogen fertilizer help to achieve the maximum production of fescue in the field.

Warm-season grasses, which are planted from early in April to late May, alleviate the “summer slump” of cool-season grasses, such as tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass. Warm-season grasses grow well during the summer, especially from mid-June to September, when the cool season-grasses stop growing. Examples of warm-season grasses are big bluestem, switchgrass, indiangrass, and Caucasian bluestem.

Renovation can increase forage yields in areas that have a good stand of grass. It involves partially destroying the sod, applying lime and fertilizer, and seeding the desirable forage species. Adding legumes to these grass stands helps to provide high-quality feed, increases summer production, and supplies nitrogen to the grasses. Under the growing conditions in Kentucky, alfalfa can fix 200 to 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year; red clover, 100 to 200 pounds; and ladino clover, 100 to 150 pounds. An acre of Korean lespedeza, vetch, or other annual forage legumes can fix 75 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per year *(17)*.

Additional information about managing pasture and hayland can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.

Yields per Acre

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal crops and hay and pasture under a high level of management are shown in table 5, parts I and II. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the table because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. The land capability classification of map units in the survey area also is shown in the tables.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations also are considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss *(7)*.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in table 5 are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management *(47)*. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for forestland or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to forestland or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, or* s, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); and *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w* or *s* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

The acreage of soils in each capability class or subclass is shown in table 7. The capability classification of map units in this survey area is given in the section “Detailed Soil Map Units” and in the yields table.

Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation’s short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation’s prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

About 40,075 acres in Jefferson County, or 15.7 percent to the total acreage, meets the soil requirements for prime farmland.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in table 8. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in table 4. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.”

Farmland of statewide importance is land that, in addition to prime farmland, is important for the production of food, feed, fiber, and oilseed crops. Generally, farmland of statewide importance includes those soils that almost meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce a high yield of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. The map units in the survey area that are considered farmland of statewide importance are listed in table 6. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in table 4. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described under the heading “Detailed Soil Map Units.”

About 13,345 acres in Jefferson County, or 5.2 percent to the total acreage, meets the soil requirements for additional farmland of statewide importance.

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology *(14, 30, 37, 38)*. Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part *(18)*. These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or non-hydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established *(19)*. These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in “Soil Taxonomy” *(46)* and “Keys to Soil Taxonomy” *(46)* and in the “Soil Survey Manual” *(50)*.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” *(20)*.

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

The following map units meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site *(20, 30)*.

Me Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded
Mf Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded
Pa Patton silt loam, ponded
RoA Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
RpA Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded
ZpA Zipp silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of non-hydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units made up of non-hydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The following map units, in general, do not meet the definition of hydric soils because they do not have one of the hydric soil indicators. A portion of these map units, however, may include hydric soils. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

LaA Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LaB Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
LbA Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
LbB Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
Ne Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded
Nf Newark silt loam, frequently flooded
WeA Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
WeB Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
WfA Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
WfB Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Agricultural Waste Management

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

Table 8, parts I, II and III, show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the table are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Slightly limited* indicates that the soil has features that are generally favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding. The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

Overland flow of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to the upper reaches of sloped land and allowed to flow across vegetated surfaces, sometimes called terraces, to runoff-collection ditches. The length of the run generally is 150 to 300 feet. The application rate ranges from 2.5 to 16.0 inches per week. It commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The wastewater leaves solids and nutrients on the vegetated surfaces as it flows downslope in a thin film. Most of the water reaches the collection ditch, some is lost through evapotranspiration, and a small amount may percolate to the ground water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, and the design and construction of the system. Reaction and the cation-exchange capacity affect absorption. Reaction, salinity, and the sodium adsorption ratio affect plant growth and microbial activity. Slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, stones, and cobbles affect design and construction. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Rapid infiltration of wastewater is a process in which wastewater applied in a level basin at a rate of 4 to 120 inches per week percolates through the soil. The wastewater may eventually reach the ground water. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. Vegetation is not a necessary part of the treatment; hence, the basins may or may not be vegetated. The thickness of the soil material needed for proper treatment of the wastewater is more than 72 inches. As a result, geologic and hydrologic investigation is needed to ensure proper design and performance and to determine the risk of ground-water pollution.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution and the design, construction, and performance of the system. Depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan affect the risk of pollution and the design and construction of the system. Slope, stones, and cobbles also affect design and construction. Permeability and reaction affect performance. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Slow rate treatment of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to land at a rate normally between 0.5 inch and 4.0 inches per week. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The applied wastewater is treated as it moves through the soil. Much of the treated water may percolate to the ground water, and some enters the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. The applied water generally is not allowed to run off the surface. Waterlogging is prevented either through control of the application rate or through the use of tile drains, or both.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, and the application of waste. The properties that affect absorption include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, the cation-exchange capacity, and slope. Reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density affect plant growth and microbial activity. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood of wind erosion or water erosion. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Forest Productivity and Management

About 31,000 acres in Jefferson County or about 12 percent of the total acreage is forestland *(41)*. The survey area is in the Western Mesophytic Forest Region. The characteristic trees in this region are American beech, American sycamore, black locust, black oak, black walnut, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, hickory, northern red oak, red maple, sugar maple, white ash, white oak, and yellow-poplar. The dominant forest types are oak-hickory, oak-pine, and loblolly-shortleaf groups. Additional forestry information for Jefferson County is available at the Kentucky Division of Forestry website and the U.S. Forest Service website.

The forestland tracts in the survey area are generally privately owned, are owned by the Louisville Metro government, or are commercial holdings that range from a few acres to many thousand acres in size. Harvesting of timber is usually done by local loggers using the selective-cut method on most small tracts and both selective-cut and clear-cut methods on the larger tracts. Most of the forestland can produce 50 cubic feet or more of wood per acre per year, but actual production is about 33 cubic feet. The production rate is lower where most of the forestland is unmanaged, not well stocked, and cut over too often. It is also because when loggers cut trees, they tend to remove the best trees and leave inferior ones to reseed the cutover areas. In addition, many forestland tracts in farms are open to livestock, resulting in further damage to the woodland. The woodland can be improved by removing low-quality trees from fully stocked and understocked stands of all sizes, replanting after harvest, and restricting livestock access.

Soils vary in their ability to produce productive forestland. Depth, fertility, texture, and the available water capacity influence tree growth *(40).* Elevation, aspect, and climate determine the species of trees that can grow on a site. Available water capacity and depth of the root zone are major influences on tree growth. Elevation and aspect are of particular importance in the Knobs Physiographic Region, such as in the southwestern part of Jefferson County. The section “Detailed Soil Map Units” provides information on suitability and management for the soil map units in the county.

The tables in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. Table 9 shows the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops, and table 10 rates the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forest management. Additional forestry information is available at the Kentucky Division of Forestry website.

Forest Productivity

In table 9, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands *(3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35)*. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand. *Trees to manage* are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forest Management

In table 10, parts I through IV, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified forest management practice (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for fire damage and seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate,* and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for fire damage or seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erodibility factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erodibility factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance; and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the columns *suitability for hand planting* and *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *potential for damage to soil by fire* are based on texture of the surface layer, content of rock fragments and organic matter in the surface layer, thickness of the surface layer, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for this kind of damage. The ratings indicate an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in table 11, parts I and II, according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Slightly limited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the table are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in this table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas.

The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

The most important wildlife species in Jefferson County are cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, raccoon, opossum, skunk, red fox, coyote, wild turkey, bobwhite quail, mourning dove, and white-tailed deer. A number of predatory birds are also found in the county. They include barn owl, Cooper's hawk, eastern screech owl, great horned owl, and red-tailed hawk. The survey area also has many other species of birds and mammals. It has about 19 species of mammals, 136 species of birds, and 30 species of amphibians and reptiles. Although the types of habitat required by wildlife vary, deer and squirrels generally use woodland habitat; rabbits, quail, and doves use openland habitat; and ducks and geese use wetland habitat. Additional wildlife information for the county is available at the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Service website.

Photographers, birdwatchers, sportsmen, and others are interested in the flora and fauna of Jefferson County. The ponds and streams in the survey area are inhabited by a variety of fish, including warm-water game fish, panfish, and rough fish. Examples are largemouth bass and bluegill.

Successful management of wildlife habitat requires a suitable combination of food, cover, and water. The lack of any one of these necessities, an imbalance between them, or an inadequate distribution of them can severely limit or eliminate the population of a desirable wildlife species.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants. Additional wildlife information can be found at the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Service website.

In table 12, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated *good* are Russian-olive, autumn olive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, wildrice, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and reeds.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, raccoon, and deer.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management *(39)*. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the estimated data and test data in the "Soil Properties" section.

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally *apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.*

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Table 13, parts I and II, show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Slightly limited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Table 14, parts I and II, show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Slightly limited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A *trench sanitary landfill* is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

In an *area sanitary landfill*, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Table 15, parts I and II, give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

The soils are rated *good, fair,* or *poor* as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the table. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

The soils are rated as a *probable* or *improbable* source of sand and gravel. A rating of *probable* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The numerical ratings in these columns indicate the degree of probability. The number 0.00 indicates that the soil is an improbable source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the soil is a probable source of sand or gravel.

Sand and *gravel* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 15, only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the lowest layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is rated as a probable source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

Table 16 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. Embankments that have zoned construction (core and shell) are not considered. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are ascertained by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas *(22)*. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 17 gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system *(2)* and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials *(1)*.

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

Physical Properties

Table 18 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In table 18, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In table 18, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In table 18, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term “permeability,” as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in micrometers per second (um/sec), when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^{1}/_{3}$- or $^{1}/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In table 18, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in table 18 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.

4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.

4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of coarse fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Chemical Properties

Table 19 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Water Features

Table 20 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. Table 20 indicates, by month, depth to the top *(upper limit)* and base *(lower limit)* of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. Table 20 indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare,

rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 21 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

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

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

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

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

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

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

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories *(44, 46)*. Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. Table 22 shows the classification of the soils in the survey area. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Alfisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Udalf (*Ud*, meaning humid, plus *alf*, from Alfisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Hapludalfs (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *udalf*, the suborder of the Alfisols that has a udic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Hapludalfs.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle size, mineral content, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil that is typical of the series in the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the "Soil Survey Manual" *(50)*. Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in "Soil Taxonomy" *(44)* and in "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" *(46)*. Unless otherwise indicated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Alfic Udarents

Refer to the description of the detailed soil map unit.

Alford Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Knobs
Map unit(s): AfB—Alford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; AfC—Alford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; AfD—Alford silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; AfF—Alford silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Hill on upland and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Thick, fine-silty loess over silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation; Mississippian System
Elevation: 400 to 900 feet
Slope: 2 to 50 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Alford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; on a woodland ridgetop about 1 mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1931 and Arnoldtown Road, about 1,000 feet southwest of Arnoldtown Road on a woodland ridgetop; USGS Louisville West, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 8 minutes 10.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 49 minutes 22.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 603167 meters easting, 4221566 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (4 to 11 inches thick)

BA—7 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 5 inches thick)

Bt1—11 to 25 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—25 to 39 inches; 70 percent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and 30 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—39 to 55 inches; 60 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable;

few fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 40 to 70 inches)

2Bt4—55 to 66 inches; 60 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), 30 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), and 10 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots throughout; 15 percent faint clay films; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

2Bt5—66 to 75 inches; 70 percent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and 10 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent iron-manganese masses; 2 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the 2Bt horizons ranges from 10 to 30 inches)

2BC—75 to 84 inches; 80 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), 15 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), and 5 percent pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam; moderate medium angular blocky structure; friable; 5 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.5. (4 to 20 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—4 moist
Chroma—2 or 3 moist
Texture—silt loam
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 3.0 percent

BA and Bt horizons:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 1.0 percent

2Bt and 2BC horizons:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone channers
Reaction (pH)—4.0 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

The Alford soils in Jefferson County are considered a taxadjunct to the series because their base saturation is less than 35 percent. This difference, however, does not affect the use and management of the soils.

Beasley Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): BeB—Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; BeC—Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; BeD—Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; FsF—Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes; UkC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on upland and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 50 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; in a pasture field about 1,800 feet northwest of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1819, about 0.75 mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1819 and Gelhaus Road (cross Chenoweth Run), about 600 feet southwest of the intersection of Gelhaus Road and Chenoweth Run Road to a farm entrance, about 1,800 feet southwest on the farm road to a tunnel that goes under Interstate 265, about 500 feet northeast on the farm road to the ridgetop; USGS Jeffersontown, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 9 minutes 11.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 31 minutes 54.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 628655 meters easting, 4223825 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt smooth boundary. (4 to 8 inches thick)
Bt1—6 to 10 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—10 to 18 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions and 1 percent fine distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bt3—18 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent fine faint light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 10 percent iron-manganese concretions; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt4—33 to 48 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent fine faint yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 10 percent iron-manganese concretions and 10 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 5 percent medium prominent irregular weakly cemented carbonate masses with sharp boundaries throughout; 5 percent flat subangular moderately cemented limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; slightly alkaline, pH 7.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 32 to 50 inches)

Cr—48 to 58 inches; moderately cemented calcareous shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, argillic horizon, and paralithic contact
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subangular moderately cemented limestone channers and 0 to 3 percent subangular moderately cemented limestone flagstones
Calcium carbonate equivalent—0 to 1 percent
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 8 moist
Texture—clay or silty clay
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subangular moderately cemented limestone channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular moderately cemented limestone flagstones
Calcium carbonate equivalent—0 to 8 percent
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.1 to 0.5 percent

Cr horizon:
Bedrock—weathered, moderately cemented calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone

Boonewood Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Bo—Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded; UabC—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Boonewood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain on valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over limestone of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded; in pasture, about 2.25 miles northeast of the intersection of State Highway 148 and State Highway 1531 to a farm entrance, about 0.75 mile southeast on the farm road, and about 50 feet south of Shakes Run; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 12 minutes 23.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 26 minutes 14.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 636821 meters easting, 4229873 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary. (6 to 10 inches thick)
Bw1—6 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.
Bw2—17 to 23 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout and 10 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 8 to 25 inches)
C1—23 to 27 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary.
C2—27 to 30 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; massive; friable; 10 percent medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt smooth boundary. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 2 to 8 inches)
R—30 inches; indurated limestone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithic contact, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 15 to 24 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—4 moist
Chroma—3 or 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated limestone fine gravel, 0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated limestone medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated limestone cobbles
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—3.0 to 5.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated limestone fine gravel, 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated limestone medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated limestone cobbles
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

C horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, silt loam, or gravelly silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated limestone fine gravel, 0 to 6 percent subrounded indurated limestone medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated limestone cobbles
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

R horizon:
Bedrock—unweathered, indurated limestone

Caneyville Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky; CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky; CaD2—Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky; CcF2—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded; UlC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; UlD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on karst upland and ridge on karst upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone of the Harrodsburg, Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian Systems

Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Slope: 0 to 60 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky; on a woodland side slope about 2.25 miles southeast of the intersection of State Highway 61 and Mt. Washington Road to the entrance of McNeely South Horse Riding Stables, about 1,300 feet north across a pond, and about 1,000 feet west; USGS Brooks, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 20.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 38 minutes 10.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 619616 meters easting, 4216552 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (1 to 5 inches thick)

Bt1—2 to 5 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 10 percent distinct clay films; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt2—5 to 8 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—8 to 20 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay; strong fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses; 10 percent flat angular indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt4—20 to 30 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) iron depletions and 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 10 percent flat angular indurated limestone fragments $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; moderately acid, pH 6.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of Bt horizons ranges from 20 to 34 inches)

R—30 inches; indurated limestone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 6 percent angular indurated limestone channers
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—2.5YR to 10YR

Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—clay, silty clay loam, or silty clay
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone channers and 0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

R horizon:
Bedrock—unweathered, indurated limestone

Carpenter Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Knobs
Map unit(s): CeF—Carpenter silt loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes
Depth class: Deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Knob on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium derived from shale and siltstone over loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone of the Muldraugh and Holtsclaw Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Slope: 20 to 50 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, semiactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Carpenter silt loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes; on a woodland side slope about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1020, about 0.75 mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1020 and Fairdale Road, about 1.75 miles southwest of the intersection of Fairdale Road and South Park Road, about 1.25 miles northeast of the intersection of South Park Road and Granger Lane to a ridgetop, and about 100 feet over the ridgetop (on an unimproved road) to a northeast-facing upper side slope; USGS Brooks, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 6 minutes 32.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 42 minutes 39.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 613025 meters easting, 4218692 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 5 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented shale fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size and 5 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear wavy boundary. (3 to 6 inches thick)

Bt1—6 to 9 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 5 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—9 to 15 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 5 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—15 to 22 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.

Bt4—22 to 38 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) channery silty clay loam; 25 percent medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 25 to 55 inches)

2Bt5—38 to 45 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) very channery silty clay loam; 25 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) mottles; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 35 percent flat subangular very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 20 inches thick)

2Cr—45 to 68 inches; very strongly cemented shale and siltstone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithologic discontinuity, paralithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 9 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—1.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—5YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 8 moist
Texture—channery silty clay loam, silt loam, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—7 to 15 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone channers and 3 to 5 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2Bt horizon:
Hue—5YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 8 moist

Texture—very channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay, or channery silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 30 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone channers and 0 to 10 percent subangular very strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.0
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cr horizon:
Bedrock—weathered, very strongly cemented shale and siltstone

Chagrin Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): CnF—Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet
Slope: 2 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Chagrin loam in an area of Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded; on a woodland river bank about 1 mile north of the intersection of Interstate 265 and U.S. Highway 42, about 0.3 mile northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 42 and Timber Ridge Road, about 600 feet southwest of the intersection of Timber Ridge Road and River Road, about 1 mile northwest of the intersection of River Road and Mayfair Avenue toward Transylvania Beach, about 650 feet northwest of the intersection of Mayfair Avenue and the steep woodland bluff to the Ohio River, and about 15 feet southeast of the Ohio River (about 50 feet northwest from the typical profile the Nelse series); USGS Jeffersonville, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 20 minutes 46.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 38 minutes 16.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 619023 meters easting, 4245100 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.2; abrupt wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)
Bw1—10 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.1; clear smooth boundary.
Bw2—30 to 39 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.2; clear smooth boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 15 to 40 inches)
C1—39 to 70 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; massive; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear smooth boundary.
C2—70 to 90 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam; massive; very friable; few fine to coarse

roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 30 to 60 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet

A horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam, loam, or sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 1.0 percent

C horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam, sandy loam, stratified gravelly fine sand to silt loam, or loam
Rock fragments—0 to 10 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 15 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.3 to 1.0 percent

Combs Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Co—Combs fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded; UacB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Combs complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, coarse-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet
Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Combs fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded; in a hayfield about 900 feet south of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and State Highway 1230 to the entrance of the Farnsley-Moremen Riverside Landing Park, about 0.25 mile southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1230 and Moorman Road to the park parking lot, about 0.5 mile north of the northwest corner of the parking lot through two hayfields, about 600 feet west (across a steep bluff) toward the Ohio River, and about 50 feet east of the Ohio River; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 6 minutes 9.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 55.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 596559 meters easting, 4217773 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 14 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (10 to 15 inches thick)

Bw1—14 to 22 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—22 to 34 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw3—34 to 58 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw4—58 to 67 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium faint brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bw5—67 to 71 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay depletions throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw6—71 to 77 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 30 to 70 inches)

C1—77 to 83 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium faint gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

C2—83 to 102 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; massive; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout; 35 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Aquic conditions, mollic epipedon, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None

Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 42 to 70 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 moist
Chroma—2 or 3 moist
Texture—loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—1.0 to 5.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 2.0 percent

C horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—sandy loam, silt loam, or loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 2.0 percent

The Combs soils in Jefferson County are considered a taxadjunct to the series because their CEC/clay activity class is higher than what is allowed. Lab data indicates it to be superactive. This difference, however, does not affect the use and management of the soils.

Crider Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): CrA—Crider silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes; UmC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; UmD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Hill on karst upland and ridge on karst upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

and dolomite of the Sellersburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville Formations of the Devonian and Silurian Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Paleudalfs

Typical Pedon

Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in a hayfield about 0.75 mile west of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 155, about 2,000 feet north of the intersection of State Highway 155 and Tucker Station Road to the entrance of the Black Acre Nature Preserve, about 1,200 feet northwest on a gravel road to a hayfield, and about 50 feet northeast into the field; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 48.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 31 minutes 59.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 628449 meters easting, 4228649 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt smooth boundary. (5 to 11 inches thick)
Bt1—7 to 18 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—18 to 24 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 1 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 25 to 60 inches)
2Bt3—24 to 41 inches; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 5 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 5 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.
2Bt4—41 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 12 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 25 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.
2Bt5—80 to 90 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 55 percent distinct clay films; 12 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 12 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; 2 percent nonflat angular indurated chert fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.
2Bt6—90 to 100 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; 10 percent medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) mottles; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 30 percent distinct clay films; 12 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 12 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; 2 percent nonflat angular indurated chert fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; slightly acid, pH 6.5. (combined thickness of the 2Bt horizons ranges from 20 to 60 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.3
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2Bt horizon:
Hue—10R to 5YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay, clay, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent angular indurated chert fine gravel, 0 to 6 percent angular indurated chert medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 3 percent angular indurated chert cobbles
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Elk Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): EkA—Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; EkB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; EkC—Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; EkD—Elk silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; EoA—Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; EoB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; EoC—Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; UnC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Elk complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Riser and tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; in a walnut plantation about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of State highway 148 to a farm entrance, about 1,750 feet north on the farm road toward Floyds Fork, about 40 feet east of the farm road, and about 750 feet south of Floyds Fork; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 42.00 seconds N. and long. 85

degrees 27 minutes 42.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 634709 meters easting, 4228564 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (7 to 12 inches thick)

AB—8 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)

Bt1—12 to 21 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—21 to 36 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—36 to 52 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent fine distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 25 percent medium faint light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent iron-manganese concretions, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 15 to 40 inches)

2Bt4—52 to 65 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

2Bt5—65 to 69 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; firm; 30 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 10 percent iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent medium faint brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the 2Bt horizons ranges from 10 to 20 inches)

2C1—69 to 81 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly silty clay loam; massive; friable; 25 percent medium faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 35 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

2C2—81 to 87 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam; massive; firm; 10 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 10 to 30 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon

Surface fragments: None

Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 36 to 60 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap and AB horizons:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.5 to 3.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.5 to 1.0 percent

2Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.5 to 1.0 percent

C horizon:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—gravelly silty clay loam, silty clay loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 15 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 20 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Faywood Series (Severely Eroded)

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): FeC3—Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded; FeD3—Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on upland and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Shoulder and backslope

Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Memebers of the Drakes Formation and the Grant Lake Formation, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 6 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded; on a woodland side slope (that is now part of the Jefferson County Metro Parks Property) about 1.75 miles east of the intersection of the Interstate 265 and State Highway 155, about 1.25 miles southeast of the intersection of State Highway 155 and State Highway 148, about 0.75 mile southwest to the intersection of State Highway 155 and State Highway 1531, about 0.75 mile southwest to the intersection of State Highway 1531 and Thurman Road, about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of Thurman Road and Deer Run Road, about 0.3 mile northwest of the intersection of Deer Run Road and Deer Run Place (through the park entrance) over a steep bluff into the Floyds Fork bottoms, about 900 feet northeast across an intermittent drain, and about 900 feet northeast to a northeast-facing side slope; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 10 minutes 28.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 5.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 632719 meters easting, 4226261 meters northing; NAD83.

A—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam; moderate fine granular structure; firm; many fine and many medium roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (1 to 3 inches thick)
Bt1—2 to 9 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; 10 percent medium distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very firm; common fine and common medium roots throughout; 60 percent discontinuous distinct clay films on vertical faces of peds; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—9 to 19 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; 10 percent medium distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 10 percent medium prominent irregular light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very firm; common fine and common medium roots throughout; 60 percent discontinuous distinct clay films on vertical faces of peds; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bt3—19 to 26 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; 10 percent medium prominent irregular light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and 10 percent medium distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 20 percent discontinuous distinct clay films on vertical faces of peds; 10 percent flat angular indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 20 to 30 inches)
BC—26 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; 10 percent medium prominent irregular light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and 10 percent medium distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 15 percent flat angular indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)
R—33 to 37 inches; indurated limestone and shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: 0 to 15 percent limestone channers or flagstones
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—3 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent angular indurated limestone channers, 0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones, and 0 to 2 percent angular indurated limestone stones
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—1.0 to 2.0 percent

Bt and BC horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, clay, or silty clay
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone channers, 0 to 7 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones, and 0 to 2 percent angular indurated limestone stones
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

R horizon:
Bedrock—unweathered, indurated limestone and shale

Faywood Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): FaC—Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; FaD—Faywood silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; FsF—Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on upland and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Shoulder and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from dolomite, limestone, and shale of the Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Drakes Formation and the Grant Lake Formation, of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 6 to 50 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Faywood silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; on a woodland side slope about 2.6 miles northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 60 and Long Run Road to the entrance of Long Run Park, about 200 feet southwest of the intersection of Long Run Road and Long Run Park Road, and about 275 feet southwest of Long Run Park Road through a grass field across an intermittent drain to a northeast-facing side slope; USGS Crestwood, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 15 minutes 40.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 25 minutes 0.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 638512 meters easting, 4235958 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (4 to 8 inches thick)

Bt1—7 to 15 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; strong medium angular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions and 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—26 to 29 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) iron depletions throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 15 to 30 inches)

R—29 to 33 inches; indurated limestone and shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: 0 to 15 percent limestone channers or flagstones
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent angular indurated limestone channers, 0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones, and 0 to 2 percent angular indurated limestone stones
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—1.0 to 2.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay, clay, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent angular indurated limestone channers, 0 to 7 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones, and 0 to 2 percent angular indurated limestone stones

Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

R horizon:
Bedrock—unweathered, indurated limestone and shale

Gilpin Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Knobs
Map unit(s): GpD—Gilpin silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; GwF—Gilpin-Weikert complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Knob on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone of the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw, Nancy, Kenwood, and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Slope: 12 to 60 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Gilpin silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; on a woodland ridgetop about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1020, about 1.75 miles southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1020 and Fairdale Road, about 2.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Fairdale Road and Mitchell Hill Road, about 0.5 mile southeast of the intersection of Mitchell Hill Road and Holsclaw Hill Road to the entrance of the Jefferson County Memorial Forest, about 1,800 feet to a parking lot and picnic shelter, and about 2,000 feet northeast from the northeast end of the parking lot (along a hiking-trail) to a woodland ridgetop (about 200 feet southeast from the Weikert representative profile); USGS Valley Station, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 19.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 3.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 609554 meters easting, 4216374 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 6 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots throughout; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear smooth boundary. (6 to 10 inches thick)
E—6 to 12 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear smooth boundary. (0 to 6 inches thick)
Bt—12 to 23 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^1/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary. (10 to 26 inches thick)
BC—23 to 31 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) very channery silt loam; weak

medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are 1/10 inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)

R—31 to 41 inches; very strongly cemented siltstone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A and E horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—2 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 5 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—2 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silt loam, loam, channery silt loam, or channery silty clay loam
Rock fragments—2 to 15 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

BC horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—channery loam, very channery loam, or very channery silt loam
Rock fragments—8 to 30 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 5 to 25 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

R horizon:
Bedrock—unweathered, very strongly cemented siltstone

Haplic Udarents

Refer to the description of the detailed soil map unit.

Huntington Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Ha—Huntington silt loam, occasionally flooded; Hf—Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet
Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded; in a grass field about 900 feet south of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and State Highway 1230 to the entrance of the Farnsley-Moremen Riverside Landing Park, about 0.25 mile southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1230 and Moorman Road to the park parking lot, about 300 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the parking lot, and about 600 feet east of the Ohio River; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 43.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 48.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 596747 meters easting, 4216960 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Ap2—9 to 22 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine and medium granular; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Ap horizons ranges from 10 to 22 inches)

Bw1—22 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—32 to 41 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw3—41 to 53 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw4—53 to 59 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent gray (2.5Y 5/1) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizon ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

C1—59 to 82 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent medium prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

C2—82 to 94 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; massive; firm; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 15 percent medium prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 25 percent medium distinct gray (2.5Y 5/1) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 10 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Aquic conditions, mollic epipedon, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 41 to 62 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—2 or 3 moist
Chroma—1 to 3 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—3.0 to 6.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 or 4 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

C horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 or 4 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Lawrence Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): LaA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; LaB—Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; LbA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; LbB—Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; UoC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; UpC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread and interfluve
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; in a walnut plantation about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of State Highway 148 to a farm entrance, about 900 feet north on the farm road toward Floyds Fork, about 700 feet east of the farm road, and about 1,100 feet west of Floyds Fork; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 34.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 27 minutes 40.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 634755 meters easting, 4228313 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 1 percent fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)

BE—10 to 15 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, and 1 percent fine distinct gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout; moderately acid, pH 6.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (0 to 8 inches thick)

Bt1—15 to 23 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 10 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, and 10 percent iron-manganese masses; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt2—23 to 27 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent fine prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent iron-manganese concretions, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 8 to 25 inches)

Btx—27 to 42 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; strong coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), and light gray (2.5Y 7/2) coats on faces of peds; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent iron-manganese concretions and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (10 to 30 inches thick)

2Bt—42 to 46 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; brittle; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, 10 percent medium faint brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 25 percent iron-manganese concretions, and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear smooth boundary. (4 to 12 inches thick)

2BC—46 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 10 percent iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (0 to 15 inches thick)

2C—60 to 65 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay; massive; friable; 25 percent fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 25 percent iron-manganese masses; 10 percent flat subangular indurated limestone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0. (4 to 12 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 12 to 25 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—1.0 to 4.0 percent

BE and Bt horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—5 or 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx and 2Bt horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 8 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2BC and 2C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 5Y

Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 8 moist
Texture—silt loam, silty clay, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subangular indurated limestone channers and 0 to 8 percent subangular indurated limestone channers
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Lindside Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Ld—Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded; Ln—Lindside silt loam, frequently flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet
Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded; in a field of corn stalks about 1,000 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and Stonestreet Road, about 0.5 mile northeast of the intersection of Stonestreet Road and State Highway 1865, into a field of corn stalks about 200 feet northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1865 and Bearcamp Road, and about 50 feet northwest of Bearcamp Run; USGS Valley Station, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 6 minutes 1.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 48 minutes 53.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 603916 meters easting, 4217601 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; few fine roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)
AB—11 to 16 inches; 70 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 30 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)
Bw1—16 to 26 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bw2—26 to 35 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium faint light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.
Bw3—35 to 52 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; clear

wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 30 to 40 inches)

C1—52 to 72 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; massive; friable; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent medium faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

C2—72 to 79 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; massive; friable; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

C3—79 to 90 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) gravelly silt loam; massive; friable; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 30 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 30 to 50 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 18 to 36 inches
Surface fragments: None

A and AB horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, or very fine sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

C horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 4 moist
Texture—loam, gravelly silt loam, or silty clay loam

Rock fragments—0 to 15 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 15 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Melvin Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Me—Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded; Mf—Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded; UadB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Melvin complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded; in an abandoned field about 0.25 mile southeast of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and Trade Port Road to a utility right-of-way adjacent to Mill Creek, about 0.25 mile north of the intersection of Trade Port Road and the utility right-of-way, and about 25 feet west of Mill Creek to an abandoned field; USGS Lanesville, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 7 minutes 39.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 24.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 597290 meters easting, 4220559 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 4 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 25 percent fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary. (4 to 10 inches thick)
Bg1—4 to 10 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent fine prominent red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.
Bg2—10 to 27 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; common fine and medium roots throughout; 10 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent iron-manganese masses throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.
Bg3—27 to 40 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.

Bg4—40 to 56 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bg horizons ranges from 30 to 55 inches)

Cg1—56 to 64 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) masses of oxidized iron, 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron, and 10 percent medium prominent reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—64 to 82 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium prominent reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3. (combined thickness of the Cg horizons ranges from 10 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 0 to 10 inches
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—3 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.5 to 3.0 percent

Bg horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 7 moist
Chroma—2 or less, moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.5 to 2.0 percent

Cg horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 7 moist
Chroma—0 to 2 moist
Texture—silt loam, loam, or silty clay loam

Rock fragments—0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 10 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.2 to 1.0 percent

Nelse Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): CnF—Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, coarse-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 500 feet
Slope: 2 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Mollic Udifluvents

Typical Pedon

Nelse stratified loam to fine sandy loam in an area of Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded; on a woodland river bank about 1 mile north of the intersection of Interstate 265 and U.S. Highway 42, about 0.3 mile northwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 42 and Timber Ridge Road, about 600 feet southwest of the intersection of Timber Ridge Road and River Road, about 1 mile northwest of the intersection of River Road and Mayfair Avenue toward Transylvania Beach, about 600 feet northwest of the intersection of Mayfair Avenue and the steep woodland bluff to the Ohio River, and about 25 feet southeast of the Ohio River; USGS Jeffersonville, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 20 minutes 46.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 38 minutes 18.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 619001 meters easting, 4245106 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 12 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) stratified loam to fine sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.2; abrupt wavy boundary. (10 to 20 inches thick)
C1—12 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) stratified loam to sandy loam; massive; very friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.1; abrupt wavy boundary.
C2—16 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) stratified fine sandy loam to sandy loam; massive; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.2; clear wavy boundary.
C3—30 to 63 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brown (10YR 4/3) stratified loam to sandy loam; massive; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.2; clear wavy boundary.
C4—63 to 100 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) stratified loam to sandy loam; massive; very friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 55 to 100 inches or more)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon

Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—2 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—stratified loam to fine sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—2.0 to 10.0 percent

C horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—3 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 6 moist
Texture—loamy fine sand, stratified loam to sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.3 to 1.0 percent

Newark Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): Ne—Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded; Nf—Newark silt loam, frequently flooded; UaeB—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Newark complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Newark silt loam, frequently flooded; in a walnut plantation about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of State Highway 148 to a farm entrance, about 1,800 feet north on the farm road toward Floyds Fork, about 30 feet west of the farm road, and about 800 feet south of Floyds Fork; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 43.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 27 minutes 48.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 634569 meters easting, 4228604 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine and medium roots throughout; 2 percent nonflat subrounded very strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are 2 to 75 millimeters in size; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (5 to 10 inches thick)

Bw—6 to 14 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (4 to 16 inches thick)

Bg1—14 to 24 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions and 1 percent fine distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—24 to 36 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg3—36 to 41 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bg horizons ranges from 10 to 30 inches)

Cg1—41 to 49 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silt loam; massive; friable; 10 percent iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—49 to 52 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions and 25 percent medium distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Cg3—52 to 56 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Cg horizons ranges from 15 to 30 inches)

C1—56 to 61 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam; massive; friable; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

C2—61 to 71 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2), brown (7.5YR 4/4), and light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam; massive; friable; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

C3—71 to 80 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam; massive; friable; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

C4—80 to 98 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam; massive; friable; 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 25 percent medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent iron-manganese concretions; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 20 to 50 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None

Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 12 to 18 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—1.0 to 4.0 percent

Bw and Bg horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cg and C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded very strongly cemented mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction—pH 5.6 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Nicholson Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; NnB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; NnC—Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; UqC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Nicholson complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit and shoulder
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite of the Silurian and Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet

Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in a pasture about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1020, about 1.75 miles southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1020 and Fairdale Road, about 2.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Fairdale Road and Mitchell Hill Road, about 2.25 miles southeast of the intersection of Mitchell Hill Road and Holsclaw Hill Road to the entrance of the Jefferson County Memorial Forest, about 0.75 mile southwest on a park road, and about 100 feet south through a pasture toward the Jefferson-Bullitt County line; USGS Valley Station, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 4 minutes 28.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 38.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 608716 meters easting, 4214805 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary. (5 to 10 inches thick)

Bt1—7 to 15 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—15 to 21 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent fine prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—21 to 27 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions throughout and 10 percent medium faint yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 10 to 30 inches)

Btx1—27 to 37 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; firm; few fine roots in cracks; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium faint reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx2—37 to 59 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; few fine roots in cracks; 30 percent manganese or iron-manganese stains and 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Btx horizons ranges from 12 to 36 inches)

2Bt—59 to 74 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very firm; 35 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and 10 percent medium prominent light brown (7.5YR 6/4) iron depletions throughout; moderately acid, pH 5.8; clear wavy boundary. (5 to 10 inches thick)

2C—74 to 87 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay; massive; very firm; medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) and medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; neutral, pH 6.8. (5 to 20 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 30 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 18 to 30 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2Bt horizon:
Hue—2.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, silt loam, or silty clay
Rock fragments—0 to 13 percent subangular very strongly cemented sedimentary channers and 0 to 1 percent subangular very strongly cemented sedimentary flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2C horizon:
Hue—2.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay, clay, or channery clay
Rock fragments—0 to 25 percent subangular very strongly cemented sedimentary channers and 0 to 10 percent subangular very strongly cemented sedimentary flagstones

Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Nolin Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): No—Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Flood plain in river valley
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded; in a walnut plantation about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of State Highway 148 to a farm entrance, about 2,000 feet north on the farm road toward Floyds Fork, about 500 feet east along Floyds Fork, and about 75 feet southwest of Floyds Fork; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 45.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 27 minutes 34.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 634896 meters easting, 4228661 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)

Bw1—10 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—20 to 43 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw3—43 to 56 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw4—56 to 66 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; 1 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) mottles; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese masses and 1 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw5—66 to 76 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; 1 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) mottles; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions throughout and 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw6—76 to 82 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; 10 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions throughout, 10 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 25

percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 30 to 100 inches)

BC—82 to 91 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; 1 percent medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) iron depletions throughout, 1 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 12 inches thick)

C—91 to 101 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; massive; friable; 10 percent iron-manganese masses; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0. (6 to 12 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 or 3 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 8.4
Organic matter content—2.0 to 4.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.3 to 2.0 percent

BC and C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, gravelly loam, loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 15 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 20 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.3 to 2.0 percent

Otwood Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): OtA—Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; OtB—Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; OtC—Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; OwA—Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; OwB—Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded;

OwC—Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded;
UrC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes;
UsC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in a hayfield about 900 feet south of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and State Highway 1230 to the entrance of the Farnsley-Moremen Riverside Landing Park, about 900 feet northwest of the intersection of State Highway 1230 and Moorman Road, about 1,800 feet northwest of Moorman Road into a hayfield, and about 1,200 feet east of the Ohio River; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 6 minutes 3.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 42.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 596871 meters easting, 4217582 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; common fine roots throughout; 1 percent mica flakes; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)

Bt1—10 to 22 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 30 percent distinct brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on all faces of peds; 1 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses on faces of peds; 10 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—22 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on all faces of peds; 1 percent fine black (10YR 2/1) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) iron-manganese masses on faces of peds and 1 percent fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions on faces of peds; 10 percent mica flakes; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 12 to 24 inches)

Btx1—27 to 34 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; few very fine roots in cracks; 10 percent distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on vertical faces of peds and 35 percent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) and gray (2.5Y 6/1) silt coats on vertical faces of peds; 1 percent fine and medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 1 percent fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) manganese masses on vertical faces of peds, and 10 percent fine and medium dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 10 percent mica flakes; 2 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; gradual wavy boundary.

Btx2—34 to 42 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 35 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt coats on vertical faces of peds and 55 percent distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on vertical faces of peds; 10 percent fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) manganese coatings on faces of peds and 25 percent medium faint reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 10 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx3—42 to 46 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 35 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt coats on vertical faces of peds and 55 percent distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay films on vertical faces of peds; 25 percent medium faint reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 10 percent mica flakes; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Btx horizons ranges from 14 to 36 inches)

B´t1—46 to 64 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 30 percent distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay films on all faces of peds; 10 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout and 10 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses on faces of peds; 10 percent mica flakes; 5 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.

B´t2—64 to 70 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 30 percent distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay films on all faces of peds; 10 percent medium prominent gray (2.5Y 6/1) iron depletions throughout, 10 percent medium prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses on faces of peds; 10 percent mica flakes; 8 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

B´t3—70 to 83 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 10 percent distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay films on all faces of peds; 1 percent fine prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent medium prominent gray (2.5Y 5/1) iron depletions throughout, and 10 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses on faces of peds; 10 percent mica flakes; 2 percent nonflat subrounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the B´t horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

C1—83 to 87 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; massive; friable; 10 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses throughout; 10 percent mica flakes; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary.

C2—87 to 91 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; massive; friable; 1 percent fine dark brown (10YR 3/3) and black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses throughout; 10 percent mica flakes; strongly acid, pH 5.5. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 6 to 20 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 15 to 30 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
- Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
- Value—4 or 5 moist
- Chroma—2 to 4 moist
- Texture—silt loam
- Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
- Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
- Organic matter content—0.5 to 2.0 percent

Bt horizon:
- Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
- Value—4 to 6 moist
- Chroma—4 to 8 moist
- Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
- Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
- Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
- Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx horizon:
- Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
- Value—4 to 6 moist
- Chroma—1 to 8 moist
- Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
- Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
- Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
- Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

B´t horizon:
- Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
- Value—4 to 6 moist
- Chroma—1 to 8 moist
- Texture—loam, silty clay loam, or silt loam
- Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
- Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 6.5
- Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

C horizon:
- Hue—5YR to 2.5Y
- Value—3 to 7 moist
- Chroma—1 to 8 moist
- Texture—stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified silt loam to clay, or stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam
- Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
- Calcium carbonate equivalent—0 to 20 percent
- Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
- Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Patton Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass

Map unit(s): Pa—Patton silt loam, ponded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 600 feet
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Endoaquolls

Typical Pedon

Patton silt loam, ponded; in an abandoned pasture (that is now part of Floyds Fork Park) about 1.25 miles east of the intersection of the Interstate 265 and State Highway 155, about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of State Highway 155 and Pope Lick Road to the entrance of the parking lot to Floyds Fork Park, about 300 feet west to the northwest corner of the parking lot, about 300 feet northwest of the parking lot into an abandoned pasture, and about 350 feet west of Floyds Fork; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 11 minutes 8.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 22.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 632290 meters easting, 4227470 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 11 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots throughout; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; abrupt smooth boundary. (10 to 18 inches thick)

Bg1—11 to 22 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots throughout; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 25 percent fine distinct dark gray (N 4/0) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—22 to 48 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions throughout and 25 percent fine prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bg horizons ranges from 16 to 37 inches)

Cg1—48 to 60 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam; massive; firm; 25 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium iron-manganese concretions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—60 to 75 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; massive; firm; 25 percent medium iron-manganese concretions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Cg3—75 to 85 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam; massive; firm; 10 percent medium iron-manganese concretions throughout and 10 percent medium prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0. (combined thickness of the Cg horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Aquic conditions, mollic epipedon, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December

Depth to top of water table: 0 to 12 inches
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—2 or 3 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—6.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—1.0 to 5.0 percent

Bg horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.5 to 1.2 percent

Cg horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—stratified silt loam to silty clay loam, silt loam, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—7.4 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.2 to 0.8 percent

Robertsville Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): RoA—Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; RpA—Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded; UtC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Depressions on a stream terrace in a river valley and ridges on uplands
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread and interfluve
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Fragiaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded; in a woodlot about 1,000 feet north of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and Bethany Lane, about 50 feet east into the highway right-of-way; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat.

38 degrees 6 minutes 24.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 33.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 597095 meters easting, 4218246 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots throughout; 10 percent medium brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bg—10 to 16 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 1 percent iron-manganese masses, and 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

Btx1—16 to 23 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong fine and medium angular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots between peds; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses, 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions between peds, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron between peds; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx2—23 to 43 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong fine and medium angular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots between peds; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses and 10 percent iron-manganese concretions, 25 percent medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron between peds, and 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 5/1) iron depletions between peds; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; prisms at a depth of 40 inches are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size; clear wavy boundary.

Btx3—43 to 55 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 5/1) iron depletions between peds and 25 percent medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/8) masses of oxidized iron between peds; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx4—55 to 74 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions, 5 percent iron-manganese masses, 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions between peds, and 25 percent medium distinct red (2.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron between peds; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

BC—74 to 84 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; massive; firm; 1 percent medium faint yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 1 percent iron-manganese masses, and 10 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

C—84 to 90 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; massive; friable; 1 percent medium faint yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 1 percent iron-manganese masses, and 10 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout; very strongly acid, pH 5.0.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December

Depth to top of water table: 0 to 10 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—3 or 4 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

Bg horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—5 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—5 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

BC and C horizons:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—5 to 7 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam, or sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent rounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent rounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Sandview Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): SaB—Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; SaC—Sandview silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; UuC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sandview complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately high
Landform(s): Ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit and shoulder
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope

Parent material: Thin, fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; in a harvested tobacco field (that is now part of the Jefferson County Metro Parks Property) about 1.75 miles east of the intersection of the Interstate 265 and State Highway 155, about 1.25 miles southeast of the intersection of State Highway 155 and State Highway 148, about 0.75 mile southwest to the intersection of State Highway 155 and State Highway 1531, about 0.75 mile southwest to the intersection of State Highway 1531 and Thurman Road, about 0.5 mile northwest of the intersection of Thurman Road and Deer Run Road, about 0.25 mile northwest of the intersection of Deer Run Road and Deer Run Place through the park entrance, about 100 feet northeast of Deer Run Place past an old dairy barn and into a harvested tobacco field; USGS Fisherville, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 10 minutes 19.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 29 minutes 12.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 632549 meters easting, 4225972 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear smooth boundary.
Bt1—10 to 23 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear smooth boundary.
Bt2—23 to 33 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear smooth boundary.
Bt3—33 to 41 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; 35 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent iron-manganese concretions; 2 percent flat angular indurated limestone fragments that are 2 to 150 millimeters in size; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt smooth boundary.
2Bt4—41 to 51 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; 35 percent distinct clay films; 2 percent medium faint light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 25 percent iron-manganese concretions; moderately acid, pH 6.0; clear smooth boundary.
2C—51 to 82 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; massive; firm.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, lithologic discontinuity, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist

Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.0
Organic matter content—1.0 to 4.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 10 percent angular indurated limestone channers
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

2Bt and 2C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—3 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay or clay
Rock fragments—0 to 8 percent angular indurated limestone channers and 0 to 2 percent angular indurated limestone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Sciotoville Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): ScA—Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; ScB—Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; ScC—Sciotoville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; SdA—Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; SdB—Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; UvC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sciotoville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; in a pasture about 1 mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and Johnsontown Road, about 300 feet southeast of Johnsontown Road through a woodlot into a pasture; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 7 minutes 12.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 52 minutes 50.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 598118 meters easting, 4219733 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bt—10 to 17 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx1—17 to 35 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; brittle; few fine roots in cracks; 30 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

Btx2—35 to 46 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 10 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx3—46 to 55 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 10 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx4—55 to 77 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; firm; brittle; 10 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese masses, 10 percent medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout, and 10 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

BC—77 to 100 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; 1 percent fine distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout and 1 percent fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 25 percent mica flakes; slightly acid, pH 6.5.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 38 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 12 to 20 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 or 3 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx horizon:
Hue—5YR to 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, silt loam, or loam
Rock fragments—0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 3 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 1 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.2 percent

BC horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—sandy loam, silt loam, loam, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 2 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 6.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Shrouts Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): FsF—Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes; ShC3—Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded; ShD3—Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky; UwC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; UwD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes
Depth class: Moderately deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on upland and ridge on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Shoulder and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from soft, calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone of the Waldron, Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations of the Silurian System and the Saluda and Bardstown Members of the Ordovician System
Elevation: 500 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 50 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded; in a pasture about 2.25 miles southeast of the intersection of State Highway 1819 and Brush Run Road (through Seatonville), about 1.1 miles south of the intersection of Brush Run Road and

Broad Run Road, about 0.75 mile southeast of the intersection of Broad Run Road and Back Run Road (across Floyds Fork), about 2.1 miles northwest of the intersection of Back Run Road and Stout Road to a farm entrance, and about 1,800 feet southwest on the farm road to a ridgetop; USGS Mount Washington, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 7 minutes 27.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 31 minutes 49.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 628819 meters easting, 4220621 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; firm; few coarse roots throughout; slightly acid, pH 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—2 to 10 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; very firm; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium faint brown (7.5YR 4/4) and 10 percent medium faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; slightly acid, 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—10 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; very firm; 55 percent distinct clay films; slightly acid, 6.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

C1—20 to 29 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; very firm; 5 percent carbonate masses; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented calcareous shale fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; slightly alkaline, pH 7.5; abrupt wavy boundary.

C2—29 to 35 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay; very firm; 10 percent carbonate masses; 10 percent flat subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; moderately alkaline, 8.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

Cr—35 to 45 inches; moderately cemented calcareous shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, paralithic contact, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5Y
Value—3 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 6 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 7 percent subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale channers
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.5 to 3.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—10YR to 5GY
Value—5 or 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 6 moist
Texture—silty clay or clay
Rock fragments—0 to 8 percent subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale channers and 0 to 2 percent subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale flagstones
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

C horizon:
Hue—2.5Y to 5BG

Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 6 moist
Texture—clay, silty clay, or channery silty clay
Rock fragments—0 to 13 percent subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale channers and 1 to 7 percent subangular moderately cemented calcareous shale flagstones
Reaction (pH)—6.6 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cr horizon:
Bedrock—weathered, moderately cemented calcareous shale

Tilsit Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Knobs
Map unit(s): TjB—Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; TjC—Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; TjD—Tilsit silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; UamC—Urban land-Ultic Udarents-Tilsit complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Knob on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, and backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Interfluve and side slope
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Fragiudults

Typical Pedon

Tilsit silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; on a woodland footslope about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1020, about 1.75 miles southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1020 and Fairdale Road, about 2.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Fairdale Road and Mitchell Hill Road, about 0.5 mile southeast of the intersection of Mitchell Hill Road and Holsclaw Hill Road to the entrance of the Jefferson County Memorial Forest, about 1,800 feet to a parking lot and picnic shelter, and about 300 feet northeast from the northeast end of the parking lot to a woodland footslope; USGS Valley Station, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 6.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 47 minutes 26.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 606058 meters easting, 4215947 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (4 to 8 inches thick)
BE—5 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 7 inches thick)
Bt1—11 to 26 inches; 60 percent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.
Bt2—26 to 32 inches; 65 percent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and 35 percent yellowish

brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine to coarse roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 10 to 24 inches)

Btx1—32 to 40 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots between peds; 55 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions and 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions; uncoated sand grains on faces of prisms; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx2—40 to 53 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots between peds; 30 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions and 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; uncoated sand grains on faces of prisms; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

Btx3—53 to 60 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 10 percent distinct clay films; 25 percent medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; uncoated sand grains on faces of prisms; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Btx horizons ranges from 12 to 30 inches)

Cg—60 to 76 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; massive; friable; 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 25 percent medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.5; clear wavy boundary. (0 to 20 inches thick)

C—76 to 85 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; massive; firm; 5 percent prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese masses throughout, 25 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) iron depletions throughout; 5 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; common iron-manganese stains; strongly acid, pH 5.5. (6 to 20 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 32 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 18 to 30 inches
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers
Reaction (pH)—3.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

BE and Bt horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—4 to 8 moist
Texture—loam, silty clay loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers
Reaction (pH)—3.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Btx horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 8 moist
Texture—silty clay loam, silt loam, or loam
Rock fragments—0 to 14 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers
Reaction (pH)—3.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cg and C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 8 moist
Texture—channery silty clay loam, silt loam, channery silty clay, or channery silt loam
Rock fragments—3 to 20 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 4 to 10 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—3.6 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Ultic Udarents

Refer to the detailed soil map unit description.

Weikert Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Knobs
Map unit(s): GwF—Gilpin-Weikert complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes
Depth class: Shallow
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Landform(s): Knob on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Side slope
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal residuum weathered from siltstone and shale of the Kenwood and New Providence Members of the Borden Formation of the Mississippian System
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Taxonomic classification: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, active, mesic Lithic Dystrudepts

Typical Pedon

Weikert silt loam in an area of Gilpin-Weikert complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes; on a woodland ridgetop about 1,800 feet south of the intersection of Interstate 265 and State Highway 1020, about 1.75 miles southwest of the intersection of State Highway 1020 and Fairdale Road, about 2.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Fairdale Road and Mitchell Hill Road, about 0.5 mile southeast of the intersection of Mitchell Hill Road and Holsclaw Hill Road to the entrance of the Jefferson County Memorial Forest, about 1,800 feet to a parking lot and picnic shelter, and about 2,000 feet northeast from the northeast end of the parking lot (along a hiking trail) to a woodland nose slope; USGS Valley Station, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 21.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 6.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 609469 meters easting, 4216440 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 4 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 10 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (4 to 6 inches thick)

Bw1—4 to 10 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very channery silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine to coarse roots throughout; 40 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—10 to 18 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) extremely channery silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 60 percent flat subangular strongly cemented siltstone fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 6 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bw horizons ranges from 6 to 15 inches)

Cr—18 to 28 inches; strongly cemented siltstone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, cambic horizon, and paralithic contact
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—channery silt loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—5 to 25 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 2 to 5 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.0
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

Bw horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—very channery loam or very channery silt loam
Rock fragments—20 to 40 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone channers and 10 to 20 percent subangular strongly cemented siltstone flagstones

Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.0
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cr horizon:
Bedrock—weathered, strongly cemented siltstone

Weinbach Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): UxC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Weinbach complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; WeA—Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; WeB—Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; WfA—Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; WfB—Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-silty alluvium over mixed, loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; in a hayfield about 900 feet south of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and State Highway 1230 to the entrance of the Farnsley-Moremen Riverside Landing Park, about 900 feet northwest of the intersection of State Highway 1230 and Moorman Road, about 600 feet northwest of Moorman Road into a hayfield, and about 700 feet east of the Ohio River; USGS Kosmosdale, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 5 minutes 57.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 45.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 596820 meters easting, 4217406 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 5 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 20 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mica flakes; strongly acid, pH 5.5; abrupt wavy boundary. (5 to 10 inches thick)
AB—5 to 12 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; 25 percent medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary. (0 to 10 inches thick)
Btg1—12 to 15 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 10 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 1 percent medium faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) iron depletions throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; abrupt wavy boundary.

Btg2—15 to 20 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 30 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent fine faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) iron depletions throughout, 1 percent fine faint gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions throughout, 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear smooth boundary. (combined thickness of the Btg horizons ranges from 5 to 15 inches)

Btxg1—20 to 31 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots in cracks; 55 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0; clear smooth boundary.

Btxg2—31 to 41 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt loam; strong very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; few fine roots in cracks; 55 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear smooth boundary. (combined thickness of the Btxg horizons ranges from 12 to 30 inches)

B´tg—41 to 52 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 10 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 25 percent medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 25 percent medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; abrupt smooth boundary. (0 to 15 inches thick)

Cg—52 to 70 inches; gray (7.5YR 6/1) stratified silty clay loam; massive; firm; 25 percent coarse prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 25 percent fine distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 4.5; clear wavy boundary.

C—70 to 82 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) stratified loam; massive; friable; 1 percent fine distinct dark red (2.5YR 3/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout and 10 percent medium prominent gray (2.5Y 5/1) iron depletions throughout; 20 percent mica flakes; very strongly acid, pH 5.0. (combined thickness of the Cg and C horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan
Diagnostic feature(s): Fragipan, ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 12 to 20 inches
Surface fragments: None

Ap and AB horizons:
Hue—10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—none

Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 7.3
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

Btg horizon:
Hue—10YR
Value—5 or 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.5 to 2.0 percent

Btgx horizon:
Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—2 to 6 moist
Texture—clay loam, silty clay loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

B´tg horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—1 to 6 moist
Texture—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 5.5
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Cg and C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR to 10YR
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—1 to 6 moist
Texture—stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, or stratified silt loam to clay loam
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—4.5 to 6.0
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.2 percent

Wheeling Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): CnF—Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded; UyC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; UyD—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes; UzC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded; WhA—Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; WhB—Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes; WhC—Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes; WhD—Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; WhF—Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes; WkA—Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; WkB—Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; WkC—Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; WkD—Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, occasionally flooded; WkF—Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): High
Landform(s): Stream terrace in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Riser and tread
Parent material: Mixed, fine-loamy alluvium of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet
Slope: 0 to 75 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Wheeling silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; on a woodland side slope about 900 feet southeast of the intersection of State Highway 1934 and State Highway 1931 to a utility right-of-way adjacent to Mill Creek, about 0.5 mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1931 and the utility right-of-way, and about 100 feet northwest of Mill Creek to a northeast-facing side slope; USGS Lanesville, Indiana topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 9 minutes 5.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 52 minutes 54.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 597976 meters easting, 4223212 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; abrupt wavy boundary. (6 to 12 inches thick)
BA—6 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots throughout; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; abrupt wavy boundary. (0 to 8 inches thick)
Bt1—9 to 18 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear smooth boundary.
Bt2—18 to 34 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions; 2 percent nonflat rounded indurated mixed rock fragments that are $^{1}/_{10}$ inch to 3 inches in size; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear smooth boundary.
Bt3—34 to 49 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; 55 percent distinct clay films; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear smooth boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 18 to 40 inches)
BC—49 to 56 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; very strongly acid, pH 4.7; clear smooth boundary. (0 to 12 inches thick)
C1—56 to 72 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) stratified sandy loam; loose; few fine roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3; clear smooth boundary.
C2—72 to 85 inches; 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), 40 percent brown (10YR 5/3), and 20 percent brown (7.5YR 4/4) stratified sandy loam; loose; few fine roots throughout; strongly acid, pH 5.3. (combined thickness of the C horizons ranges from 20 to 40 inches)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet

A horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 6.0
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

BA and Bt horizons:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—loam, clay loam, or silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel and 0 to 7 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 6.0
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

BC and C horizons:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—3 to 6 moist
Texture—sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam, or stratified sandy loam
Rock fragments—0 to 4 percent subrounded indurated mixed fine gravel, 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed medium and coarse gravel, and 0 to 5 percent subrounded indurated mixed cobbles
Reaction (pH)—5.1 to 6.0
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Woolper Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): WoA—Woolper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded; WoB—Woolper silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded; WoC—Woolper silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Well drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Moderately low
Landform(s): Hill on upland
Landform position(s) (two-dimensional): Footslope and toeslope
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Base slope
Parent material: Clayey colluvium derived from limestone and shale of the Silurian or Ordovician Systems
Elevation: 450 to 700 feet
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Argiudolls

Typical Pedon

Woolper silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded; in a field of soybean stubble about 2.25 miles southeast of the intersection of State Highway 1819 and Brush Run Road (through Seatonville), about 1.1 miles south of the intersection of Brush Run Road and Broad Run Road, about 800 feet southwest of the intersection of Broad Run

Road and Back Run Road, and about 1,000 feet northwest of Floyds Fork; USGS Mount Washington, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 6 minutes 44.00 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 42.00 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 627544 meters easting, 4219248 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 13 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; firm; few fine roots throughout; clear wavy boundary. (6 to 14 inches thick)

Bt1—13 to 24 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine roots throughout; 35 percent distinct clay films and 55 percent very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt coats; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—24 to 44 inches (about 61 to 112 centimeters); dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 55 percent distinct clay films and 55 percent brown (10YR 4/3) silt coats; slightly acid, pH 6.5; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—44 to 69 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; 35 percent brown (10YR 4/3) silt coats and 55 percent distinct clay films; 1 percent iron-manganese concretions; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary. (combined thickness of the Bt horizons ranges from 30 to 60 inches)

BC—69 to 101 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; 15 percent distinct clay films and 55 percent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silt coats; 10 percent iron-manganese concretions and 10 percent medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0. (20 to 40 inches thick)

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Mollic epipedon and argillic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6 feet
Surface fragments: None

Ap horizon:
Hue—2.5YR to 10YR
Value—2 or 3 moist
Chroma—2 or 3 moist
Texture—silt loam
Rock fragments—0 to 11 percent subangular indurated sedimentary channers and 0 to 3 percent subangular indurated sedimentary flagstones
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—4.0 to 6.0 percent

Bt horizon:
Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silty clay or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 9 percent subangular indurated sedimentary channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular indurated sedimentary flagstones
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

BC horizon:
Hue—10YR to 2.5Y
Value—3 to 5 moist
Chroma—2 to 4 moist
Texture—silty clay, clay, or silty clay loam
Rock fragments—0 to 9 percent subangular indurated sedimentary channers and 0 to 5 percent subangular indurated sedimentary flagstones
Reaction (pH)—6.1 to 7.8
Organic matter content—0.0 to 0.5 percent

Zipp Series

Major land resource area: 121, Kentucky Bluegrass
State physiographic area: Outer Bluegrass
Map unit(s): UafC—Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Zipp complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; ZpA—Zipp silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded
Depth class: Very deep
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat): Very low
Landform(s): Lacustrine depressions and lake plain in river valley
Landform position(s) (three-dimensional): Tread
Parent material: Clayey, lacustrine deposits of the Quaternary System
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Typic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Zipp silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded; in a woodlot about 1.25 miles east of the intersection of Interstate 65 and State Highway 1631, about 0.9 mile southeast of the intersection of State Highway 1631 and State Highway 61, about 0.5 mile west of the intersection of State Highway 61 and Minors Lane, about 50 feet west of the intersection of Minors Lane and Dupin Drive, about 200 feet north of the intersection of Dupin Drive and Deanna Drive, about 75 feet west of the intersection of Deanna Drive and Bowie Drive to a farm access road, about 1 mile northwest on the farm road to a utility right-of-way, and about 200 feet southeast of the utility right-a-way into a woodlot; USGS Louisville East, Kentucky topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 9 minutes 2.70 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 42 minutes 46.70 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 612767 meters easting, 4223323 meters northing; NAD83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 11 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay; strong medium prismatic structure; very firm; common fine and medium roots throughout; 35 percent pressure faces on all faces of peds; 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—11 to 19 inches; dark gray (N 4/0) silty clay; strong medium and coarse prismatic structure; extremely firm; common fine to coarse roots throughout; 35 percent pressure faces on all faces of peds; 1 percent prominent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout, and 10 percent medium prominent gray (5Y 5/1) iron depletions throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg2—19 to 35 inches; gray (N 5/0) silty clay; strong medium prismatic structure; extremely firm; common fine roots throughout; 1 percent prominent iron-manganese masses throughout and 10 percent medium prominent strong brown

(7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Bg3—35 to 55 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) silty clay; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; extremely firm; common fine and medium roots throughout; 1 percent prominent iron-manganese masses throughout, 10 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) iron depletions throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; neutral, pH 7.0; clear wavy boundary.

Cg—55 to 85 inches; gray (2.5Y 5/1) silty clay; massive; extremely firm; 10 percent medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) masses of oxidized iron throughout, 10 percent prominent iron-manganese masses throughout, and 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron throughout; moderately alkaline, pH 8.0.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Diagnostic feature(s): Ochric epipedon, aquic conditions, and cambic horizon
Surface fragments: None
Seasonal high water table (months): January, February, March, April, May, November, and December
Depth to top of water table: 0 to 10 inches
Surface fragments: None

A horizon:
Hue—10YR to 2.5Y
Value—4 or 5 moist
Chroma—1 or 2 moist
Texture—silty clay
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—1.0 to 3.0 percent

Bg horizon:
Hue—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y or is neutral in hue
Value—4 to 6 moist
Chroma—0 or 1 moist
Texture—clay or silty clay
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—5.6 to 7.3
Organic matter content—0.5 to 1.0 percent

Cg horizon:
Hue—horizon has hue of 10YR to 5Y and or is neutral in hue
Value—4 to 7 moist
Chroma—0 to 6 moist
Texture—clay or silty clay
Rock fragments—none
Reaction (pH)—6.6 to 8.4
Organic matter content—0.2 to 1.0 percent

The Zipp soils in Jefferson County are considered a taxadjunct to the series because they are in the Vertic subgroup. This difference, however, does not affect the use and management of the soils.

Formation of the Soils

This section relates the factors and processes of soil formation to the soils in Jefferson County. It also describes the physiography and geology of the survey area.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soil is a three-dimensional natural body on the earth's surface consisting of mineral and organic matter that can support plant growth. Soil forms through the interaction of five major factors—climate, parent material, relief, plant and animal life, and time *(11, 21)*. Climate, and plant and animal life act on the parent material. Their effects on soil formation are controlled by relief and the amount of time that they have been active. Each factor modifies the effects of the other four. The relative influence of each factor differs from place to place and determines varying characteristics of the soils.

All five factors are active in the formation of soils in Jefferson County. Theoretically, if the influence or action of these factors were identical at different sites, the soils at these sites would be identical. In reality, one factor may dominate the formation of soil characteristics at one site while a different factor may dominate at another site. Each factor may modify the effect of the other four.

In Jefferson County, climate and plant and animal life are not likely to vary greatly and their influence is relatively constant. Though there are large differences in relief, parent material has been the most influential factor in the formation of soils in the county.

Climate

Climate affects soil formation primarily through the effects of temperature and rainfall on the chemical and physical weathering of geologic material, on erosion, and on the kind and number of plants and animals on and in the soils. Temperature affects the rate of chemical and physical changes in the soils and thus the rate of soil formation. For every increase of 10 degrees C in temperature, the rate of chemical reaction doubles. Moisture is essential to soil formation. Climate significantly influences the natural vegetation and animal life. Because of its effect on physical weathering through erosion and deposition, it also influences the relief of an area and the degree of profile development *(11)*.

Changes in climate over long periods affect the soils. Soil formation is affected by the average climate condition, but extremes in the weather probably have had more influence on particular soil properties than on soil formation. The climate of Jefferson County is humid and temperate. The soils in the survey area formed under a temperate, moist climate that was probably similar to the present-day climate. The average annual temperature is 56 degrees F, and the average annual precipitation is 44 inches. Periods of extremely low temperatures during winter are short, and periods of high temperatures in summer are brief. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Because the soils in the county are not dry or frozen for long periods, the processes of soil formation are active throughout the year. As water percolates downward through the soil, it leaches soluble bases from the soil and moves particles of silt and clay from the upper horizons to the lower horizons. Because of the translocation of these materials over a period of time, many of the soils in the county are acid, have a loamy surface layer, and have accumulated clay in the subsoil. Alford, Beasley, Caneyville, Crider, Faywood, and Sandview soils are examples.

Parent Material

Parent material is the unconsolidated mass in which soils form. It is derived from the weathering or decomposition of bedrock. In the early stages of soil formation, a soil has properties similar to those of the parent material. As weathering takes place over a long period of time, these properties are modified and the soil develops its own characteristics. The nature of the parent material affects the rate of weathering, and it also determines the texture and mineral composition of the soil. These properties affect the permeability, shrink-swell potential, and porosity of the soil.

The soils in Jefferson County formed in residuum, colluvium, river and stream alluvium, high-level fluvial deposits, lacustrine deposits, and loess. These parent materials have weathered from the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Mississippian Systems in the county or have been transported to the county from other areas by wind or water.

Many of the soils on uplands in the county formed in residuum, or materials weathered in place. These include Caneyville and Faywood soils which formed in residuum derived from limestone and shale of the Ordovician System. Beasley and Shrouts soils formed in residuum derived from soft, calcareous shale and dolomite of the Silurian System. All of these residual soils are clayey in the subsoil and substratum. Carpenter soils formed in colluvium on steep and very steep hillsides derived from shale and siltstone of the Mississippian System. These colluvial soils are loamy in the subsoil and substratum and have a high content of rock fragments.

Crider, Nicholson, and Sandview soils formed in a thin mantle of loess over limestone residuum. The upper part of the solum, which formed in loess, is silty, and the lower part, which formed in residuum, is clayey.

Gilpin, Weikert, and other soils formed in residuum of shale and siltstone of the Mississippian System on ridges and hillsides. These soils are loamy in the subsoil and substratum and have a high content of rock fragments.

Zipp and other soils formed in clayey, lacustrine deposits. These soils generally are clayey throughout.

Lawrence and Robertsville soils formed in very old alluvium, or high-level fluvial deposits. Elk, Otwood, Patton, Sciotoville, Weinbach, and Wheeling soils formed in alluvium on stream terraces. Boonewood, Chagrin, Huntington, Melvin, Nelse, Newark, and Nolin soils formed in the more recent alluvium on flood plains. The alluvial soils have less clay and more silt or sand in the subsoil and substratum than the soils that formed in residuum.

Some soils formed in clayey alluvium or colluvium over clayey residuum. These include Woolper soils on footslopes and stream terraces.

Relief

Relief, or the position, shape, and slope of the landscape, affects the formation of soils through its influence on drainage, erosion, plant cover, and soil temperature. Because relief varies widely in the survey area, it accounts for many differences among the soils.

In areas of moderately steep to very steep relief, soils that are shallow or moderately deep to bedrock, such as Caneyville, Faywood, Gilpin, and Weikert, lose a considerable amount of water because of surface runoff and/or slower infiltration. As a result, erosion removes soil material rapidly and deep soils generally cannot form because geologic erosion takes place almost as rapidly as soil formation. Deep and very deep soils, such as the colluvial Carpenter and Woolper soils form in areas where parent material moves down the slope slowly by water and gravity and accumulates at the lower end of the slope.

Gently sloping and sloping soils commonly show the influence of all five soil-forming factors. Although excess water runs off these soils, erosion is not excessive and enough water penetrates the surface and moves through the profile to cause leaching and a pronounced accumulation of clay in the subsoil. Since the surface layer is relatively stable, this downward movement of clay forms an argillic horizon. These gently sloping and sloping soils are commonly deep and have well drained profiles. Beasley, Crider, Elk, and Sandview soils are examples. Other steep and very steep soils are moderately deep because weathering of the underlying rock occurs at a faster rate than geologic erosion. Caneyville, Faywood, and Shrouts soils are examples.

In areas of Newark and Melvin soils and other nearly level soils, most of the water, excluding floodwater, drains through the soil profile. These soils are wet during part of the year because their landscape position does not allow the water to drain easily off the surface and may keep the water table at or near the surface. The wetness caused a depletion of the oxygen from the soil by microbial activity, which reduced the iron found naturally in the soil, and resulted in the formation of gray colors in the subsoil. In other nearly level and gently sloping soils, a fragipan may form under certain conditions. The fragipan restricts the downward movement of water and creates a perched water table above the fragipan during the wettest months of the year. Lawrence, Otwood, Sciotoville, and Weinbach soils are examples of these nearly level and gently sloping soils. Other soils with a fragipan, such as Robertsville, and soils without a fragipan, such as Patton and Zipp, actually have ponded water on their surfaces during the wettest months of the year. These conditions are caused by very slow permeability and landscape position.

The soil temperature and moisture and the plant cover are somewhat different on cool aspects (north- to east-facing slopes) than on warm aspects (south- to west-facing slopes). In Jefferson County, on very steep slopes, these affects are mainly evident in the differing composition of natural tree species growing on these slopes.

Plant and Animal Life

The vegetation under which a soil forms influences soil properties, such as color, structure, reaction, and organic matter content. Plants affect soil formation primarily by extracting water from the soil, adding organic matter, and acting as a major link in nutrient cycles. Gases derived from root respiration combine with water to form acids that influence the weathering of minerals. Organic matter on the surface minimizes soil erosion and influences soil temperature. Organic matter in the soil helps to improve soil structure, adds nutrients, and increases the available water capacity. Burrowing animals, such as earthworms, moles, and groundhogs mix the darker surface layer with the subsoil. This helps to add organic matter to the subsoil and enhances the soil's ability to store air and water. Bacteria and fungi convert decaying plant and animal remains into organic matter and thus release plant nutrients.

Most of the soils in Jefferson County formed under hardwood forests. They are characterized by a thin, dark surface layer and a brighter colored subsoil. Some soils that have a thick, dark surface layer, such as Crider soils, probably formed under grasses. Some soils that have a thick, dark surface layer, such as Woolper soils, are the result of organic matter being removed from soils on the surrounding side slopes.

Human activities have considerably altered the surface layer of the soils in Jefferson

County and changed the environment. These activities include clearing forests and plowing the cleared areas, moving and mixing soil layers, draining wet areas, adding fertilizer and lime, and introducing new plants. In some cultivated areas, timber-harvested areas, and areas that have been overgrazed, accelerated erosion has removed most of the original surface layer and exposed the subsoil on sloping to steep soils. Cultivation has affected soil structure and compaction and lowered the content of organic matter.

Development of land for urban uses has significantly influenced the soils in many areas. The soils in urban areas have been altered in some form. Developers cut, fill, mix, and grade the soils on development sites to create uniform landforms. These activities leave the soil extremely variable within short distances. Diagnostic soil horizons that are generally a few inches to several feet below the soil surface may now be at the surface; surface horizons may be covered with a few inches to several feet of the substratum of soils from other sections of the development (or county); bedrock that is usually a few to several feet below the ground surface may only be a few inches below the surface layers; floodplain soils may be covered with a few inches to several feet of local or county-wide bedrock, topsoil, subsoil, or foreign materials; or a combination of these situations may exist on an individual lot. The use of heavy equipment, especially under wet conditions, severely compacts the soil and eliminates and/or reduces the infiltration and percolation rates of the remaining soils. The reduced or completely stopped infiltration rate increases surface runoff, increases the hazard of erosion, increases the flooding and deposition of soil materials in surrounding areas, and creates harsh environments for landscape plants.

Time

Time is probably the least emphasized of the five factors of soil formation. A long period of time is required for distinct soil profiles to develop. The time required for a soil to form depends on the other soil-forming factors. The length of time required depends mainly on the nature of the parent material and relief. Less time is required for a soil to form in a warm, moist climate than in a cool, dry climate. Enough time has elapsed for the effects of the interaction of the factors of soil formation to be expressed in nearly all of the soils in Jefferson County, except for the soils that formed in recent alluvium.

Immature soils show little evidence of profile development and have retained many of the characteristics of the original parent material. The immature soils in Jefferson County are in areas on flood plains where a high water table and the deposition of fresh material prevent horizon development. Chagrin, Combs, Huntington, Lindside, Melvin, Nelse, Newark, Nolin, and Zipp soils are examples. Some immature soils are in areas on steep side slopes where runoff and geologic erosion prevent profile development. Weikert and Carpenter soils are examples.

Mature soils have well developed profiles. Alford, Beasley, Crider, Sandview, and Woolper soils are examples. They generally are on relatively stable surfaces and are deep or very deep to bedrock. Weathering has translocated minerals and the finer textured material into the subsoil and has resulted in horizon development.

Processes of Horizon Differentiation

The formation of a succession of layers, or horizons, in a soil is the result of one or more of the following processes: 1) the accumulation of organic matter; 2) the leaching of carbonates and other soluble minerals; 3) the chemical weathering of primary minerals into silicate clay minerals; 4) the translocation of the silicate clays and probably some silt-sized particles from one horizon to another; and 5) the oxidation, reduction, and translocation of iron *(45)*.

Several of these processes have been active in the formation of the soils in Jefferson County. The interaction of the first four processes is reflected in the strongly expressed horizons in the well drained Alford, Beasley, Crider, Sandview, and Woolper soils. All five processes have been active in the formation of the moderately well drained Nicholson, Otwood, and Tilsit soils.

Soils are deposited as or develop into layers *(39)*. Where soil-forming factors are favorable, five or six master horizons may be in a mineral soil profile. Each master horizon is subdivided into specific layers that have a unique identity. The thickness of each layer varies with location. Under disturbed conditions, such as intensive agriculture, or where erosion is severe, not all horizons are present. Young soils have fewer major horizons, such as bottomland soils and soils with deep loess. Nolin, Lindside, Newark, Melvin, Huntington, and Combs soils are examples of young alluvial soils. Alford soils are an example of soils with deep loess.

The uppermost layer generally is an organic horizon, or O horizon. It consists of fresh and decaying plant residue from such sources as leaves, needles, twigs, moss, lichens, and other accumulations of organic material. The O horizon is dark because decomposition is producing humus.

Below the O horizon is the A horizon. The A horizon is mainly mineral material. It is generally darker than the lower horizons because of the varying amounts of humified organic matter. This horizon is where most root activity occurs and is usually the most productive layer of soil. It may be referred to as a surface layer. Carpenter and Gilpin soils are examples of soils with A horizons. An A horizon that has been disturbed and mixed is designated as an Ap horizon. Crider, Nolin, Elk, Lawrence, and Otwood soils are examples of soils with Ap horizons.

The E horizon generally is bleached or whitish in appearance. As water moves down through this horizon, soluble minerals and nutrients dissolve and some dissolved materials are washed away (leached). The main feature of this horizon is the loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, humus, or some combination of these. The loss leaves a concentration of sand and silt particles. Gilpin soils are an example of soils with an E horizon.

Below the A or E horizon is the B horizon, or subsoil. The B horizon is usually lighter colored, denser, and lower in organic matter than the A horizon. It commonly is the zone where leached materials accumulate. The B horizon is further defined by the materials that make up the accumulation. A horizon designated as a Bt horizon indicates that clay has accumulated. Crider, Elk, Beasley, Otwood, and Wheeling soils are examples of soils with Bt horizons. Other illuvial concentrations or accumulations include iron, aluminum, humus, carbonates, gypsum, and silica. A B horizon that does not have recognizable concentrations but shows color or structural differences from adjacent horizons is designated as a Bw horizon. Nolin, Lindside, Huntington, Combs, and Boonewood soils are examples of soils with Bw horizons.

The C horizon or substratum is deeper in the profile. This horizon is partially disintegrated parent material and mineral particles or other sediments that have been subjected to soil-forming factors for only a short period of time. Chagrin, Combs, Huntington, Nelse, and Shrouts soils are examples of soils with C horizons. A C horizon designated as a 2C horizon consists of different material, usually of an older age than that of horizons which overlie it. Alford, Carpenter, Crider, Elk, and Nicholson soils are examples of soils with 2C horizons. Some soils have a soft bedrock horizon that is designated as a Cr horizon. Beasley, Shrouts, and Carpenter soils are examples of soils with Cr horizons. The lowest or deepest horizon, the R horizon, is bedrock. Bedrock can be within a few inches of the surface or many feet below the surface. Caneyville, Faywood, and Boonewood soils are examples of soils with R horizons. Where bedrock is very deep and below a depth of 80 inches, an R horizon is not described. Alford, Crider, and Nicholson soils are example of soils that have bedrock below a depth of 80 inches.

Physiographic and Geology

Jefferson County is in parts of two physiographic regions—the Outer Bluegrass and the Knobs *(4)*. The Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region covers the northeastern 95 percent of the county, and the Knobs Physiographic Region covers the remaining 5 percent, in the southwestern part of the county.

The Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region occurs on geologic strata of the Ordovician and Silurian Systems, while the Knobs Physiographic Region occurs on geologic strata of the Mississippian and Devonian Systems. In addition to these geologic systems, the flood plains and terraces of the county are on deposits of the Quaternary System.

Because the county occurs in two physiographic regions and on five geologic systems, it is very diverse in landforms and geologic material. The diversity is expressed in the variety of soils that formed from the differential weathering and/or erosion of the bedrock. The major geologic strata underlying the soils in the county are of the Paleozoic era *(52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63)*. The upper Mississippian, Devonian, Silurian, and Ordovician sedimentary rocks were deposited in moderately deep to shallow seas 250 to 500 million years ago, while the lower Mississippian sedimentary rocks were deposited in a deltatic environment. The southwestern and central parts of the county have a thick to thin mantle of terrace sediments and/or loess deposits of the Quaternary System that overlie either the Mississippian or Ordovician System. The Ohio River valley and the tributaries flowing to the Ohio River consist of alluvial material of the Quaternary System. Table 23 shows the relationship of the geologic systems, formations, and members to the soils in the county.

Additional geologic information for Jefferson County is available at the Kentucky Geologic Survey website and the U.S. Geologic Service website.

The five geologic systems identified within Jefferson County have been further subdivided into a number of formations, members, beds, or deposits. The materials of these divisions have influenced the landscape and the soils that have formed on them. For discussion, the geologic systems and their different subdivision are listed in the following paragraphs, in sequence from youngest to oldest.

Quaternary System

The Quaternary System consists of alluvial deposits on flood plains and terraces along the Ohio River and its tributaries and along intermittent and perennial drains throughout the county. Alluvial deposits can be found in both the Knobs and Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Regions *(52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63)*. The largest of these deposits is along the Ohio River, Floyds Fork, Mill Creek, and Pond Creek. These Quaternary deposits include recent alluvium, lacustrine deposits, outwash, loess, and eolian sand. The soils are moderately deep to very deep, have a very strongly acid to moderately alkaline reaction, and have a loamy to clayey subsoil. Elk, Lawrence, Otwood, Patton, Robertsville, Sciotoville, Weinbach, Wheeling, Woolper, and Zipp soils are the dominant soils on the terraces. Boonewood, Chargin, Huntington, Combs, Lindside, Melvin, Nelse, Newark, and Nolin soils are the dominant soils on the flood plains. Alford soils, which have thick loess, occur on both the Ohio River terraces and in the Knobs region.

Mississippian and Devonian Systems

The Mississippian and Devonian Systems form the side slopes and knobs in the southern part of the county. The geological weathering of these systems produce conical formations, or knobs, from which the Knobs Physiographic Region derives its name. The Knobs region is very narrow in the county and is included with the Bluegrass Major Land Resource Area *(49)*.

The Mississippian System consist of the Harrodsburg Limestone and Borden Formations and their respective members. The system forms the ridgetops and side slopes in the southwestern part of Jefferson County.

The Harrodsburg Limestone is on narrow to moderately wide ridgetops. Elevations range from about 870 to 900 feet. The soils are moderately deep, have a slightly acid to slightly alkaline reaction, and have a clayey subsoil. Caneyville soils are the dominant soils.

The Borden Formation has five identifiable members in the survey area. These members are the Muldraugh, Holtsclaw Siltstone, Nancy, Kenwood Siltstone, and the New Providence Shale.

The Muldraugh and Holtsclaw Shale Members consist of dolomitic siltstone, siltstone, and shale *(53, 55, 58)*. They weathered to form saddles and narrow points below the Harrodsburg Limestone Formation. Elevations range from about 780 to 870 feet. The soils are moderately deep to very deep, have a strongly and very strongly acid reaction, and have a loamy to clayey subsoil. Carpenter and Gilpin soils are the dominant soils.

The Nancy Member is dominantly shale *(53, 55, 58)*. As it weathered, it formed moderately broad to broad ridgetops and short upper side slopes. Elevations range from about 750 to 900 feet. The soils are very deep, have a strongly acid and very strongly acid reaction, and have a loamy subsoil. Gilpin and Tilsit soils are the dominant soils.

The Kenwood Siltstone and New Providence Shale Members consist of siltstone, shale, and, to minor extent, limestone *(53, 55, 58)*. As they weathered, they formed the short upper side slopes and narrow rocky ridgetops of the knobs and uplands at the contact with the older Mississippian and Devonian or Ordovician Systems. Elevations range from about 470 to 750 feet. The soils are moderately deep to very deep, have a strongly acid and very strongly acid reaction, have a loamy subsoil, and contain a high content of rock fragments. Gilpin and Weikert soils are the dominant soils.

Some areas of the Knobs are covered with loess (silty material). The upper 2 to 4 feet of the soils formed in the loess and the lower part weathered from the underlying formations to form loamy material. The soils are very deep, have a strongly acid to mildly alkaline reaction, and have a loamy subsoil. Alford soils are the dominant soils.

The Devonian System is composed of the New Albany Shale and Beechwood Limestone Members *(53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61)*. The New Albany Shale is of very limited extent in Jefferson County. Elevations range from about 450 to 560 feet. The soils are moderately deep to very deep, have a strongly acid to extremely acid reaction, and have a loamy to clayey subsoil. Caneyville, Crider, and Nicholson soils are the dominant soils.

Silurian System

The Silurian System covers the central part of the county. This system consists of interbedded calcareous shale and dolomitic limestone of the Louisville Limestone, Waldron Shale, Laurel Dolomite, and the Osgood and Brassfield Formations.

The Louisville Limestone is predominately dolomitic limestone *(52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62)*. As it weathered, it formed broad, nearly level ridgetops and short side slopes. Elevations range from about 500 to 750 feet. The soils on the ridgetops are moderately deep to very deep, and the soils on side slopes are moderately deep. The soils have a moderately acid to moderately alkaline reaction and a clayey subsoil. Crider, Caneyville, and Nicholson soils are the dominant soils.

The Waldron Shale, Laurel Dolomite, Osgood, and Brassfield Formations consist of dolomite, dolomitic limestone, and calcareous, clay shale *(54, 55, 61, 63)*. As they weathered, they formed moderately broad and broad, rolling ridgetops and short side slopes. Elevations range from about 640 to 740 feet. The soils are deep and very deep, have a moderately acid to moderately alkaline reaction, and have a clayey subsoil. Beasley, Faywood, and Shrouts soils are the dominant soils.

Some areas with broader ridgetops are covered with loess. Soils formed in the upper 2 feet of loess. Clayey material weathered from the underlying formations formed in the lower part. Soils in these areas are very deep, have a strongly acid to mildly alkaline reaction, and have loamy over clayey subsoils. Crider and Nicholson soils are the dominant soils.

Ordovician System

The Ordovician System covers the eastern quarter of Jefferson County. This system is made up of interbedded, dolomitic limestone and shale of the Saluda Dolomite, interbedded limestone and shale of the Bardstown and Rowland Members of the Drakes Formation, and limestone and shale of the Grant Lake Limestone *(52, 53, 54, 59, 61, 60)*. As these formations weathered they formed narrow to broad, rolling ridgetops and short to long side slopes. Elevations range from about 480 to 760 feet. The soils range from shallow to very deep. Most of the soils have a moderately acid to moderately alkaline reaction and a clayey subsoil. Beasley and Shrouts soils are the dominant soils in material weathered from the Saluda Dolomite and Bardstown Members of the Drakes Formation. Faywood and Woolper soils formed in the material weathered from the interbedded limestone and shale of the Rowland Member of the Drakes Formation and the Grant Lake Limestone.

In some areas, the broader ridgetops are covered with loess. Soils formed in the upper 2 to 4 feet of loess. Clayey material weathered from the underlying formations formed in the lower part. Soils in these areas are very deep, have a strongly acid to mildly alkaline reaction, and have a loamy over clayey subsoil. Nicholson and Sandview soils are the dominant soils.

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Glossary

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvial fan. The fanlike deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream near or at its junction with its main stream.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Area reclaim. (in tables). An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Argillic horizon. subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

Backslope. The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.

Basal area. The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bottom land. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to flooding.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Breast height. An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Channery soil material. Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chert. A hard, dense or compact, dull to semivitreous, cryptocrystalline sedimentary rock, consisting of cryptocrystalline silica (microcrystalline fibrous quartz; i.e., chalcedony) with lesser amounts of microcrystalline or cryptocrystalline quartz and amorphous silica (opal). It has a tough, splintery to conchoidal fracture and may be white or variously colored gray, green, blue, pink, yellow, brown, and black. It commonly occurs as nodular or concretionary segregations in limestones and dolomites.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeters in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Climax plant community. The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Concretions. Cemented bodies with crude internal symmetry organized around a point, a line, or a plane. They typically take the form of concentric layers visible to the naked eye. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up concretions. If formed in place, concretions of iron oxide or manganese oxide are generally considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Conglomerate. A coarse-grained, clastic rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 millimeters in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of gravel.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crop and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.

Consistence, soil. Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Contour stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Control section. The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.

Corrosion. Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cross-slope farming. Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Deferred grazing. Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep soils, 20 to 40 inches; shallow soils, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow soils, less than 10 inches.

Depth to rock (in tables). Bedrock is too near the surface for the specified use.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, is not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained,* and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Excess fines (in tables). Excess silt and clay in the soil. The soil does not provide a source of gravel or sand for construction purposes.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Synonym: scarp.

Fallow. Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity, normal moisture capacity,* or *capillary capacity*.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers; produced by river action, as a fluvial plain.

Footslope. The position that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. In profile, footslopes are commonly concave. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forage. Food for browsing or grazing animals.

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Formation. The basic rock-stratigraphic unit in the local classification of rock (commonly a sedimentary stratum or strata but also igneous and metamorphic rocks) generally characterized by some degree of internal lithologic homogeneity of distinctive lithologic features (such as chemical composition, structures, texture, or general kind of fossils), by a prevailing (but not necessarily tabular) shape, and by mapability at the earth's surface (at scales of the order of 1:25,000) or traceability in the subsurface.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Frost action (in tables). Freezing and thawing of soil moisture. Frost action can damage roads, buildings and other structures, and plant roots.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the “Soil Survey Manual.” The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Karst (topography). The relief of an area underlain by limestone that dissolves in differing degrees, thus forming numerous depressions or small basins.

K_{sat}. See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landform. Any physical, recognizable form or feature of the earth's surface, having a characteristic shape and produced by natural causes; it includes major forms, such as plain, plateau, and mountain, and minor forms, such as hill, valley, and slope.

Landscape (geology). The distinct association of landforms, especially as modified by geologic forces, that can be seen in a single view.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stone (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Limestone. A sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate, primarily in the form of calcite. Limestones are generally formed by a combination of organic and inorganic processes and include soluble and insoluble constituents; many limestones contain fossils.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $^1/_3$- or $^1/_{10}$-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine-grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind. Thick loess is 48 inches or more. Thin loess is less than 48 inches thick.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marl. An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.

Masses. Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon. A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few, common,* and *many;* size—*fine, medium,* and *coarse;* and contrast—*faint, distinct,* and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium,* from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse,* more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Mountain. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range.

Mudstone. Sedimentary rock formed by induration of silt and clay in approximately equal amounts.

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nose slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Ordovician. The second earliest period of the Paleozoic era of geologic time extending from the Cambrian period (about 500 million years ago) to the beginning of the Silurian period (about 425 million years ago).

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Paleozoic. The geologic era between the Precambrian and Mesozoic; it covers the period between 600 million years ago and 230 million years ago and was characterized by the development of the first fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and land plants.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan, fragipan, claypan, plowpan,* and *traffic pan*.

Paralithic contact. A boundary between soil and continuous, coherent underlying material. The mineral material below the contact has a hardness of less than 3 (Mohs scale) and can be dug with difficulty with a spade.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment. A thin layer of alluvial material that mantles an erosion surface and has been transported to its present position from higher-lying areas of the erosion surface.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Percs slowly (in tables). The slow movement of water through the soil adversely affects the specified use.

Perennial stream. A creek or stream that has flowing water throughout the year.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as “saturated hydraulic conductivity,” which is defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.” In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as “permeability.” Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Extremely slow	0.0 to 0.01 inch
Very slow	0.01 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Pliocene. The fifth and last epoch of the Tertiary period (Cenozoic era) of geologic time extending from the Miocene epoch (about 13 million years ago) to the beginning of the Pleistocene epoch of the Quarternary period (about 1.8 million years ago).

Plinthite. The sesquioxide-rich, humus-poor, highly weathered mixture of clay with quartz and other diluents. It commonly appears as red mottles, usually in platy, polygonal, or reticulate patterns. Plinthite changes irreversibly to an ironstone hardpan or to irregular aggregates on repeated wetting and drying, especially if it is exposed also to heat from the sun. In a moist soil, plinthite can be cut with a spade. It is a form of laterite.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse-grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Poor filter (in tables). Because of rapid or very rapid permeability, the soil may not adequately filter effluent from a waste disposal system.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Quaternary. The second period of the Cenozoic era of geologic time, extending from the end of the Tertiary period (about 1.8 million years ago) to the present.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed.

These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill generally is a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Rooting depth (in tables). Shallow root zone. The soil is shallow over a layer that greatly restricts roots.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments ranging from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeability," as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in micrometers per second (um/sec), when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Very low	less than 0.01 um/sec
Low	0.01 to 0.1
Moderately low	0.1 to 1
Moderately high	1 to 10
High	10 to 100
Very high	more than 100

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel;

sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Seepage (in tables). The movement of water through the soil. Seepage adversely affects the specified use.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The position that forms the uppermost inclined surface near the top of a hillslope. It is a transition from backslope to summit. The surface is dominantly convex in profile and erosional in origin.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling of soil when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Side slope. A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole. A depression in the landscape where limestone has been dissolved.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 2 percent
Gently sloping	2 to 6 percent
Sloping	6 to 12 percent
Moderately steep	12 to 20 percent
Steep	20 to 30 percent
Very steep	30 to 70 percent

Classes for complex slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 2 percent
Undulating	2 to 6 percent
Rolling	6 to 12 percent

Hilly	12 to 20 percent
Steep	20 to 30 percent
Very steep	30 percent and higher

Slope (in tables). Slope is great enough that special practices are required to ensure satisfactory performance of the soil for a specific use.

Small stones (in tables). Rock fragments less than 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter. Small stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stratified. Arranged in layers (strata). The term refers to geologic material. Layers in soils that result from soil formation processes are called horizons; those inherited from the parent material are called strata.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Summer fallow. The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.

Summit. The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Taxadjuncts. Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Tertiary. The first period of the Cenozoic era of geologic time, following the Mesozoic era and preceding the Quarternary period (beginning approximately 63 million years ago and ending about 1.8 million years ago).

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toeslope. The position that forms the gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.

Topography. The general configuration of a land surface or any part of the earth's surface, including its relief and the position of its natural and constructed features.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Upland. Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley. An elongated, relatively large, externally drained depression of the earth's surface that is primarily developed by soil erosion.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse-grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Tables

Table 1.—Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Louisville, Kentucky)

Month	Temperature						Precipitation				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	2 years in 10 will have-- Maximum temp. higher than--	2 years in 10 will have-- Minimum temp. lower than--	Average number of growing degree days*	Average	2 years in 10 will have-- Less than--	2 years in 10 will have-- More than--	Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Average snow-fall
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Units	In	In	In		In
January--	40.3	23.2	31.7	69	-8	51	2.86	1.43	4.10	5	5.9
February-	44.8	26.5	35.7	73	1	74	3.30	1.59	4.78	5	5.0
March----	56.4	36.2	46.3	83	14	248	4.66	2.53	6.54	8	3.1
April----	67.3	45.4	56.3	87	24	492	4.23	2.13	6.06	7	0.2
May------	76.0	54.7	65.3	90	36	785	4.62	2.66	6.36	7	0.0
June-----	84.0	63.4	73.7	95	47	1,011	3.46	1.85	4.88	6	0.0
July-----	87.5	67.9	77.7	98	53	1,168	4.51	2.54	6.26	6	0.0
August---	86.2	66.3	76.3	98	52	1,124	3.54	2.14	4.79	6	0.0
September	79.8	59.4	69.5	94	40	888	3.16	1.70	4.45	5	0.0
October--	68.7	46.6	57.6	87	28	547	2.71	1.35	3.89	5	0.0
November-	56.3	38.0	47.2	79	17	250	3.70	2.15	5.09	6	1.0
December-	45.1	28.6	36.9	70	2	93	3.64	1.91	5.16	6	2.2
Yearly:											
Average	66.0	46.4	56.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme	103	-20	---	99	-9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total--	---	---	---	---	---	6,733	44.41	38.22	50.37	72	17.4

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (40 degrees F).

Table 2.—Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Louisville, Kentucky)

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	Mar. 31	Apr. 12	Apr. 25
2 years in 10 later than--	Mar. 25	Apr. 7	Apr. 20
5 years in 10 later than--	Mar. 16	Mar. 27	Apr. 9
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	Nov. 3	Oct. 23	Oct. 13
2 years in 10 earlier than--	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Oct. 19
5 years in 10 earlier than-	Nov. 19	Nov. 8	Oct. 29

Table 3.—Growing Season

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Louisville, Kentucky)

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10	226	203	177
8 years in 10	233	211	185
5 years in 10	247	224	202
2 years in 10	260	238	218
1 year in 10	268	246	227

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
AfB	Alford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	53	*
AfC	Alford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	301	0.1
AfD	Alford silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	116	*
AfF	Alford silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	109	*
BeB	Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2,393	0.9
BeC	Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	6,458	2.5
BeD	Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	1,206	0.5
Bo	Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded	2,532	1.0
CaB2	Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	487	0.2
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	1,044	0.4
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	1,969	0.8
CcF2	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	2,440	1.0
CeF	Carpenter silt loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes	6,718	2.6
Cm	Cemeteries	1,170	0.5
CnF	Chagrin-Nelse-Wheeling complex, 2 to 75 percent slopes, frequently flooded	661	0.3
Co	Combs fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	204	*
CrA	Crider silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	733	0.3
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	7,061	2.8
CrC	Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	2,658	1.0
CrD	Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	900	0.4
DAM	Dam, large	79	*
Dp	Dumps, ash	668	0.3
EkA	Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	56	*
EkB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	180	*
EkC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	66	*
EkD	Elk silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	23	*
EoA	Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	369	0.1
EoB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	611	0.2
EoC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	127	*
FaC	Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	451	0.2
FaD	Faywood silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	2,633	1.0
FeC3	Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	202	*
FeD3	Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	852	0.3
FsF	Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	5,299	2.1
GpD	Gilpin silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	653	0.3
GwF	Gilpin-Weikert complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	1,337	0.5
Ha	Huntington silt loam, occasionally flooded	153	*
Hf	Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded	378	0.1
LaA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	753	0.3
LaB	Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	508	0.2
LbA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	203	*
LbB	Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	175	*
Ld	Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded	1,420	0.6
Ln	Lindside silt loam, frequently flooded	40	*
Me	Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded	1,066	0.4
Mf	Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded	467	0.2
Ne	Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded	1,445	0.6
Nf	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	139	*
NnA	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	304	0.1
NnB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	5,919	2.3
NnC	Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	744	0.3
No	Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded	4,170	1.6
OtA	Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	398	0.2
OtB	Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1,355	0.5
OtC	Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	314	0.1
OwA	Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	160	*
OwB	Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	544	0.2
OwC	Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	65	*
Pa	Patton silt loam, ponded	50	*

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
Pt	Pits, quarries	1,106	0.4
RoA	Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,452	0.6
RpA	Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded	297	0.1
SaB	Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	963	0.4
SaC	Sandview silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	180	*
ScA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	850	0.3
ScB	Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	372	0.1
ScC	Sciotoville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	49	*
SdA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	42	*
SdB	Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	39	*
ShC3	Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	3,495	1.4
ShD3	Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	9,344	3.7
TjB	Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	375	0.1
TjC	Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	1,235	0.5
TjD	Tilsit silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	2,022	0.8
Ua	Urban land	22,409	8.8
UabC	Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Boonewood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	114	*
UacB	Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Combs complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	89	*
UadB	Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Melvin complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	337	0.1
UaeB	Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Newark complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	350	0.1
UafC	Urban land-Haplic Udarents-Zipp complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	264	0.1
UagB	Urban land-Udarents complex, wet substratum, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	5,148	2.0
UahC	Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	23,396	9.2
UaiC	Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3,250	1.3
UajF	Urban land-Udorthents complex, refuse substratum, 0 to 50 percent slopes	829	0.3
UakF	Urban land-Udorthents complex, smoothed, 0 to 50 percent slopes	7,662	3.0
UamC	Urban land-Ultic Udarents-Tilsit complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	719	0.3
UbC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 0 to 12 percent slopes	11,021	4.3
UbD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 12 to 25 percent slopes	54	*
UcC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	655	0.3
UcF	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum-over hard bedrock, 12 to 50 percent slopes	290	0.1
UdC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, loamy substratum, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	293	0.1
UeC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over loamy sediment, 0 to 12 percent slopes	4,850	1.9
UfC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over loamy sediment, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	19	*
UgC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over soft bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	748	0.3
UhC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	4,662	1.8
UiC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	1,758	0.7
UiD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 12 to 25 percent slopes	867	0.3
UiF	Urban land-Ultic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over soft bedrock, 25 to 50 percent slopes	612	0.2
UjC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	10,931	4.3
UjD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 12 to 25 percent slopes	1,865	0.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
UjF	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 25 to 60 percent slopes	214	*
UkC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	1,339	0.5
UlC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	278	0.1
UlD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Caneyville complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	1,632	0.6
UmC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	18,780	7.4
UmD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	1,841	0.7
UnC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Elk complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	149	*
UoC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	2,193	0.9
UpC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	100	*
UqC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Nicholson complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	3,775	1.5
UrC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	1,680	0.7
UsC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Otwood complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	108	*
UtC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	2,788	1.1
UuC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sandview complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	170	*
UvC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Sciotoville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	2,108	0.8
UwC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	227	*
UwD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	764	0.3
UxC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Weinbach complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	258	0.1
UyC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	2,656	1.0
UyD	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	12	*
UzC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Wheeling complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	247	*
W	Water	9,715	3.8
WeA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	408	0.2
WeB	Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	66	*
WfA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	82	*
WfB	Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	7	*
WhA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	643	0.3
WhB	Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	509	0.2
WhC	Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	434	0.2
WhD	Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	278	0.1
WhF	Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes	388	0.2
WkA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	127	*
WkB	Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	227	*
WkC	Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	133	*
WkD	Wheeling loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	315	0.1
WkF	Wheeling loam, 25 to 55 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	345	0.1
WoA	Woolper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	20	*
WoB	Woolper silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	104	*
WoC	Woolper silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	130	*
ZpA	Zipp silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, ponded	804	0.3
	Total	254,656	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
AfB:					
Alford------------------	2e	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00
AfC:					
Alford------------------	3e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
AfD:					
Alford------------------	4e	100.00	35.00	---	40.00
AfF:					
Alford------------------	7e	---	---	---	---
BeB:					
Beasley-----------------	2e	115.00	40.00	2,800.00	40.00
BeC:					
Beasley-----------------	3e	100.00	30.00	2,600.00	35.00
BeD:					
Beasley-----------------	4e	80.00	---	---	30.00
Bo:					
Boonewood---------------	2w	100.00	40.00	2,800.00	40.00
CaB2:					
Caneyville--------------	2e	90.00	30.00	---	40.00
CaC2:					
Caneyville--------------	3e	80.00	---	---	30.00
CaD2:		---	---	---	---
Caneyville--------------	6e				
CcF2:		---	---	---	---
Caneyville--------------	7e				
Rock outcrop------------	8s				
CeF:					
Carpenter---------------	7e	---	---	---	---
Cm.					
Cemeteries					
CnF:		---	---	---	---
Nelse-------------------	4e				
Chagrin-----------------	4e				
Wheeling----------------	7e				
Co:					
Combs-------------------	2w	100.00	40.00	2,800.00	40.00
CrA:					
Crider------------------	1	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00
CrB:					
Crider------------------	2e	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
CrC:					
Crider------------------	3e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
CrD:					
Crider------------------	4e	100.00	35.00	---	40.00
DAM:					
Dam, large--------------	8s	---	---	---	---
Dp:					
Dumps, ash--------------	8s	---	---	---	---
EkA:					
Elk---------------------	1	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00
EkB:					
Elk---------------------	2e	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00
EkC:					
Elk---------------------	3e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
EkD:					
Elk---------------------	4e	100.00	35.00	---	40.00
EoA:					
Elk---------------------	1	140.00	45.00	3,200.00	50.00
EoB:					
Elk---------------------	2e	140.00	45.00	3,200.00	50.00
EoC:					
Elk---------------------	3e	125.00	35.00	2,900.00	40.00
FaC:					
Faywood-----------------	3e	100.00	30.00	2,600.00	40.00
FaD:					
Faywood-----------------	4e	85.00	---	---	30.00
FeC3:					
Faywood-----------------	4e	75.00	---	---	30.00
FeD3:					
Faywood-----------------	6e	---	---	---	---
FsF:		---	---	---	---
Faywood-----------------	7e				
Shrouts-----------------	7e				
Beasley-----------------	7e				
GpD:					
Gilpin------------------	4e	85.00	---	---	30.00
GwF:		---	---	---	---
Gilpin------------------	7e				
Weikert-----------------	7e				
Ha:					
Huntington--------------	2w	140.00	45.00	3,200.00	50.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
Hf:					
Huntington	2w	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
LaA:					
Lawrence	3w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
LaB:					
Lawrence	3w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
LbA:					
Lawrence	3w	110.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
LbB:					
Lawrence	3w	110.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
Ld:					
Lindside	2w	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
Ln:					
Lindside	2w	125.00	35.00	2,900.00	40.00
Me:					
Melvin	3w	80.00	---	---	30.00
Mf:					
Melvin	3w	70.00	---	---	---
Ne:					
Newark	2w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
Nf:					
Newark	2w	100.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
NnA:					
Nicholson	2w	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
NnB:					
Nicholson	2e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
NnC:					
Nicholson	3e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
No:					
Nolin	2w	140.00	45.00	3,200.00	50.00
OtA:					
Otwood	2w	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
OtB:					
Otwood	2e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
OtC:					
Otwood	3e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
OwA:					
Otwood	2w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
OwB:					
Otwood	2e	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
OwC:					
Otwood------------------	3e	110.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
Pa:					
Patton------------------	5w	---	---	---	---
Pt:					
Pits, quarries----------	8s	---	---	---	---
RoA:					
Robertsville------------	4w	80.00	---	---	---
RpA:					
Robertsville------------	5w	---	---	---	---
SaB:					
Sandview----------------	2e	150.00	50.00	3,300.00	60.00
SaC:					
Sandview----------------	3e	130.00	35.00	2,900.00	40.00
ScA:					
Sciotoville-------------	2w	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
ScB:					
Sciotoville-------------	2e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
ScC:					
Sciotoville-------------	3e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
SdA:					
Sciotoville-------------	2w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
SdB					
Sciotoville-------------	2e	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
ShC3:					
Shrouts-----------------	6e	75.00	---	---	---
ShD3:					
Shrouts-----------------	7e	---	---	---	---
TjB:					
Tilsit------------------	2e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
TjC:					
Tilsit------------------	3e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
TjD:					
Tilsit------------------	4e	90.00	25.00	---	35.00
Ua.					
Urban land					
UabC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents.					
Boonewood---------------	2e				

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
UacB:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents.					
Combs	2w				
UadB:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents.					
Melvin	4w				
UaeB:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents.					
Newark	2w				
UafC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents.					
Zipp	3e				
UagB. Urban land-Udarents					
UahC. Urban land-Udorthents					
UaiC. Urban land-Udorthents					
UajF. Udorthents-Urban land					
UakF. Udorthents-Urban land					
UamC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Ultic Udarents.					
Tilsit	3e				
UbC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UbD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UcC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UcF. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UdC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
UeC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UfC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UgC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UhC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UiC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UiD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UiF. Urban land-Ultic Udarents					
UjC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UjD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UjF. Urban land-Alfic Udarents					
UkC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Beasley	3e				
UlC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Caneyville	3e				
UlD:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Caneyville	4e				
UmC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Crider	3e				

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
UmD:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Crider	4e				
UnC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Elk	3e				
UoC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Lawrence	3e				
UpC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Lawrence	3e				
UqC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Nicholson	3e				
UrC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Otwood	3e				
UsC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Otwood	3e				
UtC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Robertsville	5w				
UuC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Sandview	3e				
UvC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Sciotoville	3e				
UwC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Shrouts	3e				
UwD:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Shrouts	4e				

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
UxC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Weinbach----------------	3e				
UyC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Wheeling----------------	3e				
UyD:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Wheeling----------------	4e				
UzC:		---	---	---	---
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents.					
Wheeling----------------	3e				
W.					
Water					
WeA:					
Weinbach----------------	2w	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
WeB:					
Weinbach----------------	2e	115.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
WfA:					
Weinbach----------------	2w	110.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
WfB:					
Weinbach----------------	2e	110.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
WhA:					
Wheeling----------------	1	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
WhB:					
Wheeling----------------	2e	130.00	40.00	3,000.00	45.00
WhC:					
Wheeling----------------	3e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
WhD:					
Wheeling----------------	4e	100.00	25.00	---	35.00
WhF:					
Wheeling----------------	7e	---	---	---	---
WkA:					
Wheeling----------------	1	120.00	35.00	2,800.00	40.00
WkB:					
Wheeling----------------	2e	120.00	35.00	2,800.00	40.00
WkC:					
Wheeling----------------	3e	110.00	30.00	2,600.00	35.00
WkD:					
Wheeling----------------	4e	90.00	25.00	---	30.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Tobacco	Wheat
		Bu	Bu	Lbs	Bu
WkF:					
Wheeling----------------	7e	---	---	---	---
WoA:					
Woolper-----------------	1	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
WoB:					
Woolper-----------------	2e	120.00	30.00	2,800.00	40.00
WoC:					
Woolper-----------------	3e	115.00	25.00	2,600.00	35.00
ZpA:					
Zipp--------------------	5w	---	---	---	---

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
AfB:				
Alford------------------	2e	6.50	5.50	11.00
AfC:				
Alford------------------	3e	5.50	4.50	9.00
AfD:				
Alford------------------	4e	4.50	3.50	7.00
AfF:				
Alford------------------	7e	---	---	---
BeB:				
Beasley-----------------	2e	5.00	4.00	8.00
BeC:				
Beasley-----------------	3e	4.50	3.50	7.00
BeD:				
Beasley-----------------	4e	3.50	2.50	5.50
Bo:				
Boonewood---------------	2w	---	3.50	7.00
CaB2:				
Caneyville--------------	2e	---	3.00	6.00
CaC2:				
Caneyville--------------	3e	---	2.50	5.00
CaD2:				
Caneyville--------------	6e	---	2.00	4.50
CcF2:		---	---	---
Caneyville--------------	7e			
Rock outcrop------------	8s			
CeF:				
Carpenter---------------	7e	---	---	---
Cm.				
Cemeteries				
CnF:		---	---	---
Nelse-------------------	4e			
Chagrin-----------------	4e			
Wheeling----------------	7e			
Co:				
Combs-------------------	2w	4.50	3.50	7.00
CrA:				
Crider------------------	1	6.50	5.50	11.00
CrB:				
Crider------------------	2e	6.50	5.50	11.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
CrC:				
Crider	3e	5.50	4.50	9.00
CrD:				
Crider	4e	4.50	3.50	7.00
DAM:				
Dam, large	8s	---	---	---
Dp:				
Dumps, ash	8s	---	---	---
EkA:				
Elk	1	6.50	5.50	11.00
EkB:				
Elk	2e	6.50	5.50	11.00
EkC:				
Elk	3e	5.50	4.50	9.00
EkD:				
Elk	4e	4.50	3.50	7.00
EoA:				
Elk	1	6.00	5.00	10.00
EoB:		6.00	5.00	10.00
Elk	2e			
EoC:		5.00	4.00	8.00
Elk	3e			
FaC:				
Faywood	3e	---	3.00	6.00
FaD:				
Faywood	4e	---	2.50	5.50
FeC3:				
Faywood	4e	---	2.50	5.00
FeD3:				
Faywood	6e	---	---	2.00
FsF:		---	---	---
Faywood	7e			
Shrouts	7e			
Beasley	7e			
GpD:				
Gilpin	4e	---	3.00	6.00
GwF:		---	---	---
Gilpin	7e			
Weikert	7e			
Ha:				
Huntington	2w	6.00	5.00	10.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
Hf:				
Huntington	2w	5.50	4.50	9.00
LaA:				
Lawrence	3w	---	4.00	8.00
LaB:				
Lawrence	3w	---	4.00	8.00
LbA:				
Lawrence	3w	---	3.50	7.00
LbB:				
Lawrence	3w	---	3.50	7.00
Ld:				
Lindside	2w	5.50	4.50	9.00
Ln:				
Lindside	2w	5.00	4.00	8.00
Me:				
Melvin	3w	---	2.50	5.50
Mf:				
Melvin	3w	---	2.00	4.50
Ne:				
Newark	2w	---	4.00	8.00
Nf:				
Newark	2w	---	3.50	7.00
NnA:				
Nicholson	2w	---	4.50	9.00
NnB:				
Nicholson	2e	---	4.50	9.00
NnC:				
Nicholson	3e	---	4.00	8.00
No:				
Nolin	2w	6.00	5.00	10.00
OtA:				
Otwood	2w	---	4.50	9.00
OtB:				
Otwood	2e	---	4.50	9.00
OtC:				
Otwood	3e	---	4.00	8.00
OwA:				
Otwood	2w	---	4.00	8.00
OwB:				
Otwood	2e	---	4.00	8.00

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
OwC:				
Otwood------------------	3e	---	3.50	7.00
Pa:				
Patton------------------	5w	---	---	4.50
Pt:				
Pits, quarries----------	8s	---	---	---
RoA:				
Robertsville------------	4w	---	2.50	5.50
RpA:				
Robertsville------------	5w	---	---	4.50
SaB:				
Sandview----------------	2e	6.50	5.50	11.00
SaC:				
Sandview----------------	3e	5.50	4.50	9.00
ScA:				
Sciotoville-------------	2w	---	4.50	9.00
ScB:				
Sciotoville-------------	2e	---	4.50	9.00
ScC:				
Sciotoville-------------	3e	---	4.00	8.00
SdA:				
Sciotoville-------------	2w	---	4.00	8.00
SdB:				
Sciotoville-------------	2e	---	4.00	8.00
ShC3:				
Shrouts-----------------	6e	---	2.50	5.00
ShD3:				
Shrouts-----------------	7e	---	---	---
TjB:				
Tilsit------------------	2e	---	4.50	9.00
TjC:				
Tilsit------------------	3e	---	4.00	8.00
TjD:				
Tilsit------------------	4e	---	3.00	6.50
Ua.				
Urban land				
UabC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents.				
Boonewood---------------	2e			

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
UacB:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents.				
Combs-------------------	2w			
UadB:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents.				
Melvin------------------	4w			
UaeB:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents.				
Newark------------------	2w			
UafC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents.				
Zipp--------------------	3e			
UagB.				
Urban land-Udarents				
UahC.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UaiC.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UajF.				
Udorthents-Urban land				
UakF.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UamC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Ultic Udarents.				
Tilsit------------------	3e			
UbC.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UbD.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UcC.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UcF.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UdC.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
UeC.				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UfC:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UgC:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UhC:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UiC:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UiD:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UiF:				
Urban land-Ultic Udarents				
UjC:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UjD:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UjF:				
Urban land-Alfic Udarents				
UkC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Beasley-----------------	3e			
UlC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents				
Caneyville--------------	3e			
UlD:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Caneyville--------------	4e			
UmC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Crider------------------	3e			

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
UmD:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Crider	4e			
UnC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Elk	3e			
UoC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Lawrence	3e			
UpC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Lawrence	3e			
UqC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Nicholson	3e			
UrC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Otwood	3e			
UsC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Otwood	3e			
UtC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Robertsville	5w			
UuC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Sandview	3e			
UvC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Sciotoville	3e			
UwC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Shrouts	3e			
UwD:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Shrouts	4e			

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
UxC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Weinbach----------------	3e			
UyC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Wheeling----------------	3e			
UyD:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Wheeling----------------	4e			
UzC:		---	---	---
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents.				
Wheeling----------------	3e			
W.				
Water				
WeA:				
Weinbach----------------	2w	---	4.00	8.00
WeB:				
Weinbach----------------	2e	---	4.00	8.00
WfA:				
Weinbach----------------	2w	---	3.50	7.00
WfB:				
Weinbach----------------	2e	---	3.50	7.00
WhA:				
Wheeling----------------	1	5.50	4.50	9.00
WhB:				
Wheeling----------------	2e	5.50	4.50	9.00
WhC:				
Wheeling----------------	3e	5.00	4.00	8.00
WhD:				
Wheeling----------------	4e	4.50	3.50	7.00
WhF:				
Wheeling----------------	7e	---	---	---
WkA:				
Wheeling----------------	1	5.00	4.00	8.00
WkB:				
Wheeling----------------	2e	5.00	4.00	8.00
WkC:				
Wheeling----------------	3e	4.50	3.50	7.00
WkD:				
Wheeling----------------	4e	4.00	3.00	6.50

Table 5.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre by Map Unit, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Alfalfa hay	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
		Tons	Tons	AUM
WkF:				
Wheeling	7e	---	---	---
WoA:				
Woolper	1	5.00	4.00	8.00
WoB:				
Woolper	2e	5.00	4.00	8.00
WoC:				
Woolper	3e	4.50	3.50	7.50
ZpA:				
Zipp	5w	---	---	4.50

Table 6.—Capability Class and Subclass

Capability class	Capability subclass	Acreage
Unclassified	---	143,531
1	---	1,751
2	e	18,869
2	w	11,562
3	e	20,905
3	w	2,855
4	e	8,483
4	w	1,391
5	w	1,733
6	e	4,878
7	e	20,402
8	s	2,341

Table 7.—Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance

(Only the soils considered prime or important farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime or important farmland. If a soil is prime or important farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in the "Farmland classification" column)

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
AfB	Alford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
AfC	Alford silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
BeB	Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
BeC	Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
Bo	Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Co	Combs fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
CrA	Crider silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
CrC	Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
EkA	Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EkB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EkC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
EoA	Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
EoB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
EoC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
FaC	Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
Ha	Huntington silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Hf	Huntington silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
LaA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
LaB	Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
LbA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
LbB	Lawrence silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Ld	Lindside silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
Ln	Lindside silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Me	Melvin silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Mf	Melvin silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Ne	Newark silt loam, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
Nf	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
NnA	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NnB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NnC	Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
No	Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
OtA	Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OtB	Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OtC	Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
OwA	Otwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
OwB	Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
OwC	Otwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
RoA	Robertsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
SaB	Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SaC	Sandview silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance

Table 7.—Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance—Continued

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
ScA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ScB	Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
ScC	Sciotoville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
SdA	Sciotoville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
SdB	Sciotoville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
TjB	Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
TjC	Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WeA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WeB	Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
WfA	Weinbach silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
WfB	Weinbach silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Prime farmland if drained
WhA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhB	Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
WhC	Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WkA	Wheeling loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WkB	Wheeling loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WkC	Wheeling loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
WoA	Woolper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WoB	Woolper silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WoC	Woolper silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Farmland of statewide importance

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:					
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
AfC:					
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
AfD:					
Alford	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
AfF:					
Alford	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
BeB:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
				Low adsorption	1.00
BeC:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Low adsorption	1.00
				Slope	0.04
BeD:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
				Slope	1.00
Bo:					
Boonewood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Droughty	0.95	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Droughty	0.95
				Depth to bedrock	0.46

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
				Too acid	0.31
CaC2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
		Slope	0.04	Too acid	0.31
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
CcF2:					
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.41	Slope	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Slow water movement	0.31
Cm:					
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Slope	0.91
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Slope	0.91

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CnF:					
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
Co:					
Combs---------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
CrA:					
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
CrB:					
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
CrC:					
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
CrD:					
Crider--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
DAM:					
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
EkB:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
EkC:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
EkD:					
Elk-----------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
EoA:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
EoB:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
EoC:					
Elk-----------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
FaC:					
Faywood-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Slope	0.04	Droughty	0.32
				Slope	0.04
FaD:					
Faywood-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Droughty	0.32
FeC3:					
Faywood-------------	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.20	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Slope	0.04	Droughty	0.16
				Slope	0.04
FeD3:					
Faywood-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.20	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.16	Depth to bedrock	0.20
				Droughty	0.16
FsF:					
Faywood-------------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Droughty	0.32

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:					
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Droughty	0.32
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
				Slope	1.00
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Too acid	1.00
		Droughty	0.68	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.35	Droughty	0.68
				Depth to bedrock	0.35
GwF:					
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.68	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.35	Droughty	0.68
				Depth to bedrock	0.35
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Leaching	0.70	Filtering capacity	0.99
Ha:					
Huntington	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
Hf:					
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
LaA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaB:					
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
LbA:					
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
LbB:					
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
Ld:					
Lindside------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Ln:					
Lindside------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Me:					
Melvin--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
Mf:					
Melvin--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ne:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
Nf:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
NnA:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
NnB:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
NnC:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
No:					
Nolin	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
OtA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
OtB:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtC:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
OwA:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
OwB:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
OwC:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
Pa:					
Patton--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Leaching	0.70		
Pt:					
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Too acid	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RpA:					
Robertsville----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Ponding	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
SaB:					
Sandview-------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
SaC:					
Sandview-------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
ScA:					
Sciotoville----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
ScB:					
Sciotoville----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
ScC:					
Sciotoville----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04		
SdA:					
Sciotoville----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SdB:					
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
ShC3:					
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Droughty	0.32
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
ShD3:					
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Droughty	0.32
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
TjB:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
TjC:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
TjD:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Ua:					
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UabC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Droughty	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Depth to bedrock	0.46
				Flooding	0.40
Boonewood-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Droughty	0.95	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Droughty	0.95
				Depth to bedrock	0.46
				Flooding	0.40
UacB:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Combs---------------	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
				Flooding	0.40
UadB:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Melvin--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UaeB:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Newark--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UafC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
Zipp----------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
UagB:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents------------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.45	Slow water movement	0.96
		Runoff	0.40	Droughty	0.45
				Flooding	0.40
UahC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:					
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Runoff	0.40		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:					
Tilsit	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
UbC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40		
UbD:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40		
UcC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Low adsorption	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.76	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Slow water movement	0.62
UcF:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.76	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Slow water movement	0.62
UdC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
		Runoff	0.40		
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50	Flooding	0.40
		Runoff	0.40		
UgC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Low adsorption	1.00
				Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.78	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Runoff	0.40		
UhC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Low adsorption	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Runoff	0.40		
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
UiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UiD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.41	Slow water movement	0.31
		Runoff	0.40		
UjC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
UjD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	0.55
UjF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.41	Slow water movement	0.31
		Runoff	0.40		
UkC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Too acid	0.11	Too acid	0.42

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UkC:					
Beasley-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
				Low adsorption	1.00
UlC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.46	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Runoff	0.40	Droughty	0.46
		Large stones on the surface	0.18	Too acid	0.31
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
				Too acid	0.31
UlD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.46	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Runoff	0.40	Droughty	0.46
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.41	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Too acid	0.08	Droughty	0.41
UmC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.55
		Too acid	0.14		
Crider--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.55
		Too acid	0.14		
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
UnC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Flooding	0.40
Elk-----------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.40
UoC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22		
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
UpC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Flooding	0.40
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UqC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22		
Nicholson	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.22	Too acid	0.77
UrC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Too acid	0.31
UsC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.08	Flooding	0.40
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UtC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Too acid	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
Robertsville--------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.73	Too acid	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		
UuC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
Sandview------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
UvC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
		Runoff	0.40		
Sciotoville---------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
UwC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.36	Droughty	0.36
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part= I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Application of sewage sludge: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UwC:					
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Low adsorption	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Droughty	0.32
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
UwD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.36	Droughty	0.36
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Low adsorption	1.00
		Runoff	0.40	Slope	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Droughty	0.32
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
UxC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.50		
		Runoff	0.40		
Weinbach	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
UyC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40		
Wheeling	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40		
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
UzC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.43	Too acid	0.99
		Runoff	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.40
W:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
WeB:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
WfB:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dense layer	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.08		
WhA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WhB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WhC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
WhD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WhF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WkA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food-processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkB:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WkC:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
WkD:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WkF:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Too acid	0.27	Too acid	0.85
WoA:					
Woolper------------	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
				Flooding	0.40
WoB:					
Woolper------------	80	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
				Flooding	0.40
WoC:					
Woolper------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Flooding	0.40
				Slope	0.04
ZpA:					
Zipp---------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Runoff	0.40		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:					
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.31	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.31
AfC:					
Alford	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too acid	0.31
AfD:					
Alford	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
					0.31
AfF:					
Alford	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
BeB:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.61

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BeC:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.61
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
BeD:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00		
Bo:					
Boonewood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	0.95	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60		
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to bedrock	1.00
CaB2:					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
		Too acid	0.31		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
CaC2:					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
		Too acid	0.31		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
CcF2:					
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Slow water movement	0.31	Too acid	0.77
Cm:					
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.94	Too steep for surface application	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CnF:					
Nelse	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.94	Too steep for surface application	1.00
Wheeling	10	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
Co:					
Combs	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
CrA:					
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.67	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.67
CrB:					
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.67	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.67
CrC:					
Crider	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
CrD:					
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DAM:					
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
EkB:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.77
EkC:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
EkD:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
EoA:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
EoB:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.77

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EoC:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
FaC:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Droughty	0.32		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
FaD:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54		
		Droughty	0.32		
FeC3:					
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Depth to bedrock	0.20		
		Droughty	0.16		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FeD3:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.20		
		Droughty	0.16		
FsF:					
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54		
		Droughty	0.32		
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.32		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.68	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.35		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GwF:					
Gilpin--------------	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.68	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.35		
Weikert-------------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Droughty	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too acid	0.91
		Depth to bedrock	1.00		0.91
		Filtering capacity	0.99		
Ha:					
Huntington----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
Hf:					
Huntington----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
LaA:					
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
LaB:					
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Flooding	0.60		
LbB:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Flooding	0.60		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
Ld:					
Lindside	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Ln:					
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Me:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60		
Mf:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00		
Ne:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Nf:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
NnA:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
NnB:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
NnC:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
No:					
Nolin	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
OtA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtB:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
OtC:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
OwA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
OwB:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
OwC:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pa:					
Patton---------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Ponding	1.00
				Too level	0.50
Pt:					
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
RpA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
SaB:					
Sandview------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.91	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Too acid	0.91
SaC:					
Sandview------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.91	Too acid	0.91
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
ScA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
ScC:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
SdA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
SdB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
ShC3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.32	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShD3:					
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.32		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		
TjB:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
TjC:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		0.50
TjD:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
Ua:					
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UabC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Flooding	0.40
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	0.95	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
UacB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Not limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
Combs	25	Not limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
UadB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
UaeB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
Newark	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UafC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	0.69
UagB:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.96	Depth to bedrock	0.42
				Flooding	0.40
		Droughty	0.45	Seepage	0.03
UahC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:					
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98		
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:					
Tilsit	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UbC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UbD:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		
UcC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	0.38
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
		Slow water movement	0.62		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UcF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	0.38
		Too acid	0.99		
		Slow water movement	0.62		
UdC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Seepage	0.38
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99	Flooding	0.40
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Seepage	0.38

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UgC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Seepage	0.38
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Depth to bedrock	0.01
UhC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	0.38
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UiC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.42
		Too acid	0.42		
UiD:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.42
		Too acid	0.42		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Slow water movement	0.31		
UjC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.55
		Too acid	0.55		
UjD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.55
		Too acid	0.55		
UjF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.55
		Too acid	0.55		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UkC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.42
		Too acid	0.42		
Beasley-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Depth to bedrock	0.61
UlC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.31
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Stone content	0.08
		Droughty	0.46		
		Too acid	0.31		
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
		Too acid	0.31		
UlD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Stone content	0.08
		Droughty	0.46		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UlD:					
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Too acid	0.31
		Droughty	0.41	Stone content	0.05
UmC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
Crider--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
UmD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.55	Too acid	0.55
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.67	Too acid	0.67
					0.67
UnC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UnC:					
Elk	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.77	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.40
UoC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UpC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UqC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Nicholson-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Too acid	0.77	Too acid	0.77
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UrC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.31		
UsC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:					
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
UtC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Robertsville	25	Very limited		Very limited	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	1.00	Too acid	1.00
UuC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
Sandview	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too acid	0.91	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.91
UvC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UvC:					
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.31		
UwC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
		Droughty	0.36		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.32		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		
UwD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00		
		Droughty	0.36		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.32		
		Depth to bedrock	0.10		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Weinbach	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.31		
UyC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
Wheeling	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Too steep for surface application	0.68		
UyD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.99		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyD:					
Wheeling	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
UzC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.99	Too acid	0.99
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40
Wheeling	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Too steep for surface application	0.68	Flooding	0.40
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:					
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
WeB:					
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.31	Too acid	0.31
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.31		
WfB:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.31		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
WhA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
WhB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
WhC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Filtering capacity	0.99		
		Too acid	0.85		
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
WhD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too acid	0.85
		Filtering capacity	0.99		
		Too acid	0.85		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Overland flow of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WhF:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Flooding	0.60		
WkA:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.85
WkB:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Flooding	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Seepage	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.85
		Too steep for surface application	0.08		
WkC:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Seepage	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Flooding	0.60	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
WkD:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.85	Too acid	0.85
		Flooding	0.60		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Filtering capacity	0.99	Too acid	0.85
		Too acid	0.85		
WoA:					
Woolper-------------	80	Not limited		Very limited	
				Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
WoB:					
Woolper-------------	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	0.08	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
WoC:					
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
				Flooding	0.40
ZpA:					
Zipp----------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:					
Alford	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.31
		Too acid	0.67	Too steep for surface application	0.08
AfC:					
Alford	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
		Too acid	0.67	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Too acid	0.31
AfD:					
Alford	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Too acid	0.67	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
AfF:					
Alford	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Too acid	0.67	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
BeB:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
				Too steep for surface application	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
BeC:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
BeD:					
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Depth to bedrock	0.61
Bo:					
Boonewood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60		
CaB2:					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Stone content	0.12	Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
CaC2:					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Stone content	0.12	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Stone content	0.12	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.31
CcF2:					
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Stone content	0.12	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.31
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84
				Too acid	0.77
				Slow water movement	0.21
Cm:					
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CnF:					
Nelse	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.32	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
Wheeling	10	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
Co:					
Combs	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Slow water movement	0.62		
		Flooding	0.60		
CrA:					
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.67
CrB:					
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.67
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
CrC:					
Crider	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too acid	0.67
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CrD:					
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.67
DAM:					
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00		
EkB:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
		Slow water movement	1.00		
EkC:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
EkD:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
EoA:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.60
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Flooding	0.60		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EoB:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60	Too steep for surface application	0.08
EoC:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
FaC:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
FaD:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
FeC3:					
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FeD3:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
FsF:					
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Depth to bedrock	0.61
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GwF:					
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Cobble content	0.16	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.91
Ha:					
Huntington	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Slow water movement	1.00		
		Flooding	0.60		
Hf:					
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Slow water movement	1.00		
LaA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
LaB:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.60
LbB:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.77
				Flooding	0.60
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
Ld:					
Lindside	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60		
Ln:					
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Slow water movement	1.00		
Me:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Mf:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movememt	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
Ne:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Nf:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
NnA:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Too acid	0.77
NnB:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
NnC:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
				Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
No:					
Nolin	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	0.60		
OtA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtB:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
OtC:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Too acid	0.31
OwA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
OwB:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
OwC:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Flooding	0.60		
				Flooding	0.60
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pa:					
Patton	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00		
Pt:					
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:					
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
RpA:					
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Ponding	1.00
SaB:					
Sandview	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
SaC:					
Sandview	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
				Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
ScA:					
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
ScC:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
				Too acid	0.31
SdA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
SdB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
ShC3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShD3:					
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
TjB:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
TjC:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
TjD:					
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Too acid	0.21	Too acid	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.98
Ua:					
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UabC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50		
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
UacB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Slow water movement	0.62		
Combs	25	Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Slow water movement	0.62		
UadB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
UaeB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaeB:					
Newark	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00		
UafC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
UagB:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	0.85
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42
UahC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:					
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Too acid	0.21	Too steep for surface application	0.68
Tilsit--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Too acid	0.21	Too steep for surface application	0.68
UbC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UbD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
UcC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
				Slow water movement	0.44

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UcF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99
				Slow water movement	0.44
UdC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UgC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Too acid	0.21	Depth to bedrock	0.01
UhC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.61
				Too acid	0.42
UiD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Depth to bedrock	0.61
				Too acid	0.42

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too acid	0.99
		Too acid	0.67	Slow water movement	0.21
UjC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.55
UjD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.55
UjF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.55

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UkC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.61
				Too acid	0.42
Beasley-------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.61
UlC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Stone content	0.18	Too acid	0.31
				Large stones on the surface	0.18
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Stone content	0.12	Too acid	0.31
UlD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Stone content	0.18	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.31

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UlD:					
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Stone content	0.12	Slow water movement	0.99
				Too acid	0.31
UmC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.55
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.67
UmD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.55
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Too acid	0.67
UnC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50		

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UnC:					
Elk	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too acid	0.77
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50		
UoC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UpC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UqC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Nicholson	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.77
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UrC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
				Too acid	0.31
UsC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:					
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
				Too acid	0.31
UtC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too steep for surface application	0.68
Robertsville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too acid	0.14	Too acid	1.00
UuC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50		
				Too acid	0.31
Sandview	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.91
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
		Slope	0.50		
UvC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UvC:					
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
				Too acid	0.31
UwC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
UwD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slow water movement	0.99

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Weinbach------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Too steep for surface application	0.68
				Too acid	0.31
UyC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.69	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Wheeling------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
UyD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.69	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.99

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyD:					
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
UzC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.69	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.99
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
Wheeling-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Slope	0.50	Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for surface application	0.68
W:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
WeB:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:					
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
WfB:					
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Too acid	0.31
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
WhA:					
Wheeling	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
WhB:					
Wheeling	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
WhC:					
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62		
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
WhD:					
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62		
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Slow rate treatment of wastewater: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WhF:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.60
WkA:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.60
WkB:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.60
				Too steep for surface application	0.08
WkC:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Filtering capacity	0.99
		Flooding	0.60	Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.60
				Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
WkD:					
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
		Flooding	0.60	Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
				Flooding	0.60

Table 8.—Agricultural Waste Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkF:					
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.62	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00
				Filtering capacity	0.99
				Too acid	0.85
WoA:					
Woolper	80	Very limited		Not limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00		
WoB:					
Woolper	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	0.08
WoC:					
Woolper	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.50
ZpA:					
Zipp	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
AfB:				
Alford	northern red oak	---	---	black cherry, black locust, black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, red pine, tuliptree, white ash, white oak
	yellow-poplar	105	114	
AfC:				
Alford	northern red oak	---	---	black cherry, black locust, black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, red pine, tuliptree, white ash, white oak
	yellow-poplar	105	114	
AfD:				
Alford	northern red oak	---	---	black cherry, black locust, black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, red pine, tuliptree, white ash, white oak
	yellow-poplar	105	114	
AfF:				
Alford	northern red oak	---	---	black cherry, black locust, black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, red pine, tuliptree, white ash, white oak
	yellow-poplar	105	114	
BeB:				
Beasley	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
BeC:				
Beasley	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
BeD:				
Beasley	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
Bo:				
Boonewood	American elm	---	---	eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, white ash, yellow-poplar
	American sycamore	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	sweetgum	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
CaB2:				
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
CaC2:				
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
CaD2:				
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CcF2:				
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
Rock outcrop.				
CeF:				
Carpenter	black oak	74	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	chestnut oak	70	57	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	71	57	
	scarlet oak	75	57	
	Virginia pine	74	114	
	white oak	71	57	
Cm. Cemeteries				
CnF:				
Chagrin.				
Nelse.				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
Co:				
Combs	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	northern red oak	90	72	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	115	129	
CrA:				
Crider	black oak	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	80	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	84	72	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	87	---	
	white oak	72	57	
	yellow-poplar	97	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
CrB:				
Crider	black oak	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	80	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	84	72	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	87	---	
	white oak	72	57	
	yellow-poplar	97	100	
CrC:				
Crider	black oak	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	80	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	84	72	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	87	---	
	white oak	72	57	
	yellow-poplar	97	100	
CrD:				
Crider	black oak	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	80	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	84	72	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	87	---	
	white oak	72	57	
	yellow-poplar	97	100	
DAM.				
Dam, large				
Dp.				
Dumps, ash				
EkA:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
EkB:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber (cu ft/ac)	Trees to manage
EkC:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
EkD:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
EoA:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
EoB:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
EoC:				
Elk	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	96	86	
	red maple	---	---	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	91	100	
FaC:				
Faywood	chinkapin oak	---	---	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak
	northern red oak	70	57	
	scarlet oak	72	57	
	southern red oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
FaD:				
Faywood	chinkapin oak	---	---	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak
	northern red oak	70	57	
	scarlet oak	72	57	
	southern red oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
FeC3:				
Faywood	chinkapin oak	---	---	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	70	57	
	scarlet oak	72	57	
	southern red oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
FeD3:				
Faywood	chinkapin oak	---	---	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	70	57	
	scarlet oak	72	57	
	southern red oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
FsF:				
Faywood	chinkapin oak	---	---	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak
	northern red oak	70	57	
	scarlet oak	72	57	
	southern red oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
Shrouts	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
Beasley	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
GpD:				
Gilpin	northern red oak	80	57	black cherry, eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
GwF:				
Gilpin	northern red oak	80	57	black cherry, eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Weikert	northern red oak	64	43	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine
	Virginia pine	60	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
Ha:				
Huntington----------	eastern cottonwood--	---	---	black walnut, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum-----------	92	114	
	yellow-poplar-------	107	114	
Hf:				
Huntington----------	eastern cottonwood--	---	---	black walnut, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum-----------	92	114	
	yellow-poplar-------	107	114	
LaA:				
Lawrence------------	black oak----------	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry----	---	---	
	pin oak------------	---	---	
	red maple----------	---	---	
	sweetgum-----------	89	100	
	white oak----------	74	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	85	86	
LaB:				
Lawrence------------	black oak----------	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry----	---	---	
	pin oak------------	---	---	
	red maple----------	---	---	
	sweetgum-----------	89	100	
	white oak----------	74	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	85	86	
LbA:				
Lawrence------------	black oak----------	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry----	---	---	
	pin oak------------	---	---	
	red maple----------	---	---	
	sweetgum-----------	89	100	
	white oak----------	74	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	85	86	
LbB:				
Lawrence------------	black oak----------	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry----	---	---	
	pin oak------------	---	---	
	red maple----------	---	---	
	sweetgum-----------	89	100	
	white oak----------	74	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	85	86	
Ld:				
Lindside------------	black walnut--------	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white ash, yellow-poplar
	northern red oak----	86	72	
	white ash----------	85	---	
	white oak----------	85	72	
	yellow-poplar-------	95	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	
			cu ft/ac	
Ln:				
Lindside	black walnut	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, shortleaf pine, white ash, yellow-poplar
	northern red oak	86	72	
	white ash	85	---	
	white oak	85	72	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Me:				
Melvin	American sycamore	---	---	American sycamore, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	black willow	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	red maple	---	---	
Mf:				
Melvin	American sycamore	---	---	American sycamore, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	black willow	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	red maple	---	---	
Ne:				
Newark	eastern cottonwood	94	114	American sycamore, eastern cottonwood, green ash, sweetgum
	green ash	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	sweetgum	85	86	
Nf:				
Newark	eastern cottonwood	94	114	American sycamore, eastern cottonwood, green ash, sweetgum
	green ash	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	sweetgum	85	86	
NnA:				
Nicholson	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, sweetgum, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	79	57	
	sweetgum	84	86	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	
NnB:				
Nicholson	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, sweetgum, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	79	57	
	sweetgum	84	86	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	
NnC:				
Nicholson	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, sweetgum, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	79	57	
	sweetgum	84	86	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
No:				
Nolin	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	eastern cottonwood	---	---	
	sweetgum	92	114	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	
OtA:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
OtB:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
OtC:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
OwA:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
OwB:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
OwC:				
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Pa:				
Patton	pin oak	85	86	green ash, loblolly pine, sweetgum
	red maple	---	---	
	sweetgum	80	86	
	white oak	75	57	
Pt.				
Pits, quarries				
RoA:				
Robertsville	pin oak	96	86	American sycamore, green ash, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	red maple	---	---	
	Shumard's oak	90	86	
	sweetgum	94	114	
	yellow-poplar	96	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
RpA:				
Robertsville	pin oak	96	86	American sycamore, green ash, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	red maple	---	---	
	Shumard's oak	90	86	
	sweetgum	94	114	
	yellow-poplar	96	100	
SaB:				
Sandview	American elm	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black cherry	---	---	
	black locust	---	---	
	black walnut	---	---	
	bur oak	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	80	57	
	white ash	80	57	
	white oak	75	57	
SaC:				
Sandview	American elm	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black cherry	---	---	
	black locust	---	---	
	black walnut	---	---	
	bur oak	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	80	57	
	white ash	80	57	
	white oak	75	57	
ScA:				
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
ScB:				
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
ScC:				
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
SdA:				
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
SdB:				
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ShC3:				
Shrouts	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
ShD3:				
Shrouts	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
TjB:				
Tilsit	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	shortleaf pine	72	114	
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	
TjC:				
Tilsit	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	shortleaf pine	72	114	
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	
TjD:				
Tilsit	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	shortleaf pine	72	114	
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	
Ua. Urban land				
UabC: Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents	American elm	---	---	eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, white ash, yellow-poplar
	American sycamore	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	sweetgum	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UabC:				
Boonewood	American elm	---	---	eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, white ash, yellow-poplar
	American sycamore	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	sweetgum	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
UacB:				
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	northern red oak	90	72	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	115	129	
Combs	American sycamore	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	northern red oak	90	72	
	white oak	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	115	129	
UadB:				
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents	American sycamore	---	---	American sycamore, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	black willow	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	red maple	---	---	
Melvin	American sycamore	---	---	American sycamore, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	black willow	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	red maple	---	---	
UaeB:				
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents	eastern cottonwood	94	114	American sycamore, eastern cottonwood, green ash, sweetgum
	green ash	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	sweetgum	85	86	
Newark	eastern cottonwood	94	114	American sycamore, eastern cottonwood, green ash, sweetgum
	green ash	---	---	
	pin oak	100	100	
	sweetgum	85	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UafC:				
Urban land.				
Haplic Udarents	black willow	---	---	American sycamore, green ash, sweetgum, willow oak
	pin oak	88	86	
	sweet birch	---	---	
	sweetgum	90	100	
Zipp	black willow	---	---	American sycamore, green ash, sweetgum, willow oak
	pin oak	88	86	
	sweet birch	---	---	
	sweetgum	90	100	
UagB:				
Urban land.				
Udarents	American elm	---	---	eastern cottonwood, sweetgum, white ash, yellow-poplar
	American sycamore	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	sweetgum	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
UahC.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UaiC.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UajF.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UakF.				
Urban land-Udorthents				
UamC:				
Urban land.				
Ultic Udarents	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	shortleaf pine	72	114	
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	
Tilsit	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine, shortleaf pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	shortleaf pine	72	114	
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UbC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UbD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UcC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UcF:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UdC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UeC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	pin oak------------	88	86	eastern white pine,
	sweetgum-----------	88	100	green ash,
	white oak----------	75	57	sweetgum, yellow-
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	poplar

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UfC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	pin oak	88	86	eastern white pine,
	sweetgum	88	100	green ash,
	white oak	75	57	sweetgum, yellow-
	yellow-poplar	90	86	poplar
UgC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	74	57	eastern white pine,
	hickory	---	---	shortleaf pine,
	red maple	---	---	white oak, yellow-
	shortleaf pine	72	114	poplar
	southern red oak	65	43	
	Virginia pine	73	114	
	white oak	68	57	
	yellow-poplar	92	86	
UhC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine,
	hickory	---	---	loblolly pine,
	northern red oak	79	57	northern red oak,
	sweetgum	84	86	sweetgum, white
	white oak	74	57	ash, white oak,
	yellow-poplar	107	114	yellow-poplar
UiC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar,
	black walnut	---	---	Virginia pine,
	eastern redcedar	41	43	white ash, white
	hickory	---	---	oak
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
UiD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar,
	black walnut	---	---	Virginia pine,
	eastern redcedar	41	43	white ash, white
	hickory	---	---	oak
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UiF:				
Urban land.				
Ultic Udarents----------	black locust--------	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut--------	---	---	
	eastern redcedar----	41	43	
	hickory-------------	---	---	
	scarlet oak---------	---	---	
	sugar maple---------	---	---	
	white ash-----------	63	---	
	white oak-----------	65	43	
	yellow-poplar-------	80	72	
UjC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut--------	80	---	
	hickory-------------	---	---	
	northern red oak----	84	72	
	sugar maple---------	---	---	
	white ash-----------	87	---	
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
UjD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut--------	80	---	
	hickory-------------	---	---	
	northern red oak----	84	72	
	sugar maple---------	---	---	
	white ash-----------	87	---	
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
UjF:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut--------	80	---	
	hickory-------------	---	---	
	northern red oak----	84	72	
	sugar maple---------	---	---	
	white ash-----------	87	---	
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UkC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
Beasley	black locust	---	---	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white ash, white oak
	black walnut	---	---	
	eastern redcedar	41	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	---	---	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white ash	63	---	
	white oak	65	43	
	yellow-poplar	80	72	
UlC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
UlD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	
Caneyville	black oak	65	43	eastern redcedar, loblolly pine, Virginia pine
	chinkapin oak	44	29	
	eastern redcedar	36	43	
	hickory	---	---	
	scarlet oak	50	29	
	sugar maple	---	---	
	white oak	60	43	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UmC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	80	---	eastern white
	hickory-------------	---	---	pine, northern red
	northern red oak----	84	72	oak, white ash,
	sugar maple---------	---	---	white oak, yellow-
	white ash-----------	87	---	poplar
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
Crider------------------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	80	---	eastern white
	hickory-------------	---	---	pine, northern red
	northern red oak----	84	72	oak, white ash,
	sugar maple---------	---	---	white oak, yellow-
	white ash-----------	87	---	poplar
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
UmD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	80	---	eastern white
	hickory-------------	---	---	pine, northern red
	northern red oak----	84	72	oak, white ash,
	sugar maple---------	---	---	white oak, yellow-
	white ash-----------	87	---	poplar
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
Crider------------------	black oak-----------	84	72	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	80	---	eastern white
	hickory-------------	---	---	pine, northern red
	northern red oak----	84	72	oak, white ash,
	sugar maple---------	---	---	white oak, yellow-
	white ash-----------	87	---	poplar
	white oak-----------	72	57	
	yellow-poplar-------	97	100	
UnC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	American sycamore---	---	---	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	---	---	eastern white
	common hackberry----	---	---	pine, northern red
	pin oak-------------	96	86	oak, shortleaf
	red maple-----------	---	---	pine, white oak,
	white oak-----------	---	---	yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar-------	91	100	
Elk---------------------	American sycamore---	---	---	black walnut,
	black walnut--------	---	---	eastern white
	common hackberry----	---	---	pine, northern red
	pin oak-------------	96	86	oak, shortleaf
	red maple-----------	---	---	pine, white oak,
	white oak-----------	---	---	yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar-------	91	100	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UoC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	sweetgum	89	100	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	85	86	
Lawrence	black oak	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	sweetgum	89	100	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	85	86	
UpC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	sweetgum	89	100	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	85	86	
Lawrence	black oak	78	57	American sycamore, eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, white oak, yellow-poplar
	common hackberry	---	---	
	pin oak	---	---	
	red maple	---	---	
	sweetgum	89	100	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	85	86	
UqC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, sweetgum, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	79	57	
	sweetgum	84	86	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	
Nicholson	black oak	78	57	eastern white pine, loblolly pine, northern red oak, sweetgum, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	79	57	
	sweetgum	84	86	
	white oak	74	57	
	yellow-poplar	107	114	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UrC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
UsC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Otwood	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
UtC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	pin oak	96	86	American sycamore, green ash, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	red maple	---	---	
	Shumard's oak	90	86	
	sweetgum	94	114	
	yellow-poplar	96	100	
Robertsville	pin oak	96	86	American sycamore, green ash, pin oak, sweetgum, willow oak
	red maple	---	---	
	Shumard's oak	90	86	
	sweetgum	94	114	
	yellow-poplar	96	100	
UuC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	American elm	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black cherry	---	---	
	black locust	---	---	
	black walnut	---	---	
	bur oak	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	80	57	
	white ash	80	57	
	white oak	75	57	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UuC:				
Sandview	American elm	---	---	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black cherry	---	---	
	black locust	---	---	
	black walnut	---	---	
	bur oak	---	---	
	common hackberry	---	---	
	hickory	---	---	
	northern red oak	80	57	
	white ash	80	57	
	white oak	75	57	
UvC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
Sciotoville	black oak	72	57	eastern white pine, white oak, yellow-poplar
	blackgum	---	---	
	white oak	69	57	
	yellow-poplar	95	100	
UwC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
Shrouts	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
UwD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	
Shrouts	black oak	60	43	eastern redcedar, Virginia pine, white oak
	eastern redcedar	45	57	
	scarlet oak	60	43	
	Virginia pine	60	86	
	white oak	---	---	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
UxC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	pin oak------------	88	86	eastern white pine,
	sweetgum-----------	88	100	green ash,
	white oak----------	75	57	sweetgum, yellow-
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	poplar
Weinbach---------------	pin oak------------	88	86	eastern white pine,
	sweetgum-----------	88	100	green ash,
	white oak----------	75	57	sweetgum, yellow-
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	poplar
UyC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
Wheeling---------------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UyD:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
Wheeling---------------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	eastern white
				pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
UzC:				
Urban land.				
Alfic Udarents----------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
Wheeling---------------	northern red oak----	80	57	black walnut,
	northern red oak----	80	57	eastern white
	yellow-poplar-------	90	86	pine, northern red
				oak, white oak,
				yellow-poplar
W.				
Water				

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
WeA:				
Weinbach	pin oak	88	86	eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	88	100	
	white oak	75	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WeB:				
Weinbach	pin oak	88	86	eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	88	100	
	white oak	75	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WfA:				
Weinbach	pin oak	88	86	eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	88	100	
	white oak	75	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WfB:				
Weinbach	pin oak	88	86	eastern white pine, green ash, sweetgum, yellow-poplar
	sweetgum	88	100	
	white oak	75	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WhA:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WhB:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WhC:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	northern red oak	80	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WhD:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WhF:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
WkA:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WkB:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WkC:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	northern red oak	80	57	
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WkD:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WkF:				
Wheeling	northern red oak	80	57	black walnut, eastern white pine, northern red oak, white oak, yellow-poplar
	yellow-poplar	90	86	
WoA:				
Woolper	black oak	75	57	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	chinkapin oak	71	57	
	hickory	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow buckeye	---	---	
WoB:				
Woolper	black oak	75	57	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	chinkapin oak	71	57	
	hickory	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow buckeye	---	---	
WoC:				
Woolper	black oak	75	57	eastern white pine, northern red oak, white ash, white oak, yellow-poplar
	black walnut	---	---	
	chinkapin oak	71	57	
	hickory	---	---	
	white ash	---	---	
	yellow buckeye	---	---	

Table 9.—Forestland Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity: Common trees	Site index	Volume of wood fiber	Trees to manage
			cu ft/ac	
ZpA:				
Zipp	black willow	---	---	American sycamore, green ash, sweetgum, willow oak
	pin oak	88	86	
	sweet birch	---	---	
	sweetgum	90	100	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
AfC:							
Alford--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
AfD:							
Alford--------------	85	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
AfF:							
Alford--------------	80	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
BeB:							
Beasley-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
BeC:							
Beasley-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Landslides	0.10	Low strength	0.50		
				Landslides	0.10		
BeD:							
Beasley-------------	80	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Landslides	0.50		
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50				
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Landslides	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Landslides	0.50		
Nelse---------------	35	Severe		Poorly suited		Moderate	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	0.50
		Landslides	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Landslides	0.50		
Wheeling------------	10	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Landslides	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
DAM:							
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk-----------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
EkB:							
Elk-----------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
EkC:							
Elk-----------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
EkD:							
Elk-----------------	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
EoA:							
Elk-----------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
EoB:							
Elk-----------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
EoC:							
Elk-----------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Low strength	0.50		
FaC:							
Faywood-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
FaD:							
Faywood-------------	80	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Restrictive layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
FeC3:							
Faywood-------------	85	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Shrouts	30	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Beasley	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Landslides	0.50		
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Weikert	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Landslides	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
LbB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Ld:							
Lindside------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Ln:							
Lindside------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Me:							
Melvin--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
Mf:							
Melvin--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
Ne:							
Newark--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Nf:							
Newark--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
NnA:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
NnB:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
NnC:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
No:							
Nolin----------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
OtA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
OtB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
OtC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
OwA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
OwB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
OwC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Pa:							
Patton--------------	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
Pt:							
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville--------	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
RpA:							
Robertsville--------	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Landslides	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Landslides	0.50		
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Landslides	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Boonewood	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Wetness	0.50		
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Well suited		Moderate	
						Low strength	0.50
Combs	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
Melvin	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
Newark	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UafC:							
Zipp	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Tilsit	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UbC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UbD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UeC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
UfC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
UgC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UhC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
UiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UiD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
UiF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
UjC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UjD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UjF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
UkC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Beasley-------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Landslides	0.10	Slope	0.50		
				Landslides	0.10		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UlC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Caneyville----------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	0.50		
UlD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Caneyville----------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
UmC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Crider--------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UmD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
Crider--------------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UnC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Elk-----------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UoC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Lawrence-----------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
UpC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Lawrence-----------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
Nicholson-----------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UrC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
Otwood--------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
UsC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:							
Otwood	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
UtC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
Robertsville	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Wetness	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Sandview	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
Sciotoville	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Shrouts	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Landslides	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Landslides	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UwD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Stickiness/slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
Shrouts-------------	25	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Landslides	1.00	Landslides	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
Weinbach------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
				Slope	0.50		
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Wheeling------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
Wheeling------------	25	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		
Wheeling------------	25	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Slope	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for log landings: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Soil rutting hazard: Rating class and limiting features	Value
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
WeB:							
Weinbach	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	0.50		
WfA:							
Weinbach	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
WfB:							
Weinbach	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
				Wetness	0.50		
WhA:							
Wheeling	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
WhB:							
Wheeling	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
WhC:							
Wheeling	90	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
WhD:							
Wheeling	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
WhF:							
Wheeling	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
WkA:							
Wheeling	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50		
				Low strength	0.50		
WkD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		
WkF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Severe		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
WoA:							
Woolper-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
WoB:							
Woolper-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	1.00
WoC:							
Woolper-------------	80	Moderate		Moderately suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
				Low strength	0.50		
ZpA:							
Zipp----------------	90	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	
		Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
				Wetness	1.00		
				Low strength	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
AfC:							
Alford	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
AfD:							
Alford	85	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
AfF:							
Alford	80	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
BeB:							
Beasley	80	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
BeC:							
Beasley	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.10
BeD:							
Beasley	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.50
Bo:							
Boonewood	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
CaB2:							
Caneyville	80	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
CaC2:							
Caneyville	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
CaD2:							
Caneyville	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.50
Nelse---------------	35	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Landslides	0.50
Wheeling------------	10	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
DAM:							
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
EkB:							
Elk	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
EkC:							
Elk	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
EkD:							
Elk	90	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
EoA:							
Elk	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
EoB:							
Elk	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
EoC:							
Elk	90	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:							
Faywood-------------	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Shrouts-------------	30	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Beasley-------------	25	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
GpD:							
Gilpin--------------	80	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.50
GwF:							
Gilpin--------------	45	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Weikert-------------	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Landslides	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Ha:							
Huntington----------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Hf:							
Huntington----------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
LaA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
LaB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
LbA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Me:							
Melvin	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Ne:							
Newark	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Nf:							
Newark	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
No:							
Nolin	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Pa:							
Patton	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.50
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Landslides	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Boonewood	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Well suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50		
Combs	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Melvin	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Newark	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Zipp	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Tilsit	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UbC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UbD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UcC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UcF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UdC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UeC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UfC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UgC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UhC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UiD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
UiF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UjC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UjD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Beasley	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Landslides	0.10
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UlC:							
Caneyville----------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UlD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Caneyville----------	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UmC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Crider--------------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UmD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Crider--------------	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UnC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Elk-----------------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UoC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UoC:							
Lawrence	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Lawrence	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UqC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Nicholson	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UrC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Otwood	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
UsC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
Otwood	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Wetness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UtC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Robertsville	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Sandview	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Sciotoville	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Shrouts	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Landslides	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UwD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
UwD:							
Shrouts	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Landslides	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UxC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Weinbach	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UyC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Wheeling	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
UyD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Wheeling	25	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UzC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
Wheeling	25	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Slope	0.50
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Hazard of erosion on roads and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for roads (natural surface): Rating class and limiting features	Value
WeB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
WfA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
WfB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Wetness	0.50
WhA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
WhD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WhF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WkA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WkB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Moderate		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Flooding	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WkC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Slight		Severe		Poorly suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Moderate		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WkF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Severe		Severe		Poorly suited	
		Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WoA:							
Woolper-------------	80	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WoB:							
Woolper-------------	80	Slight		Moderate		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50
WoC:							
Woolper-------------	80	Slight		Severe		Moderately suited	
				Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
ZpA:							
Zipp----------------	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited	
						Ponding	1.00
						Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford--------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
AfC:							
Alford--------------	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
AfD:							
Alford--------------	85	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
AfF:							
Alford--------------	80	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
BeB:							
Beasley-------------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
BeC:							
Beasley-------------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
BeD:							
Beasley-------------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Poorly suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Nelse---------------	35	Well suited		Moderately suited		Well suited	
				Slope	0.50		
Wheeling------------	10	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
DAM:							
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
EkB:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
EkC:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
EkD:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
EoA:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
EoB:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
EoC:							
Elk	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Moderately suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50		
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:							
Shrouts	30	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Slope	 0.75 0.50	Unsuited Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index	 1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
Beasley	25	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Slope	 0.75 0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	 1.00 0.75 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	 0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	Unsuited Slope	 1.00	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
Weikert	40	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	 0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Me:							
Melvin	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Ne:							
Newark	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Nf:							
Newark	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
No:							
Nolin	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Pa:							
Patton	90	Moderately suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Boonewood	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Well suited		Well suited		Well suited	
Combs	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Melvin	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
Newark	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Zipp	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Tilsit	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UbC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UbD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
UcC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UcF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Unsuited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
UdC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UeC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UfC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UgC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UhC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
UiD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
UiF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	40	Poorly suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UjC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UjD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Beasley	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Caneyville	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
				Rock fragments	0.50		
Caneyville	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		
				Rock fragments	0.50		
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Crider	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
Crider	25	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Elk	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UoC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Lawrence	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Lawrence	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UqC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Nicholson	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UrC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Otwood	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UsC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:							
Otwood	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UtC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Robertsville	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Sandview	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Sciotoville	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Shrouts	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Slope	0.50		
UwD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50
Shrouts	25	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
				Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Weinbach	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UyC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Wheeling	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
UyD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
Wheeling	25	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
UzC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
Wheeling	25	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WeB:							
Weinbach	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WfA:							
Weinbach	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WfB:							
Weinbach	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WhA:							
Wheeling	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part III—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
WhD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
WhF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WkA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WkB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WkC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
WkD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Well suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.75	Low strength	0.50
WkF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Moderately suited		Unsuited		Poorly suited	
		Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
WoA:							
Woolper-------------	80	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WoB:							
Woolper-------------	80	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited	
						Low strength	0.50
WoC:							
Woolper-------------	80	Well suited		Moderately suited		Moderately suited	
				Slope	0.50	Low strength	0.50
ZpA:							
Zipp----------------	90	Poorly suited		Poorly suited		Moderately suited	
		Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75	Low strength	0.50

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Potential for seedling mortality: Value
AfB:					
Alford--------------	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
AfC:					
Alford--------------	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
AfD:					
Alford--------------	85	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
AfF:					
Alford--------------	80	Low		Low	
BeB:					
Beasley-------------	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
BeC:					
Beasley-------------	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
BeD:					
Beasley-------------	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Bo:					
Boonewood-----------	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
CaB2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Low		Low	
CaC2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Low		Low	
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Low		Low	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CcF2:					
Caneyville	70	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/slope/ surface depth/ rock fragments	0.50		
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter	70	Low		Low	
Cm:					
Cemeteries	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin	35	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Nelse	35	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Wheeling	10	Low		Low	
Co:					
Combs	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
CrA:					
Crider	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
CrB:					
Crider	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
CrC:					
Crider	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
CrD:					
Crider	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
DAM:					
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EkB:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
EkC:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
EkD:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
EoA:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
EoB:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
EoC:					
Elk	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
FaC:					
Faywood	80	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
FaD:					
Faywood	80	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
FeC3:					
Faywood	85	Low		Low	
FeD3:					
Faywood	80	Low		Low	
FsF:					
Faywood	40	Low		Low	
Shrouts	30	High		Low	
		Texture/slope/ surface depth/ rock fragments	1.00		
Beasley	25	Low		Low	
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GwF:					
Gilpin	45	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Weikert	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/slope/ surface depth/ rock fragments	0.50		
Ha:					
Huntington	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Hf:					
Huntington	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
LaA:					
Lawrence	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
LaB:					
Lawrence	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
LbA:					
Lawrence	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
LbB:					
Lawrence	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Ld:					
Lindside	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Ln:					
Lindside	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Me:					
Melvin	90	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
Mf:					
Melvin	90	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ne:					
Newark	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Nf:					
Newark	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
NnA:					
Nicholson	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
NnB:					
Nicholson	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
NnC:					
Nicholson	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
No:					
Nolin	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
OtA:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
OtB:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
OtC:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
OwA:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
OwB:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
OwC:					
Otwood	90	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Potential for seedling mortality: Value
Pa:					
Patton--------------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
Pt:					
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
RpA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
SaB:					
Sandview------------	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
SaC:					
Sandview------------	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
ScA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
ScB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
ScC:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
SdA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
SdB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
ShC3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Low		Low	
ShD3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Low		Low	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TjB:					
Tilsit	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
TjC:					
Tilsit	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
TjD:					
Tilsit	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
Ua:					
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Boonewood	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UacB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Combs	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UadB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Melvin	25	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
UaeB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Newark	25	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UafC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
Zipp----------------	25	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00
UagB:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents------------	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UahC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:					
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Tilsit--------------	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UbC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UbD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UcC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UcF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UdC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
UgC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UhC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UiD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Low		Low	
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UjD:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UjF:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UkC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Beasley	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UlC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Caneyville	25	Low		Low	
UlD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Caneyville	25	Low		Low	
UmC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Crider	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	Low	
Crider	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	 0.10	Low	
UnC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	Low	
Elk	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	Low	
UoC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	High Wetness	 1.00
Lawrence	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	 0.10	High Wetness	 1.00
UpC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	High Wetness	 1.00
Lawrence	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	 0.10	High Wetness	 1.00
UqC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	 0.50	Low	
Nicholson	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	 0.10	Low	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UrC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Otwood	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UsC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Otwood	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
UtC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Robertsville	25	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
UuC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50		
Sandview	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UvC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Sciotoville	25	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
UwC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Shrouts	25	Low		Low	

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UwD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Shrouts	25	Low		Low	
UxC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Moderate		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Wetness	1.00
Weinbach	25	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
UyC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Wheeling	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UyD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Wheeling	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
UzC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Low		Low	
Wheeling	25	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:					
Weinbach	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
WeB:					
Weinbach	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential for seedling mortality: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:					
Weinbach	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
WfB:					
Weinbach	90	Low		High	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Wetness	1.00
WhA:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WhB:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WhC:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WhD:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WhF:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
WkA:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WkB:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WkC:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WkD:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WkF:					
Wheeling	90	Low		Low	
WoA:					
Woolper	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		

Table 10.—Forestland Management, Part IV—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WoB:					
Woolper	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
WoC:					
Woolper	80	Low		Low	
		Texture/rock fragments	0.10		
ZpA:					
Zipp	90	Low		High	
				Wetness	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
AfC:							
Alford--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
AfD:							
Alford--------------	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
AfF:							
Alford--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
BeB:							
Beasley-------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Slope	0.50
BeC:							
Beasley-------------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slow water movement	0.99
BeD:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56			Depth to saturated zone	0.56
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Slope	0.50
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.21	Slow water movement	0.21	Slow water movement	0.21
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.91	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Flooding	0.40	Slope	1.00
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.91	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Flooding	0.40	Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Slope	1.00
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
DAM:							
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
EkB:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
EkC:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
EoA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
EoB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Flooding	0.60
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
						Depth to bedrock	0.54
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.54
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
						Depth to bedrock	0.20
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.20

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.54
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.35
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.35
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
Ld:							
Lindside------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.05	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10			Depth to saturated zone	0.10
Ln:							
Lindside------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.05	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
Me:							
Melvin--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Mf:							
Melvin--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
Ne:							
Newark--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
Nf:							
Newark--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
NnA:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
NnB:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
NnC:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.39

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
No:							
Nolin	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
						Slope	0.50
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67			Flooding	0.60
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Slope	0.04			Flooding	0.60
Pa:							
Patton	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
SaB:							
Sandview------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
SaC:							
Sandview------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
ScA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
ScB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
ScC:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
SdA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
SdB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
ShC3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slow water movement	0.99
							0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
ShD3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
TjB:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56			Depth to saturated zone	0.56
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56				
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	0.12
Combs	25	Very limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00				
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	0.12
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	0.12

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaeB:							
Newark	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00				
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Too clayey	1.00
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.85	Slow water movement	0.85
		Slow water movement	0.85	Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56			Slope	0.12
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:							
Tilsit	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16
UbC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
UbD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UcC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.44
UcF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44
UdC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
UeC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.44
UfC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.44			Slow water movement	0.44

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UgC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Slow water movement	0.44
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16
UhC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.44	Slow water movement	0.44	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slow water movement	0.44
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
UiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Too clayey	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
UiD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
UiF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UjC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
UjD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Too clayey	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
Beasley	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Too clayey	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
Caneyville	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
Caneyville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
Crider	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UmD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UnC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
Elk-----------------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
UoC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
UpC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Nicholson-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UrC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.67
Otwood	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.67
UsC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67			Depth to saturated zone	0.67
Otwood	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67			Depth to saturated zone	0.67
UtC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Robertsville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
Sandview	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UwC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Too clayey	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
Shrouts-------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slope	1.00
						Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
UwD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
Shrouts-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99	Slow water movement	0.99
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Weinbach------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	1.00
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Slope	1.00
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
UyD:							
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	1.00
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
WeB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
WfA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
WfB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
WhA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
WhD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
WhF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas: Rating class and limiting features	Camp areas: Value	Picnic areas: Rating class and limiting features	Picnic areas: Value	Playgrounds: Rating class and limiting features	Playgrounds: Value
WkA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
WkB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.50
WkC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Flooding	0.60
WkD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Flooding	0.60
WkF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
WoA:							
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Not limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00				
WoB:							
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00			Slope	0.50
WoC:							
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04				
ZpA:							
Zipp----------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
AfC:							
Alford--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04
AfD:							
Alford--------------	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24				
AfF:							
Alford--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.94		
BeB:							
Beasley-------------	80	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
BeC:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04
BeD:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24				
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Flooding	0.60
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Depth to saturated zone	0.28
						Droughty	0.16
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Slope	0.04
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.46

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Paths and trails: Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Off-road motorcycle trails: Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Golf fairways: Value
CcF2:							
Caneyville	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.86	Depth to bedrock	0.46
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter	70	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.78	Slope	1.00
						Large stones content	0.03
Cm:							
Cemeteries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.91
Nelse	35	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.91
						Droughty	0.06
Wheeling	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.98	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Co:							
Combs	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
CrA:							
Crider	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
CrB:							
Crider	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
CrC:							
Crider	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.04
CrD:							
Crider	80	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.02			Slope	1.00
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EkB:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
EkC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24				
EoA:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
EoB:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.04
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
						Slope	0.04
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.54
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.20
						Slope	0.04
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.20
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.94	Depth to bedrock	0.54
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.94	Depth to bedrock	0.10
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.94		

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.35
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.35
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Large stones content	0.01
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
						Depth to saturated zone	0.05
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.05

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Me:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Flooding	0.60
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ne:							
Newark	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
						Flooding	0.60
Nf:							
Newark	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
						Slope	0.04
No:							
Nolin	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Slope	0.04

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Flooding	0.60
						Depth to saturated zone	0.35
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Flooding	0.60
						Depth to saturated zone	0.35
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
						Slope	0.04
Pa:							
Patton	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Slope	0.04

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SdA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
SdB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
ShC3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.10
						Slope	0.04
ShD3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.10
TjB:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.08
TjC:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
						Slope	0.04
TjD:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to saturated zone	0.08
Ua:							
Urban land----------	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Droughty	0.74
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Depth to saturated zone	0.28
Boonewood-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Depth to saturated zone	0.28
						Droughty	0.16

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Combs	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
Newark	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.01	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
						Droughty	0.09
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UajF:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.08
Tilsit-------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.08
UbC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UbD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	0.32	Slope	1.00
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UeC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
UfC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UgC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.08
UhC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
UiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Large stones content	0.03
UiD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Too clayey	1.00
						Large stones content	0.03
UiF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.94		
UjC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UjD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
UjF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Large stones content	0.03
Beasley	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Large stones content	0.38
Caneyville	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Too clayey	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.46
						Large stones content	0.38
Caneyville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.46
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Crider	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
Crider	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Elk	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Paths and trails: Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Off-road motorcycle trails: Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Golf fairways: Value
UoC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Lawrence	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Lawrence	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
UqC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
Nicholson	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19
UrC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
Otwood	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
UsC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
Otwood	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.35

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UtC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Robertsville--------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UuC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Sandview------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UvC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Sciotoville---------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
UwC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
Shrouts-------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
UwD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Too clayey	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.10
Shrouts-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Depth to bedrock	0.10
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Weinbach------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Wheeling------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.24			Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24				
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Wheeling------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
WeB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
WfA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
WfB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Flooding	0.60
WhA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04

Table 11.—Recreational Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Golf fairways: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WhD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24				
WhF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00	Flooding	0.60
WkA:							
Wheeling	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Flooding	0.60
WkC:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Flooding	0.60
						Slope	0.04
WkD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.24			Flooding	0.60
WkF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Water erosion	1.00	Slope	1.00		
WoA:							
Woolper	80	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WoB:							
Woolper	80	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	0.04
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
AfB:										
Alford	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
AfC:										
Alford	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
AfD:										
Alford	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
AfF:										
Alford	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
BeB:										
Beasley	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
BeC:										
Beasley	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
BeD:										
Beasley	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Bo:										
Boonewood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CaB2:										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CaC2:										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CaD2:										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CcF2:										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Rock outcrop.										
CeF:										
Carpenter	Very poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very poor
Cm.										
Cementeries										

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
CnF:										
Chagrin------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Nelse--------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Co:										
Combs--------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CrA:										
Crider-------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CrB:										
Crider-------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CrC:										
Crider-------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
CrD:										
Crider-------------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
DAM.										
Dam, large										
Dp.										
Dumps, ash										
EkA:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
EkB:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
EkC:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
EkD:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
EoA:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
EoB:										
Elk----------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba-ceous plants	Hard-wood trees	Conif-erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open-land wild-life	Wood-land wild-life	Wetland wild-life
EoC:										
Elk	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
FaC:										
Faywood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
FaD:										
Faywood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
FeC3:										
Faywood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
FeD3:										
Faywood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
FsF:										
Faywood	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Shrouts	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
Beasley	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
GpD:										
Gilpin	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
GwF:										
Gilpin	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor
Weikert	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor
Ha:										
Huntington	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Hf:										
Huntington	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
LaA:										
Lawrence	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
LaB:										
Lawrence	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
LbA:										
Lawrence	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
LbB:										
Lawrence	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
Ld: Lindside	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Ln: Lindside	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Me: Melvin	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Mf: Melvin	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
Ne: Newark	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Nf: Newark	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
NnA: Nicholson	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
NnB: Nicholson	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
NnC: Nicholson	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
No: Nolin	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
OtA: Otwood	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
OtB: Otwood	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
OtC: Otwood	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
OwA: Otwood	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
OwB: Otwood	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
OwC: Otwood	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Pa: Patton	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Pt. Pits, quarries										

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
RoA: Robertsville	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
RpA: Robertsville	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
SaB: Sandview	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
SaC: Sandview	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
ScA: Sciotoville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
ScB: Sciotoville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
ScC: Sciotoville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
SdA: Sciotoville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
SdB: Sciotoville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
ShC3: Shrouts	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
ShD3: Shrouts	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
TjB: Tilsit	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
TjC: Tilsit	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
TjD: Tilsit	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
Ua. Urban land.										

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
UabC:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents.										
Boonewood----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UacB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents.										
Combs--------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UadB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents.										
Melvin-------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good
UaeB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents.										
Newark-------------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
UafC:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents.										
Zipp---------------	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
UagB. Urban land-Udarents										
UahC. Urban land-Udorthents										
UaiC. Urban land-Udorthents										
UajF. Urbban land-Udorthents										
UakF. Urban land-Udorthents										

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
UamC:										
Urban land.										
Ultic Udarents.										
Tilsit	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UbC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UbD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UcC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UcF. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UdC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UeC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UfC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UgC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UhC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UiC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UiD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UiF. Urban land-Ultic Udarents										
UjC. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
UjD. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UjF. Urban land-Alfic Udarents										
UkC: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Beasley	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UlC: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UlD: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Caneyville	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UmC: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Crider	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UmD: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Crider	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UnC: Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Elk	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
UoC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Lawrence----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
UpC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Lawrence----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
UqC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Nicholson---------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
UrC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Otwood------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UsC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Otwood------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UtC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Robertsville-------	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good
UuC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Sandview----------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UvC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Sciotoville--------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
UwC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Shrouts------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
UwD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Shrouts------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
UxC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Weinbach-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
UyC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
UyD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Wheeling-----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
UzC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents.										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
W.										
Water										
WeA:										
Weinbach-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
WeB:										
Weinbach-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
WfA:										
Weinbach-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
WfB:										
Weinbach-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair

Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements: Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herbaceous plants	Hardwood trees	Coniferous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for: Openland wildlife	Woodland wildlife	Wetland wildlife
WhA:										
Wheeling-----------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WhB:										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WhC:										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WhD:										
Wheeling-----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
WhF:										
Wheeling-----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
WkA:										
Wheeling-----------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WkB:										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WkC:										
Wheeling-----------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WkD:										
Wheeling-----------	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
WkF:										
Wheeling-----------	Very poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor
WoA:										
Woolper------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WoB:										
Woolper------------	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
WoC:										
Woolper------------	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor
ZpA:										
Zipp---------------	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
AfC:							
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
AfD:							
Alford	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
AfF:							
Alford	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
BeB:							
Beasley	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
BeC:							
Beasley	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
BeD:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Bo:							
Boonewood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CaB2:							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CaC2:							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Slope	0.91	Slope	1.00
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Slope	0.91	Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EkB:							
Elk	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EkC:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.04		
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EoA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EoB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Slope	1.00
				Slope	0.04		
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.54
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.54
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.20	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.20
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.20	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.20
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.54
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.35		
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.35		
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to soft bedrock	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.38		
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.38		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.10
Me:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ne:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Nf:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnA:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
NnB:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
NnC:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.39
No:							
Nolin---------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
OtA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
OtB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
OtC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
OwA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
OwB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
OwC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pa:							
Patton	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Slope	0.04		
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.16
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UacB:							
Combs	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Newark	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
				Depth to hard bedrock	0.42		
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16
Tilsit--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16
UbC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
UbD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UeC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
UfC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
UgC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.16	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.16
UhC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
UiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UiD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
UiF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
UjC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Beasley	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
Caneyville	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
Caneyville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Crider	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
Crider	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Slope	0.50
Elk	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Slope	0.50
UoC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UpC:							
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
UqC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
Nicholson	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.50
						Depth to saturated zone	0.39
UrC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Otwood	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UsC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Otwood	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UtC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UtC:							
Robertsville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
Sandview	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
Shrouts	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
UwD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Weinbach------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
						Slope	0.50
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
Wheeling------------	25	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Slope	0.50
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
						Slope	0.50
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
WeB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
WfA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
WhA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
WhD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
WhF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
WkA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
WkB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
WkC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
WkD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Flooding	1.00
WkF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
WoA:							
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
WoB:							
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Dwellings with basements: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Small commercial buildings: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
AfC:							
Alford	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
AfD:							
Alford	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
AfF:							
Alford	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
BeB:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
BeC:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
BeD:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Bo:							
Boonewood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00			Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
		Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Flooding	0.60	Droughty	0.16
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50	Slope	0.04
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Too clayey	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Too clayey	0.50		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.03
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.91	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Slope	0.91
		Slope	0.91	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.91	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Flooding	0.80	Slope	0.91
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.06
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Co:							
Combs	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
CrA:							
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
CrB:							
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
CrC:							
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
CrD:							
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EkB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EkC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
				Slope	0.04		
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EoA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EoB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60		
				Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
				Slope	0.04		
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04	Too clayey	0.02		
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.02		
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.20	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04	Too clayey	0.02		
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.20
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.20	Too clayey	0.02		
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.54	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.02		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:							
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.08		
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.35	Depth to bedrock	0.35
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.35	Depth to bedrock	0.35
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to soft bedrock	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
				Slope	1.00	Droughty	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones	0.01
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.38		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.38		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.05
		Depth to saturated zone	0.05	Flooding	0.60		
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.05
		Depth to saturated zone	0.05	Flooding	0.80		
Me:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Ne:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Nf:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.80	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
No:							
Nolin	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
Pa:							
Patton	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.02		
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
				Too clayey	0.02		
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Too clayey	0.08		
				Slope	0.04		
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.08		
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Droughty	0.74
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Flooding	0.40	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
		Depth to saturated zone	0.28				
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
		Flooding	0.40	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.16
		Depth to saturated zone	0.28				
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Combs	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.21		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaeB:							
Newark	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96
		Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.88	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Zipp	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	0.88	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.28
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to hard bedrock	0.42	Droughty	0.09
		Depth to saturated zone	0.28	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:							
Tilsit	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UbC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UbD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UcC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UcF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UdC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UeC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UfC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UgC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.08	Too clayey	0.12		
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UhC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.03
UiD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Too clayey	0.12	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.03
UiF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
UjC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.50		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UjD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.50		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.50		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.03
Beasley	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.12		
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.38
Caneyville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Large stones content	0.38
Caneyville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50		
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmC:							
Crider	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
Crider	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
Elk	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40	Depth to saturated zone	0.43		
UoC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Nicholson-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UrC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
UsC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Flooding	0.40				
		Depth to saturated zone	0.35				
UtC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Robertsville--------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.02		
Sandview	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.02		
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
				Too clayey	0.08		
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.08		
UwD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
				Too clayey	0.08		
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.10
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10		
				Too clayey	0.08		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Weinbach	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UyC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wheeling	25	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UyD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wheeling	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
UzC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Wheeling	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	0.40	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WeB:							
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:							
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WfB:							
Weinbach	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Low strength	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WhA:							
Wheeling	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WhB:							
Wheeling	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WhC:							
Wheeling	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
				Slope	0.04		
WhD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WhF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WkA:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WkC:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
		Slope	0.04	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
				Slope	0.04		
WkD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	0.60
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 13.—Building Site Development, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Shallow excavations: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Lawns and landscaping: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Cutbanks cave	0.10		
WoA:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
		Flooding	0.40				
WoB:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Not limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		
		Shrink-swell	0.50				
		Flooding	0.40				
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Slope	0.04
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Flooding	0.40				
		Slope	0.04				
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Too clayey	0.88	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:					
Alford--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
AfC:					
Alford--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.52
		Slope	0.04		
AfD:					
Alford--------------	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
AfF:					
Alford--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
BeB:					
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Slope	0.32
BeC:					
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
		Depth to bedrock	0.86		
		Slope	0.04		
BeD:					
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
		Slope	1.00		
		Depth to bedrock	0.86		
Bo:					
Boonewood-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
				Flooding	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48		
				Seepage	0.52

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.32
CaC2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
CcF2:					
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.84
		Depth to bedrock	0.94	Seepage	0.52
Cm:					
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	0.91	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.91		
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Co:					
Combs	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.59	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
CrA:					
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
CrB:					
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
CrC:					
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.52
CrD:					
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
DAM:					
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
EkB:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	0.32
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
EkC:					
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.32

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EkD:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
EoA:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
EoB:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	0.32
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
EoC:					
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
		Slope	0.04	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
FaC:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
FaD:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
FeC3:					
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
FeD3:					
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FsF:					
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00		
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00		
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
		Depth to bedrock	0.86		
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
GwF:					
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
Ha:					
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.87	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
Hf:					
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.87	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Depth to saturated zone	0.22
LaA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaB:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
LbA:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
LbB:					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
Ld:					
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48		
Ln:					
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48		
Me:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
Mf:					
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ne:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
Nf:					
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
NnA:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
NnB:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
NnC:					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.52
No:					
Nolin	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48		
OtA:					
Otwood	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtB:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
OtC:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.04		
OwA:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
OwB:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
OwC:					
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
		Slope	0.04		
Pa:					
Patton--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Seepage	0.52
Pt:					
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
RoA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
RpA:					
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Ponding	1.00		
SaB:					
Sandview------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
SaC:					
Sandview------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Seepage	0.52
ScA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
ScB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.32
ScC:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Slope	0.04		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
SdA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
SdB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
ShC3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
ShD3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
TjB:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Slope	0.32
TjC:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Slope	0.04		
TjD:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Slope	1.00		
Ua:					
Urban land----------	95	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UabC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.79	Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
				Seepage	0.21
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UacB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
		Depth to saturated zone	0.59	Slope	0.08
				Depth to saturated zone	0.01
		Flooding	0.40		
Combs	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Flooding	0.40
		Depth to saturated zone	0.59	Depth to saturated zone	0.01
		Flooding	0.40		
UadB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding	0.40
				Seepage	0.27
		Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.08
Melvin	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UaeB:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.79	Flooding	0.40
				Seepage	0.21
		Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.08
Newark--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
				Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
UafC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
Zipp----------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00		
UagB:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents------------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.42
		Depth to bedrock	0.78	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.08
UahC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:					
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UamC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
				Seepage	0.27
Tilsit--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
				Seepage	0.52
UbC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
UbD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
UcC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
UcF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00
UdC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UgC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56
		Depth to bedrock	0.36	Depth to soft bedrock	0.01
UhC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
UiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
UiD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
		Depth to bedrock	0.86		
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Depth to bedrock	0.01		
UjC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Seepage	0.21

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Depth to bedrock	0.01		
UjF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Depth to bedrock	0.01		
UkC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
Beasley-------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to soft bedrock	0.61
UlC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.92
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.92
UlD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.79	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.21
Crider--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.52
UmD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.79	Seepage	0.21
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.48	Seepage	0.52
UnC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Slope	0.92
				Flooding	0.40
		Slow water movement	0.79	Depth to saturated zone	0.32
		Flooding	0.40	Seepage	0.21
Elk-----------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.92	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.52
		Slow water movement	0.48	Flooding	0.40
				Depth to saturated zone	0.32
		Flooding	0.40		
UoC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.27
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.52

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UpC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UqC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
				Seepage	0.27
Nicholson	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
				Seepage	0.52
UrC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.27
Otwood	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40	Seepage	0.27
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
UtC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.27
Robertsville--------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.52
UuC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.72	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.27
Sandview------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	0.48	Slope	0.92
				Seepage	0.52
UvC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.27

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UvC:					
Sciotoville---------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.92
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	0.52
UwC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.92
Shrouts-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	0.92
UwD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
Shrouts-------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
UxC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.92
Weinbach------------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.92

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
UyD:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
UzC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.92
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
W:					
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
WeB:					
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfA:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
WfB:					
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00		
WhA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
WhB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32
WhC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
WhD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
WhF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
WkA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
WkB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	0.32

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Sewage lagoons: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
				Slope	1.00
		Slope	0.04		
WkD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00
		Slope	1.00		
WkF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00
WoA:					
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40		
WoB:					
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.52
				Flooding	0.40
		Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.32
WoC:					
Woolper-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	0.52
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40
		Slope	0.04		
ZpA:					
Zipp----------------	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford--------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
AfC:							
Alford--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
AfD:							
Alford--------------	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
AfF:							
Alford--------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
BeB:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
BeC:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Depth to bedrock	0.61
						Slope	0.04
BeD:							
Beasley-------------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.91
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00		
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.84	Depth to bedrock	0.84
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.91
		Slope	0.91	Slope	0.91		
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.91
				Slope	0.91		
		Slope	0.91				
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Seepage	1.00		
		Slope	1.00				
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CrC:							
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50	Slope	0.04	Too clayey	0.50
		Slope	0.04			Slope	0.04
CrD:							
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
EkB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
EkC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Too clayey	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
EoA:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				
EoB:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50				

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
Beasley	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	1.00
						Gravel content	0.13
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
LaA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00				
LaB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00				
LbA:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Too clayey	1.00				
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
LbB:							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Too clayey	1.00				
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
Ld:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ln:							
Lindside	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.71
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
Me:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Mf:							
Melvin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Ne:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
Nf:							
Newark	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
No:							
Nolin	90	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
OtB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
OtC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04				
OwA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
OwB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
OwC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Slope	0.04
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.04		
		Slope	0.04				
Pa:							
Patton--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Pt:							
Pits, quarries------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
RpA:							
Robertsville--------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00				
SaB:							
Sandview------------	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
SaC:							
Sandview------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
ScA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
ScB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
ScC:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04				
SdA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
SdB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
ShC3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	0.04	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	0.04			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	0.04

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.91
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Boonewood	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.91
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Combs	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UadB:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Melvin--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
UaeB:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Newark--------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
UafC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Too clayey	1.00
						Hard to compact	1.00
Zipp----------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Ponding	1.00
UagB:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents------------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.91
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.42	Depth to bedrock	0.42
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
UahC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UajF:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
Tilsit--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
UbC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
UbD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
				Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Slope	1.00				
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Not limited		Not rated		Not rated	
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
				Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
UeC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II--Cont=inued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UfC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
UgC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	0.76
		Depth to saturatd zone	0.98	Depth to bedrock	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.01
UhC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
UiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
UiD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
UiF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00				
UjC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00			Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				
UjF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	1.00			Too clayey	0.50
		Too clayey	0.50				
UkC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
Beasley-------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
UlC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
UlD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Crider	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
Crider	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too clayey	0.50			Too clayey	0.50
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
Elk	25	Very limited		Very limited		Not limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00		
		Too clayey	0.50	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
UoC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00				
Lawrence	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00				
UpC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
		Flooding	0.40				

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UpC:							
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Flooding	0.40	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
		Flooding	0.40				
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
Nicholson-----------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Depth to saturated zone	0.86
UrC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
UsC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
Otwood--------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Depth to saturated zone	0.93
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Flooding	0.40		
		Flooding	0.40				
UtC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UtC:							
Robertsville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
UuC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Sandview	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
UvC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
Sciotoville	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
UwC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	1.00
UwD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00
Shrouts	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	1.00
		Slope	1.00			Depth to bedrock	1.00
						Slope	1.00

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	0.21
Weinbach-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	0.21
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.15
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.15
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.15
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40		
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	0.21

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Area sanitary landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Daily cover for landfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WeB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00			Seepage	0.21
WfA:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
WfB:							
Weinbach------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00				
WhA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
WhB:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
WhC:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
WhD:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
WhF:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
WkA:							
Wheeling------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		

Table 14.—Sanitary Facilities, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Trench sanitary landfill		Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
WkC:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		
WkD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Slope	1.00	Seepage	0.21
		Slope	1.00	Seepage	1.00		
WkF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	0.21
WoA:							
Woolper	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	0.50
		Flooding	0.40				
WoB:							
Woolper	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	0.50
		Flooding	0.40				
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Too clayey	0.50	Flooding	0.40	Too clayey	0.50
		Flooding	0.40	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
		Slope	0.04				
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding	1.00			Hard to compact	1.00
						Ponding	1.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The ratings given for the thickest layer are for the thickest layer above and excluding the bottom layer. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
AfB:					
Alford	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
AfC:					
Alford	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
AfD:					
Alford	85	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
AfF:					
Alford	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
BeB:					
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
BeC:					
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
BeD:					
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Bo:					
Boonewood	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
CaB2:					
Caneyville	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
CaC2:					
Caneyville	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Potential source of gravel: Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Potential source of sand: Value
CaD2:					
Caneyville----------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
CcF2:					
Caneyville----------	70	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:					
Carpenter-----------	70	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Cm:					
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:					
Chagrin-------------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Nelse---------------	35	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Wheeling------------	10	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Co:					
Combs---------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CrA:					
Crider--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CrB:					
Crider--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CrC:					
Crider--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
CrD:					
Crider--------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
DAM:					
Dam, large----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:					
Dumps, ash----------	100	Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
EkB:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
EkC:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
EkD:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
EoA:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
EoB:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
EoC:					
Elk-----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
FaC:					
Faywood-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
FaD:					
Faywood-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
FeC3:					
Faywood-------------	85	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
FeD3:					
Faywood-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
FsF:					
Faywood	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Shrouts	30	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Beasley	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
GpD:					
Gilpin	80	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
GwF:					
Gilpin	45	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Weikert	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ha:					
Huntington	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Hf:					
Huntington	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
LaA:					
Lawrence	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
LaB:					
Lawrence	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
LbA:					
Lawrence	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
LbB:					
Lawrence	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
Ld:					
Lindside------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ln:					
Lindside------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Me:					
Melvin--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Mf:					
Melvin--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ne:					
Newark--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Nf:					
Newark--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
NnA:					
Nicholson-----------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
NnB:					
Nicholson-----------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
NnC:					
Nicholson-----------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
No:					
Nolin---------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
OtA:					
Otwood--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
OtB:					
Otwood--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
OtC:					
Otwood	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
OwA:					
Otwood	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
OwB:					
Otwood	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
OwC:					
Otwood	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Pa:					
Patton	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
Pt:					
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:					
Robertsville	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
RpA:					
Robertsville	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SaB:					
Sandview	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SaC:					
Sandview	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ScA:					
Sciotoville	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ScB:					
Sciotoville	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
ScC:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SdA:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
SdB:					
Sciotoville---------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ShC3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ShD3:					
Shrouts-------------	75	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
TjB:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
TjC:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
TjD:					
Tilsit--------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Ua:					
Urban land----------	95	Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Boonewood-----------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UacB:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents-----	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
UacB:					
Combs	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UadB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Melvin	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UaeB:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Newark	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UafC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Zipp	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UagB:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UahC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
UakF:					
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Tilsit--------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UbC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UbD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UcC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UcF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UdC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UeC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
UfC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UgC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UhC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UiC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UiD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UiF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UjC:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UjD:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UjF:					
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
UkC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Beasley	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UlC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Caneyville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UlD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Caneyville	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UmC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Crider	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UmD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Crider	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
UnC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Elk	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UoC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Lawrence	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UpC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Lawrence	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UqC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Nicholson	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UrC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Otwood	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
UsC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Otwood--------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UtC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Robertsville--------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UuC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Sandview------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
UvC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Sciotoville---------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UwC:					
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Shrouts-------------	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
UwD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Shrouts	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UxC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Weinbach	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UyC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Wheeling	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UyD:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Wheeling	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
UzC:					
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Wheeling	25	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
W:					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel: Rating class	Value	Potential source of sand: Rating class	Value
WeA:					
Weinbach------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
WeB:					
Weinbach------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WfA:					
Weinbach------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WfB:					
Weinbach------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
WhA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WhB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WhC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WhD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WhF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
WkA:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WkB:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WkC:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part I—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
WkD:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WkF:					
Wheeling------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WoA:					
Woolper-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
WoB:					
Woolper-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
WoC:					
Woolper-------------	80	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00
ZpA:					
Zipp----------------	90	Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.88
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.91		
		Water erosion	0.99				
AfC:							
Alford	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.88
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.91	Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.99				
AfD:							
Alford	85	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Slope	0.76	Too acid	0.88
				Shrink-swell	0.91		
		Water erosion	0.99				
AfF:							
Alford	80	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Slope	0.00	Too acid	0.88
				Shrink-swell	0.91		
		Water erosion	0.99				
BeB:							
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
				Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Too acid	0.84			Rock fragments	0.98
		Water erosion	0.90				
BeC:							
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
				Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Too acid	0.84			Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.90			Rock fragments	0.98
BeD:							
Beasley	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Too clayey	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Too acid	0.84	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90			Rock fragments	0.98

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Bo:							
Boonewood-----------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Droughty	0.05	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Wetness depth	0.44
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Wetness depth	0.44		
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
CaB2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.97
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Droughty	0.59				
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				
CaC2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
		Depth to bedrock	0.54			Rock fragments	0.97
		Droughty	0.59				
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.97
		Droughty	0.59				
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
				Slope	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.97
		Droughty	0.59				
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Slope	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.50
		Too acid	0.54	Depth to bedrock	0.16		
		Too clayey	0.92			Too clayey	0.53
						Rock fragments	0.82
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CnF:							
Chagrin	35	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.75			Slope	0.09
Nelse	35	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.75			Slope	0.09
Wheeling	10	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
Co:							
Combs	90	Good		Good		Good	
CrA:							
Crider	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
		Too acid	0.74				
CrB:							
Crider	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
		Too acid	0.74				
CrC:							
Crider	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.96
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
		Too acid	0.74				
CrD:							
Crider	80	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
		Too acid	0.74	Slope	0.98		
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
EkB:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
EkC:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.96
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
EkD:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.88	Slope	0.76		
		Water erosion	0.99				
EoA:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
EoB:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
EoC:							
Elk	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.96
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
		Depth to bedrock	0.46				
		Droughty	0.68				
		Water erosion	0.99				
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Droughty	0.68				
		Water erosion	0.99				
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.79
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
		Depth to bedrock	0.79				
		Droughty	0.84				
		Water erosion	0.99				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.79
		Depth to bedrock	0.79	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Droughty	0.84				
		Water erosion	0.99				
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Droughty	0.68				
		Water erosion	0.99				
Shrouts	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Droughty	0.68	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90				
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
Beasley	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
				Depth to bedrock	0.39	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Too acid	0.84	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90			Rock fragments	0.98
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.32	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Depth to bedrock	0.65	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.65
						Rock fragments	0.96
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.32	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Depth to bedrock	0.65	Low strength	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.65
						Rock fragments	0.96
Weikert	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Depth to bedrock	0.00
						Too acid	0.98
		Too acid	0.54				
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Hf:							
Huntington----------	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
LaA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04		
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
LaB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04		
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
LbA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04		
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
LbB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04		
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
Ld:							
Lindside------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.73
				Wetness depth	0.73		
		Water erosion	0.99				
Ln:							
Lindside------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.73
				Wetness depth	0.73		
		Water erosion	0.99				
Me:							
Melvin--------------	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.90	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Wetness depth	0.00		
Mf:							
Melvin--------------	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.90	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Low strength	0.00		
Ne:							
Newark--------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.02
				Wetness depth	0.02		
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Nf:							
Newark	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.02
		Water erosion	0.90	Wetness depth	0.02		
NnA:							
Nicholson	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53		
		Water erosion	0.90				
NnB:							
Nicholson	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53		
		Water erosion	0.90				
NnC:							
Nicholson	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53	Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.90				
No:							
Nolin	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Water erosion	0.90	Low strength	0.00		
OtA:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
OtB:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
OtC:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
OwA:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
OwB:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
OwC:							
Otwood	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
Pa:							
Patton	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.88	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Water erosion	0.90	Low strength	0.00		
				Shrink-swell	0.89		
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Water erosion	0.90				
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Water erosion	0.90				
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
		Too acid	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.96
		Too acid	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ScB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		
ScC:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94	Slope	0.96
SdA:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		
SdB:							
Sciotoville---------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		
ShC3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Droughty	0.68	Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.90				
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
ShD3:							
Shrouts-------------	75	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Droughty	0.68	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
TjB:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.50
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Wetness depth	0.68
		Water erosion	0.90			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
TjC:							
Tilsit--------------	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.50
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Wetness depth	0.68
		Water erosion	0.90			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
						Slope	0.96

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Too acid	0.50
				Slope	0.76	Wetness depth	0.68
		Water erosion	0.90			Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor		Fair	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Wetness depth	0.44
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Wetness depth	0.44		
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
Boonewood	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Droughty	0.05	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.44
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Wetness depth	0.44		
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Good		Good		Good	
Combs	25	Good		Good		Good	
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.90	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Low strength	0.00		
Melvin	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.90	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Low strength	0.00		
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.02
				Wetness depth	0.02		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Newark	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.02
				Wetness depth	0.02		
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.88	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.12		
Zipp	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.88	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.12		
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.44
				Wetness depth	0.44		
		Droughty	0.55	Depth to bedrock	0.58		
		Water erosion	0.99				
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UajF:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.50
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Wetness depth	0.68
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Water erosion	0.90				
Tilsit	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.50
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Wetness depth	0.68
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UbC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
UbD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.76	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
UeC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
UfC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
UgC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too acid	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.50
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Wetness depth	0.68	Wetness depth	0.68
		Water erosion	0.90	Depth to bedrock	0.99		
UhC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53		
		Water erosion	0.90				
UiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Rock fragments	0.95
		Too acid	0.84	Shrink-swell	0.87	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
UiD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Too clayey	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Rock fragments	0.95
		Too acid	0.84	Shrink-swell	0.87	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
UiF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents	40	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.00	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.50	Low strength	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.50
		Water erosion	0.99			Too acid	0.88
UjC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
		Too acid	0.80				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjD:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Slope	0.76	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Too acid	0.80	Shrink-swell	0.98		
UjF:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	40	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
				Low strength	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Too acid	0.80	Shrink-swell	0.98		
UkC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Rock fragments	0.95
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
		Too acid	0.84				
Beasley	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.18	Depth to bedrock	0.39	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.95
				Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Too acid	0.84			Rock fragments	0.98
		Water erosion	0.90				
UlC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.95
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Droughty	0.54				
		Too acid	0.88				
Caneyville	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.54
				Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.97
		Depth to bedrock	0.54				
		Droughty	0.59				
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UlD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Droughty	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.95
		Too acid	0.88				
Caneyville	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.54	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.54
		Droughty	0.59	Shrink-swell	0.87	Rock fragments	0.97
		Too acid	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.90				
UmC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
		Too acid	0.80	Shrink-swell	0.98		
Crider	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
		Too acid	0.74	Shrink-swell	0.98		
UmD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.80	Slope	0.76		
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
Crider	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.74	Slope	0.76		
				Shrink-swell	0.98		
UnC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				
Elk	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Too acid	0.68	Low strength	0.00		
		Organic matter content low	0.88				
		Water erosion	0.99				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UoC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Lawrence------------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04		
		Water erosion	0.90				
UpC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Lawrence------------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04		
		Water erosion	0.90				
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Nicholson-----------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.53
		Too acid	0.68	Wetness depth	0.53		
		Water erosion	0.90				
UrC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
				Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90				
Otwood--------------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
				Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UsC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
Otwood--------------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.38
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.38	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
UtC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Water erosion	0.90				
Robertsville--------	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Too acid	0.12	Wetness depth	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Too acid	0.59
		Water erosion	0.90				
UuC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
		Too acid	0.88				
Sandview------------	25	Fair		Poor		Good	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00		
		Too acid	0.54				
		Water erosion	0.99				
UvC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		
Sciotoville---------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.02	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.94		

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UwC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Droughty	0.64	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
Shrouts-------------	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Droughty	0.68	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Water erosion	0.90				
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
UwD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Droughty	0.64	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Depth to bedrock	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
Shrouts-------------	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Droughty	0.68	Slope	0.76	Depth to bedrock	0.90
		Water erosion	0.90	Shrink-swell	0.87		
		Depth to bedrock	0.90				
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90				
Weinbach------------	25	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90				
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyC:							
Wheeling	25	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
UyD:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.76	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
Wheeling	25	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.76	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
UzC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents	25	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
Wheeling	25	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
W:							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
WeB:							
Weinbach	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				
WfA:							
Weinbach	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
				Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Too acid	0.32				
		Water erosion	0.90				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WfB:							
Weinbach	90	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Wetness depth	0.04	Too acid	0.88
		Water erosion	0.90				
WhA:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WhB:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WhC:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
						Slope	0.96
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WhD:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.76	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WhF:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
						Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WkA:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39				
		Water erosion	0.99				

Table 15.—Construction Materials, Part II—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of roadfill: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Potential source of topsoil: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WkC:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Good		Fair	
		Organic matter content low	0.12			Too acid	0.92
		Too acid	0.39			Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.99				
WkD:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.76	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.39			Too acid	0.92
		Water erosion	0.99				
WkF:							
Wheeling	90	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Slope	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.39			Too acid	0.92
		Water erosion	0.99				
WoA:							
Woolper	80	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.05
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.90		
		Water erosion	0.99				
WoB:							
Woolper	80	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.05
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.90		
		Water erosion	0.99				
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Fair		Poor		Fair	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00	Too clayey	0.05
		Organic matter content low	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.90	Slope	0.96
		Water erosion	0.99				
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00	Too clayey	0.00
		Organic matter content low	0.88	Low strength	0.00	Wetness depth	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.12		

Table 16.—Water Management

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
AfB:							
Alford	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.96	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
AfC:							
Alford	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.96	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
AfD:							
Alford	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.96	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
AfF:							
Alford	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.96	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
BeB:							
Beasley	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Hard to pack	0.41	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
BeC:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Hard to pack	0.41	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
BeD:							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Hard to pack	0.41	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
Bo:							
Boonewood	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.93	Slow refill	0.28
				Thin layer	0.86	Cutbanks cave	0.10
CaB2:							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08	Hard to pack	0.84		
CaC2:							
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Hard to pack	0.84		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaD2:							
Caneyville----------	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Hard to pack	0.84		
CcF2:							
Caneyville----------	70	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Hard to pack	0.84		
Rock outcrop--------	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CeF:							
Carpenter-----------	70	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.26	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.01		
		Depth to bedrock	0.01				
Cm:							
Cemeteries----------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
CnF:							
Chagrin-------------	35	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
Nelse---------------	35	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Wheeling------------	10	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Co:							
Combs---------------	90	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.99
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
CrA:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to water	1.00
CrB:							
Crider--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
CrC:							
Crider--------------	90	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
CrD:							
Crider--------------	80	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes, and levees		Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
DAM:							
Dam, large	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Dp:							
Dumps, ash	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
EkA:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EkB:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.08			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EkC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EkD:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EoA:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EoB:							
Elk	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.08			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
EoC:							
Elk	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
FaC:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.88	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.88	Hard to pack	0.13		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
FaD:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.88	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.88	Hard to pack	0.13		
FeC3:							
Faywood	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.77	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.77	Hard to pack	0.39		
FeD3:							
Faywood	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.77	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.77	Hard to pack	0.39		
FsF:							
Faywood	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.88	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.88	Hard to pack	0.13		
Shrouts	30	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.50		
Beasley	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Hard to pack	0.41	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
GpD:							
Gilpin	80	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.84	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Thin layer	0.83		
		Depth to bedrock	0.09				
GwF:							
Gilpin	45	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.84	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Thin layer	0.83		
		Depth to bedrock	0.09				
Weikert	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.53				
Ha:							
Huntington	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
Hf:							
Huntington	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.93	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
						Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
LaA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.01		
LaB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.01		
LbA:							
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.01		
LbB:							
Lawrence------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.01		
Ld:							
Lindside------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
				Piping	0.78		
Ln:							
Lindside------------	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.96	Cutbanks cave	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.02
				Piping	0.78		
Me:							
Melvin--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.72		
Mf:							
Melvin--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.72		
Ne:							
Newark--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.64		
Nf:							
Newark--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.64		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnA:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.19		
NnB:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.19		
NnC:							
Nicholson-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
				Piping	0.19		
No:							
Nolin---------------	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.88	Depth to water	1.00
OtA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.17		
OtB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.17		
OtC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
				Piping	0.17		
OwA:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.17		
OwB:							
Otwood--------------	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.17		
OwC:							
Otwood--------------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
				Piping	0.17		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pa:							
Patton	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
				Ponding	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10
Pt:							
Pits, quarries	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
RoA:							
Robertsville	90	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.35		
RpA:							
Robertsville	90	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Ponding	1.00		
				Piping	0.35		
SaB:							
Sandview	90	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
SaC:							
Sandview	90	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
ScA:							
Sciotoville	90	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		
ScB:							
Sciotoville	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		
ScC:							
Sciotoville	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		
SdA:							
Sciotoville	90	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		
SdB:							
Sciotoville	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.08	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShC3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.50		
ShD3:							
Shrouts	75	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.50		
TjB:							
Tilsit	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08	Piping	0.40		
TjC:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.40		
TjD:							
Tilsit	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.40		
Ua:							
Urban land	95	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UabC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.95	Slow refill	0.54
		Seepage	0.46	Thin layer	0.86	Cutbanks cave	0.10
Boonewood	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.93	Slow refill	0.28
				Thin layer	0.86	Cutbanks cave	0.10
UacB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.99
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
Combs	25	Very limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	1.00			Depth to saturated zone	0.99
						Cutbanks cave	0.10

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UadB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.53	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.47
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.69		
Melvin	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.72		
UaeB:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.46	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.54
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.59		
Newark	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.28
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Piping	0.64		
UafC:							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Haplic Udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	1.00
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Hard to pack	0.76		
Zipp	25	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.96
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Hard to pack	0.71		
UagB:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.99
		Seepage	0.01			Depth to hard bedrock	0.42
				Piping	0.95		
				Thin layer	0.11	Cutbanks cave	0.10
UahC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UaiC:							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents	40	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UajF:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UakF:							
Urban land----------	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Udorthents----------	70	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
UamC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53	Piping	0.31		
Tilsit--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.40		
UbC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
UbD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
UcC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
UcF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
UdC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UeC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Piping	0.05		
UfC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Piping	0.05		
UgC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Piping	0.12		
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.01		
UhC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.02	Piping	0.07		
UiC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Hard to pack	0.68	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
UiD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Hard to pack	0.68	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
UiF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ultic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Piping	0.29	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
UjC:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.46				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UjD:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.46				
UjF:							
Urban land----------	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	40	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.46				
UkC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Hard to pack	0.68	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
Beasley-------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Hard to pack	0.41	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.01	Thin layer	0.16		
UlC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Hard to pack	0.92	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Thin layer	0.86		
Caneyville----------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Hard to pack	0.84		
UlD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Hard to pack	0.92	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Thin layer	0.86		
Caneyville----------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.86	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.86	Hard to pack	0.84		
UmC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.46				
Crider--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UmD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.46				
Crider--------------	25	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.72				
UnC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.89	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Seepage	0.46			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.54
Elk-----------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Piping	0.92	Cutbanks cave	1.00
		Slope	0.68			Depth to saturated zone	0.92
						Slow refill	0.28
UoC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53				
Lawrence------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
				Piping	0.01		
UpC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
Lawrence------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
				Piping	0.01		
UqC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53				
				Piping	0.12		

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UqC:							
Nicholson-----------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	0.99	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.19		
UrC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53	Piping	0.09		
Otwood--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.17		
UsC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53	Piping	0.09		
Otwood--------------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.17		
UtC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.21		
Robertsville--------	25	Not limited		Very limited		Very limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.35		
UuC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53				
Sandview------------	25	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.72			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UvC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.62		
Sciotoville---------	25	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.73		
UwC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.61		
Shrouts-------------	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	0.68	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.50		
UwD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.61		
Shrouts-------------	25	Very limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Thin layer	0.70	Depth to water	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.04	Hard to pack	0.50		
UxC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.05		
Weinbach------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68	Piping	0.13		
UyC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
Wheeling------------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
UyD:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
UzC:							
Urban land----------	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic Udarents------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
Wheeling-----------	25	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.68				
W:							
Water---------------	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
WeA:							
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.13		
WeB:							
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.13		
WfA:							
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
				Piping	0.13		
WfB:							
Weinbach-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
				Piping	0.13		
WhA:							
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
WhB:							
Wheeling-----------	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				

Table 16.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Embankments, dikes, and levees: Rating class and limiting features	Value	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds: Rating class and limiting features	Value
WhC:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WhD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WhF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WkA:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
WkB:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
WkC:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WkD:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WkF:							
Wheeling	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	1.00	Piping	1.00	Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	1.00				
WoA:							
Woolper	80	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.53			Depth to water	1.00
WoB:							
Woolper	80	Somewhat limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Seepage	0.53			Depth to water	1.00
		Slope	0.08				
WoC:							
Woolper	80	Very limited		Not limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00			Depth to water	1.00
		Seepage	0.53				
ZpA:							
Zipp	90	Not limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
				Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slow refill	0.96
						Cutbanks cave	0.10
				Ponding	1.00		
				Hard to pack	0.71		

Table 17.—Engineering Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
AfB:												
Alford----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-15
	7-55	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-100	30-40	10-20
	55-84	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	92-100	90-100	80-100	20-25	5-10
AfC:												
Alford----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-15
	7-55	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-100	30-40	10-20
	55-84	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	92-100	90-100	80-100	20-25	5-10
AfD:												
Alford----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-15
	7-55	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-100	30-40	10-20
	55-84	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	92-100	90-100	80-100	20-25	5-10
AfF:												
Alford----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-15
	7-55	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-100	30-40	10-20
	55-84	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	92-100	90-100	80-100	20-25	5-10
BeB:												
Beasley---------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	0-5	93-100	90-100	80-98	75-83	25-35	4-10
	6-48	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BeC:												
Beasley---------	0-6	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0-5	93-100	90-100	80-98	75-83	25-35	4-10
	6-48	Silty clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BeD:												
Beasley---------	0-6	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0-5	93-100	90-100	80-98	75-83	25-35	4-10
	6-48	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Bo:												
Boonewood-------	0-6	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	93-100	91-100	75-100	62-90	25-35	3-11
	6-23	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-5	93-100	91-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	23-30	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-7	85-100	85-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CaB2:												
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CaC2:												
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CaD2:												
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CcF2:												
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop.												
CeF:												
Carpenter-------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0-8	80-95	80-95	55-85	55-85	5-34	2-10
	6-38	Channery silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	5-8	60-95	60-90	55-88	55-80	25-45	5-20
	38-45	Channery silty clay loam, very channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CL, GC	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	65-95	60-95	55-90	45-90	30-60	15-40
	45-68	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Cm. Cemeteries												
CnF:												
Chagrin----------	0-10	Loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	80-100	50-90	20-35	2-10
	10-39	Silt loam, loam, sandy loam	ML, SM, CL	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	75-100	55-95	30-85	20-40	2-14
	39-90	Stratified gravelly fine sand to silt loam, silt loam, loam, sandy loam	ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	75-100	65-100	40-95	10-87	20-40	2-10
Nelse-----------	0-12	Stratified loam to fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2-4, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	65-90	30-65	2-24	2-5
	12-100	Loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, stratified loam to sandy loam	SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-2-4, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	60-90	20-50	2-19	2-5
Wheeling---------	0-6	Loam	CL, SC, SM, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, GP, GW, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
Co:												
Combs-----------	0-14	Loam	ML, SC-SM, SM, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	77-100	65-100	35-80	2-24	2-5
	14-77	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam	CL-ML, ML, SM, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	30-80	2-24	2-5
	77-102	Loam, silt loam, sandy loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-99	30-80	2-24	2-8
CrA:												
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
CrB:												
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
CrC:												
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
CrD:												
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
DAM. Dam, large												
Dp. Dumps, ash												
EkA:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
EkB:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silt clay loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
EkC:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	SC-SM, ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
EkD:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	ML, CL, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
EoA:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
EoB:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
EoC:												
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	CL, SC-SM, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
FaC:												
Faywood---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-3	0-8	100	95-100	90-100	75-100	25-35	4-10
	7-29	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0-3	0-10	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	42-70	20-45
	29-33	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FaD:												
Faywood---------	0-7	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-3	0-8	100	95-100	90-100	75-100	25-35	4-10
	7-29	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0-3	0-10	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	42-70	20-45
	29-33	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FeC3:												
Faywood---------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-3	0-8	100	95-100	90-100	75-100	25-35	4-10
	2-33	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0-3	0-10	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	42-70	20-45
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FeD3:												
Faywood---------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0-3	0-8	100	95-100	90-100	75-100	25-35	4-10
	2-33	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0-3	0-10	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	42-70	20-45
	33-37	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FsF:												
Faywood---------	0-7	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0-3	0-8	100	95-100	90-100	75-100	25-35	4-10
	7-29	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0-3	0-10	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	42-70	20-45
	29-33	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shrouts---------	0-2	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	85-100	80-100	24-40	4-12
	2-20	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
FsF:												
Beasley---------	0-6	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0-5	93-100	90-100	80-98	75-83	25-35	4-10
	6-48	Silty clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GpD:												
Gilpin----------	0-12	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-8	80-95	75-90	70-85	65-80	20-40	4-15
	12-23	Loam, silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam	SC, GC, CL-ML, CL	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0-8	50-95	45-90	35-85	30-80	20-40	4-15
	23-31	Channery loam, very channery silt loam, very channery loam	GC, CL, GC-GM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	8-37	50-95	45-90	35-85	30-80	20-40	4-15
	31-35	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GwF:												
Gilpin----------	0-12	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-8	80-95	75-90	70-85	65-80	20-40	4-15
	12-23	Loam, silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, GC, SC	A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0-8	50-95	45-90	35-85	30-80	20-40	4-15
	23-31	Channery loam, very channery silt loam, very channery loam	GC, GC-GM, CL	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	8-37	50-95	45-90	35-85	30-80	20-40	4-15
	31-35	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Weikert---------	0-4	Silt loam, channery silt loam	ML	A-4	0	3-8	85-95	85-95	75-95	60-85	30-40	4-10
	4-18	Very channery loam, very channery silt loam	GC-GM, GM, GP-GM	A-2, A-1-b, A-4	0	15-30	15-60	10-55	5-45	5-40	28-36	3-9
	18-28	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ha:												
Huntington------	0-22	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-95	25-40	5-15
	22-59	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-95	25-40	5-15
	59-94	Silt loam, silty clay loam, fine sandy loam	SM, CL, ML, SC, CL-ML	A-2, A-4	0	0-6	95-100	60-100	50-100	30-95	2-29	NP-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Hf:												
Huntington------	0-22	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-95	25-40	5-15
	22-59	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-95	25-40	5-15
	59-94	Silt loam, silty clay loam, fine sandy loam	CL-ML, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2, A-4	0	0-6	95-100	60-100	50-100	30-95	2-29	NP-10
LaA:												
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, MH, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
LaB:												
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL, MH, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
LbA:												
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam, stratified loam to clay	CL, ML, CL-ML, MH	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
LbB:												
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam, stratified loam to clay	ML, MH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
Ld:												
Lindside--------	0-16	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	55-95	20-35	2-15
	16-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	92-100	92-100	90-100	70-95	25-40	4-18
	52-90	Silty clay loam, loam, gravelly silt loam	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	45-100	30-95	20-40	4-18
Ln:												
Lindside--------	0-16	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	80-100	55-95	20-35	2-15
	16-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	92-100	92-100	90-100	70-95	25-40	4-18
	52-90	Silty clay loam, loam, gravelly silt loam	SC, ML, CL, SM	A-2, A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	45-100	30-95	20-40	4-18
Me:												
Melvin----------	0-4	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-95	25-35	4-10
	4-56	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-98	25-40	5-20
	56-82	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-98	25-40	5-20
Mf:												
Melvin----------	0-4	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-95	25-35	4-10
	4-56	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-98	25-40	5-20
	56-82	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-98	25-40	5-20

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Ne:												
Newark----------	0-6	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	55-95	2-31	2-10
	6-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-100	22-42	3-20
	41-98	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	75-100	70-100	65-100	55-100	22-42	3-20
Nf:												
Newark----------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	55-95	2-31	2-10
	6-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-100	22-42	3-20
	41-98	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	75-100	70-100	65-100	55-100	22-42	3-20
NnA:												
Nicholson-------	0-7	Silt loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	93-100	86-100	25-35	5-10
	7-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-10	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40
NnB:												
Nicholson-------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	93-100	86-100	25-35	5-10
	7-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-10	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
NnC:												
Nicholson-------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	93-100	86-100	25-35	5-10
	7-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-10	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40
No:												
Nolin-----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-40	5-18
	10-82	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	75-100	25-46	5-23
	82-101	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam, gravelly loam	ML, GM, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	50-100	50-100	40-95	35-95	2-29	2-15
OtA:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
OtB:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
OtC:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
OwA:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
OwB:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
OwC:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
Pa:												
Patton----------	0-11	Silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	75-95	25-35	10-15
	11-48	Silty clay loam	MH, ML, CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	80-100	40-55	15-25
	48-85	Stratified silt loam to silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	75-96	25-55	10-25
Pt.												
Pits, quarries												

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
RoA:												
Robertsville----	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	2-10
	10-16	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	16-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	74-90	Silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam	CH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	69-100	54-100	48-100	25-60	5-35
RpA:												
Robertsville----	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	2-10
	10-16	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	16-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	74-90	Silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam, stratified loam to clay	CL, CL-ML, CH	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	69-100	54-100	48-100	25-60	5-35
SaB:												
Sandview--------	0-10	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-35	5-10
	10-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-45	5-20
	41-82	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
SaC:												
Sandview--------	0-10	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-35	5-10
	10-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-45	5-20
	41-82	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
ScA:												
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ScB:												
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
ScC:												
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
SdA:												
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
SdB:												
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
ShC3:												
Shrouts---------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	85-100	80-100	24-40	4-12
	2-20	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ShD3:												
Shrouts---------	0-2	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	85-100	80-100	24-40	4-12
	2-20	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TjB:												
Tilsit----------	0-5	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	60-100	20-35	4-15
	5-32	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	32-60	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	60-85	Silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CL, CH, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	8-15	70-100	65-85	60-85	55-80	25-60	5-35
TjC:												
Tilsit----------	0-5	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	60-100	20-35	4-15
	5-32	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	32-60	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	60-85	Silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CL-ML, CL, CH	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	8-15	70-100	65-85	60-85	55-80	25-60	5-35
TjD:												
Tilsit----------	0-5	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	60-100	20-35	4-15
	5-32	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	32-60	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	60-85	Silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	8-15	70-100	65-85	60-85	55-80	25-60	5-35

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Ua. Urban land												
UabC: Urban land.												
Haplic Udarents-	0-30	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-7	85-100	85-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boonewood-------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	93-100	91-100	75-100	62-90	25-35	3-11
	6-23	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-5	93-100	91-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	23-30	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-7	85-100	85-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UacB: Urban land.												
Haplic Udarents-	0-77	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	30-80	2-24	2-5
	77-102	Loam, silt loam, sandy loam	SM, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-99	30-80	2-24	2-8
Combs-----------	0-14	Loam	ML, CL-ML, SC-SM, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	77-100	65-100	35-80	2-24	2-5
	14-77	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam	SM, SC-SM, CL-ML, ML	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-100	30-80	2-24	2-5
	77-102	Loam, silt loam, sandy loam	ML, SC-SM, CL-ML, SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	75-100	65-99	30-80	2-24	2-8
UadB: Urban land.												
Haplic Udarents-	0-56	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-98	25-40	5-20
	56-82	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-98	25-40	5-20

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments >10 inches	Fragments 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number-- 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UadB:												
Melvin----------	0-4	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-95	25-35	4-10
	4-56	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	80-98	25-40	5-20
	56-82	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-98	25-40	5-20
UaeB:												
Urban land.												
Haplic Udarents-	0-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-100	22-42	3-20
	41-98	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	70-100	65-100	55-100	22-42	3-20
Newark----------	0-6	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	55-95	2-31	2-10
	6-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-100	22-42	3-20
	41-98	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	75-100	70-100	65-100	55-100	22-42	3-20
UafC:												
Urban land.												
Haplic Udarents-	0-55	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-96	45-60	25-35
	55-85	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-98	45-60	25-35
Zipp------------	0-11	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-95	45-55	20-30
	11-55	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-96	45-60	25-35
	55-85	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-98	45-60	25-35
UagB:												
Urban land.												
Udarents--------	0-50	Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-7	85-100	85-100	80-100	70-95	25-42	3-20
	50-54	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UahC.												
Urban land-Udorthents												
UaiC.												
Urban land-Udorthents												

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UajF. Urban land-Udorthents												
UakF. Urban land-Udorthents												
UamC: Urban land.												
Ultic Udarents--	0-32	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	32-60	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	60-85	Silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	8-15	70-100	65-85	60-83	55-80	25-60	5-35
Tilsit----------	0-5	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	60-100	20-35	4-15
	5-32	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	32-60	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	60-85	Silt loam, channery silt loam, channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	8-15	70-100	65-85	60-85	55-80	25-60	5-35
UbC: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM, SC, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	CL-ML, GM, GP, GW, SM, GC-GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UbD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	SM, GM, GW, GC-GM, CL-ML, GP	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
UcC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-65	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GP, GM, GW, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
	65-69	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UcF:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SC, SM, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-65	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, CL-ML, GC-GM, GP, SM, GW	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
	65-69	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UdC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GC-GM, CL-ML, SM, GM, GW, GP	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UeC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
UfC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
UgC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-40	5-20
	27-50	Silt loam, silty clay loam, loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	25-45	5-25
	50-58	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-10	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	58-68	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UhC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-2	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40
	87-91	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UiC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-48	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-9	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UiD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-48	Silty clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-9	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UiF:												
Urban land.												
Ultic Udarents--	0-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-100	30-40	10-20
	36-51	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	92-100	90-100	80-100	20-25	5-10
	51-70	Channery silty clay loam, very channery silty clay loam, channery silty clay	CL, GC	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	65-95	60-95	55-90	45-90	30-60	15-40
	70-80	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UjC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, ML, CL	A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-50	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
	50-70	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-15	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	70-74	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UjD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-50	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
	50-70	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-15	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	70-74	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UjF:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-50	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
	50-70	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-15	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	70-74	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UkC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-48	Silty clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beasley---------	0-6	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	0-5	93-100	90-100	80-98	75-83	25-35	4-10
	6-48	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	91-100	85-100	74-100	70-95	45-70	20-40
	48-58	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UlC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-15	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UlD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-15	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Caneyville------	0-2	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-3	90-100	88-100	75-98	60-83	20-35	2-12
	2-30	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	90-100	85-100	75-100	65-100	42-75	20-45
	30-34	Unweathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UmC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-24	Silt loam, silty clay	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
UmD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UmD:												
Crider----------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-35	3-12
	7-24	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	85-100	25-42	3-20
	24-100	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-5	85-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	35-65	15-40
UnC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
Elk-------------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	3-10
	12-36	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-15
	36-69	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-40	5-15
	69-87	Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silty clay loam	SC-SM, ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	75-100	50-100	45-100	40-95	25-40	5-15
UoC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	46-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, MH, CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL-ML, CL, MH	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UpC: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	46-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam, stratified loam to clay	CL, ML, MH, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
Lawrence--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-35	2-10
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	27-44	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-42	5-20
	44-80	Silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam, stratified loam to clay	CL-ML, MH, ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	75-100	25-60	5-25
UqC: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-2	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40
Nicholson-------	0-7	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	100	93-100	86-100	25-35	5-10
	7-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	87-100	83-100	25-45	5-20
	27-59	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	91-100	86-100	25-45	5-20
	59-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam, silty clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0-2	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	25-45	5-20
	74-87	Silty clay, clay, channery clay	CH, CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-15	80-100	70-100	60-100	55-100	34-70	16-40

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UrC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
UsC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UsC:												
Otwood----------	0-10	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-35	5-15
	10-27	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	70-95	25-40	5-20
	27-46	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL	A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	65-90	25-40	5-20
	46-83	Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-95	35-50	20-30
	83-91	Stratified sandy loam to loam, stratified fine sandy loam to silty clay loam, stratified silt loam to clay	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-98	60-80	25-50	5-25
UtC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-16	Silt loam, silty clay loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	16-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	74-90	Silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam, sandy loam	CL, CL-ML, CH	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	70-100	60-100	25-60	5-35
Robertsville----	0-10	Silt loam	CL	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	2-10
	10-16	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	16-74	Silty clay loam, silt loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-100	25-45	3-20
	74-90	Silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam	CH, CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	69-100	54-100	48-100	25-60	5-35
UuC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-45	5-20
	41-82	Silty clay, clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
Sandview--------	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-35	5-10
	10-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	25-45	5-20
	41-82	Silty clay, clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UvC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
Sciotoville-----	0-10	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	65-95	25-35	4-10
	10-18	Silty clay loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	20-35	4-15
	18-77	Silty clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	85-100	65-96	25-40	4-18
	77-100	Loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-3	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-75	5-35	2-15
UwC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-20	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shrouts---------	0-2	Silt loam	ML, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	85-100	80-100	24-40	4-12
	2-20	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UwD:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-20	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UwD:												
Shrouts---------	0-2	Silt loam	CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	85-100	80-100	24-40	4-12
	2-20	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-3	90-100	90-100	85-100	80-100	45-65	20-40
	20-35	Clay, silty clay, channery silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	1-10	85-100	75-100	75-100	65-100	45-70	20-40
	35-45	Weathered bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UxC:												
Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
Weinbach--------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	20-40	5-15
	12-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UyC: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SM, CL, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GP, GM, GW, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, SM, SC, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GP, GC-GM, CL-ML, SM, GW, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
UyD: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GP, GW, SM, CL-ML, GC-GM, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL-ML, SC, CL, SM, ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SM, SC, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	SM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GP, GW, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
UzC: Urban land.												
Alfic Udarents--	0-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GP, GW	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plasticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
UzC:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	SC, SM, CL, ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, SM, SC, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, GP, GW, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
W.												
Water												
WeA:												
Weinbach--------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	20-40	5-15
	12-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
WeB:												
Weinbach--------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	20-40	5-15
	12-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plasticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WfA:												
Weinbach--------	0-12	Silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	20-40	5-15
	12-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
WfB:												
Weinbach--------	0-12	Silt loam	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-100	60-90	20-40	5-15
	12-20	Silt loam, silty clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-35	8-15
	20-41	Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam	CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-96	25-42	8-20
	41-52	Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-96	30-45	15-25
	52-82	Stratified loam to silty clay loam, stratified sandy loam to silt loam, stratified silt loam to clay loam	ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	20-100	25-45	2-20
WhA:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, CL-ML, SM, ML, SC	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SM, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	SM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GW, GP, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WhB:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	SM, SC, CL, CL-ML, ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	ML, SC, SM, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GW, CL-ML, GC-GM, SM, GP, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WhC:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, CL-ML, GC-GM, SM, GW, GP	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WhD:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL-ML, SM, SC, ML, CL	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	ML, CL, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GP, GW, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WhF:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	SM, SC, CL, ML	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	SM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GW, GP, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification: Unified	Classification: AASHTO	Fragments: >10 inches	Fragments: 3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--: 4	10	40	200	Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WkA:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	ML, SC, CL-ML, SM, CL	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	SM, GW, CL-ML, GM, GC-GM, GP	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WkB:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	CL-ML, GC-GM, SM, GW, GP, GM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WkC:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GM, SM, GC-GM, CL-ML, GW, GP	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WkD:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL, ML, SC, SM, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SC, SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GP, GM, CL-ML, GC-GM, SM, GW	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10

Table 17.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
WkF:												
Wheeling--------	0-6	Loam	CL-ML, SC, ML, CL, SM	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-100	45-90	15-35	3-10
	6-49	Clay loam, loam, silt loam	CL, ML, SM, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	90-100	70-100	65-100	45-80	20-40	2-20
	49-85	Sandy loam, stratified sandy loam, stratified fine sandy loam	GC-GM, CL-ML, GM, GP, GW, SM	A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0-8	80-100	65-100	55-85	40-60	2-19	2-10
WoA:												
Woolper---------	0-13	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	6-15
	13-69	Silty clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	35-65	15-40
	69-101	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
WoB:												
Woolper---------	0-13	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	6-15
	13-69	Silty clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	35-65	15-40
	69-101	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
WoC:												
Woolper---------	0-13	Silt loam	CL	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	25-35	6-15
	13-69	Silty clay, silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-6, A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	35-65	15-40
	69-101	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0-8	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-100	45-75	20-45
ZpA:												
Zipp------------	0-11	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-95	45-55	20-30
	11-55	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-96	45-60	25-35
	55-85	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-98	45-60	25-35

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" apply only to the surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi-bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
AfB:													
Alford-----------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	7-55	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.37	.37		
	55-84	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
AfC:													
Alford-----------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	7-55	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.37	.37		
	55-84	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
AfD:													
Alford-----------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	7-55	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.37	.37		
	55-84	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
AfF:													
Alford-----------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	7-55	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.37	.37		
	55-84	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
BeB:													
Beasley----------	0-6	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	6-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BeC:													
Beasley----------	0-6	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	6-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
BeD:													
Beasley----------	0-6	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	6-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Bo:													
Boonewood--------	0-6	20-50	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37	3	8
	6-23	20-80	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	23-30	2-20	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
CaB2:													
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
CaC2:													
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
CaD2:													
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
CcF2:													
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Rock outcrop.													
CeF:													
Carpenter--------	0-6	20-40	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.32	.32	4	8
	6-38	10-19	40-73	12-40	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
	38-45	10-19	40-73	27-50	1.20-1.50	1.40-4.23	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
	45-68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Cm.													
Cemeteries													
CnF:													
Chagrin----------	0-10	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	10-39	20-50	30-79	10-26	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.32	.32		
	39-90	20-86	14-79	8-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.08-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.32	.32		
Nelse------------	0-12	43-85	15-50	5-18	1.20-1.60	14.00-42.00	0.09-0.14	0.0-2.9	2.0-10	.17	.17	5	8
	12-100	23-85	28-50	7-26	1.40-1.80	14.00-141.00	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.15	.15		
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
Co:													
Combs------------	0-14	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.24	.24	5	8
	14-77	44-84	10-51	5-18	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28		
	77-102	20-75	30-80	5-28	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
CrA:													
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
CrB:													
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
CrC:													
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
CrD:													
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
DAM.													
Dam, large													
Dp.													
Dumps, ash													
EkA:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
EkB:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
EkC:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
EkD:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
EoA:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
EoB:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
EoC:													
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
FaC:													
Faywood----------	0-7	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	8
	7-29	2-19	30-60	27-50	1.35-1.45	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	29-33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FaD:													
Faywood----------	0-7	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	8
	7-29	2-19	30-60	27-50	1.35-1.45	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	29-33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FeC3:													
Faywood----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	2	8
	2-33	2-19	30-60	27-50	1.35-1.45	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	33-37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
FeD3:													
Faywood----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	2	8
	2-33	2-19	30-60	27-50	1.35-1.45	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	33-37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
FsF:													
Faywood----------	0-7	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37	3	8
	7-29	2-19	30-60	27-50	1.35-1.45	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	29-33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Shrouts----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.40-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	8
	2-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Beasley----------	0-6	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	6-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GpD:													
Gilpin-----------	0-12	2-49	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	3	8
	12-23	2-49	30-80	10-34	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	23-31	2-49	30-80	10-26	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.32		
	31-35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
GwF:													
Gilpin-----------	0-12	2-49	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	3	8
	12-23	2-49	30-80	10-34	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	23-31	2-49	30-80	10-26	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.24	.32		
	31-35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Weikert----------	0-4	20-50	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	42.00-141.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.28	2	8
	4-18	20-50	30-80	7-26	1.20-1.40	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.37		
	18-28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ha:													
Huntington-------	0-22	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.10-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	3.0-6.0	.28	.28	5	8
	22-59	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32		
	59-94	5-80	20-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
Hf:													
Huntington-------	0-22	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.10-1.30	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.24	0.0-2.9	3.0-6.0	.28	.28	5	8
	22-59	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32		
	59-94	5-80	20-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.10-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
LaA:													
Lawrence---------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-15	40-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
LaB:													
Lawrence----------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-15	40-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
LbA:													
Lawrence----------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-23	35-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
LbB:													
Lawrence----------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-23	35-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Ld:													
Lindside----------	0-16	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.26	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	16-52	5-80	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	52-90	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.20-1.40	1.40-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
Ln:													
Lindside----------	0-16	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.26	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	16-52	5-80	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.17-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	52-90	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.20-1.40	1.40-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
Me:													
Melvin------------	0-4	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	5	8
	4-56	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	56-82	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.40-1.70	0.10-1.00	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.43	.43		
Mf:													
Melvin------------	0-4	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	5	8
	4-56	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	56-82	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.40-1.70	0.10-1.00	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.43	.43		
Ne:													
Newark------------	0-6	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	5	8
	6-41	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-98	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
Nf:													
Newark------------	0-6	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	5	8
	6-41	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-98	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
NnA:													
Nicholson--------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	7-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
NnB:													
Nicholson--------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	7-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
NnC:													
Nicholson--------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	7-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
No:													
Nolin------------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	5	8
	10-82	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.25-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.3-2.0	.43	.43		
	82-101	15-52	28-80	10-34	1.30-1.55	4.23-42.00	0.10-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.3-2.0	.43	.43		
OtA:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
OtB:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
OtC:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
OwA:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
OwB:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
OwC:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Pa:													
Patton-----------	0-11	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.28	.28	5	8
	11-48	2-19	40-73	27-40	1.25-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.2	.43	.43		
	48-85	2-19	40-80	12-40	1.30-1.50	0.10-1.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.8	.43	.43		
Pt.													
Pits, quarries													
RoA:													
Robertsville-----	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-16	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	16-74	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-90	5-50	40-80	22-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
RpA:													
Robertsville-----	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-16	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	16-74	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-90	5-50	35-80	22-60	1.40-1.60	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
SaB:													
Sandview---------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	8
	10-41	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32		
	41-82	2-19	30-60	40-60	1.35-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
SaC:													
Sandview---------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	8
	10-41	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32		
	41-82	2-19	30-60	40-60	1.35-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
ScA:													
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
ScB:													
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
ScC:													
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
SdA:													
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
SdB:													
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
ShC3:													
Shrouts----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.40-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	8
	2-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
ShD3:													
Shrouts----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.40-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	8
	2-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi- bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
TjB:													
Tilsit-----------	0-5	5-49	50-82	8-26	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	5-32	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	32-60	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	60-85	2-49	40-82	12-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
TjC:													
Tilsit-----------	0-5	5-49	50-82	8-26	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	5-32	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	32-60	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	60-85	2-49	40-82	12-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
TjD:													
Tilsit-----------	0-5	5-49	50-82	8-26	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	5-32	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	32-60	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	60-85	2-49	40-82	12-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
Ua.													
Urban land.													
UabC:													
Urban land.													
Haplic Udarents--	0-30	2-20	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	0.42-14.00	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37	--	8
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Boonewood--------	0-6	20-50	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37	3	8
	6-23	20-80	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	23-30	2-20	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UacB:													
Urban land.													
Haplic Udarents--	0-77	44-84	10-51	5-18	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28	--	8
	77-102	20-75	30-80	5-28	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28		
Combs------------	0-14	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.24	.24	5	8
	14-77	44-84	10-51	5-18	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28		
	77-102	20-75	30-80	5-28	1.20-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.28	.28		
UadB:													
Urban land.													
Haplic Udarents--	0-56	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	--	8
	56-82	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.40-1.70	0.10-1.00	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.43	.43		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UadB:													
Melvin-----------	0-4	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	5	8
	4-56	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	56-82	2-50	40-80	10-34	1.40-1.70	0.10-1.00	0.16-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.43	.43		
UaeB:													
Urban land.													
Haplic Udarents--	0-41	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	41-98	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	0.42-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
Newark-----------	0-6	5-19	40-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	5	8
	6-41	5-19	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-98	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
UafC:													
Urban land.													
Haplic Udarents--	0-55	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.65	0.00-0.01	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28	--	8
	55-85	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.70	0.00-0.01	0.08-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28		
Zipp-------------	0-11	2-15	40-60	40-50	1.40-1.55	1.40-4.23	0.12-0.15	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.28	5	8
	11-55	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.65	0.00-0.01	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	55-85	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.70	0.00-0.01	0.08-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28		
UagB:													
Urban land.													
Udarents---------	0-50	2-20	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37	--	8
	50-54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UahC.													
Urban land-Udorthents													
UaiC.													
Urban land-Udorthents													
UajF.													
Urban land-Udorthents													
UakF.													
Urban land-Udorthents													

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UamC:													
Urban land.													
Ultic Udarents---	0-32	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	1.40-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	32-60	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	60-85	2-49	40-82	12-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
Tilsit-----------	0-5	5-49	50-82	8-26	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	5-32	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	32-60	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	60-85	2-49	40-82	12-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
UbC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
UbD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
UcC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	49-65	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
	65-69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UcF:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	49-65	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
	65-69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UdC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UeC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	--	8
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
UfC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	--	8
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
UgC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.30-1.55	0.42-4.23	0.16-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	27-50	5-49	30-82	10-34	1.40-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	50-58	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.42-4.23	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	58-68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UhC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	87-91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UiC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UiD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UiF:													
Urban land.													
Ultic Udarents---	0-36	5-19	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.37	.37	--	8
	36-51	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	51-70	10-19	40-73	27-50	1.20-1.50	1.40-4.23	0.10-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
	70-80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UjC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	24-50	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	0.42-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	50-70	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	70-74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UjD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	24-50	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	0.42-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	50-70	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	70-74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UjF:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	24-50	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	0.42-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	50-70	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	70-74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UkC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Beasley----------	0-6	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	6-48	2-19	30-60	40-50	1.30-1.55	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.28	.28		
	48-58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UlC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UlC:													
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UlD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Caneyville-------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.22	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	2-30	2-10	30-60	27-60	1.35-1.60	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	30-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UmC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	0.42-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
UmD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	0.42-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
Crider-----------	0-7	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	8
	7-24	5-20	40-80	12-34	1.20-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	24-100	2-10	30-73	27-50	1.20-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
UnC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	0.42-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37	--	8
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	0.42-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	0.42-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		
Elk--------------	0-12	5-20	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.37	.37	5	8
	12-36	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.37	.37		
	36-69	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	69-87	2-15	40-80	12-38	1.20-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.14-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.32		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Erosion factors Kf	Erosion factors T	Wind erodi- bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UoC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37	--	8
	27-46	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-80	2-15	40-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Lawrence---------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-15	40-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UpC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37	--	8
	27-46	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-80	2-23	35-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Lawrence---------	0-10	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	27-44	2-15	50-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	44-80	2-23	35-80	12-60	1.50-1.70	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UqC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Nicholson--------	0-7	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	8
	7-27	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-59	2-15	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.70	0.00-0.10	0.07-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	59-74	2-15	40-80	12-50	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-87	2-15	30-59	40-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.07-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UrC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodi-bility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UrC:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UsC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UsC:													
Otwood-----------	0-10	20-49	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-27	19-49	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	27-46	2-49	40-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	46-83	2-49	28-79	10-34	1.50-1.65	0.42-4.23	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	83-91	2-49	0-51	0-41	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UtC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-16	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43	--	8
	16-74	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-90	5-50	40-80	7-40	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Robertsville-----	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.19-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	10-16	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	16-74	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.50-1.65	0.00-0.10	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	74-90	5-50	40-80	22-60	1.40-1.60	0.42-4.23	0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UuC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-41	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	41-82	2-19	30-60	40-60	1.35-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
Sandview---------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	8
	10-41	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.23	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32		
	41-82	2-19	30-60	40-60	1.35-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.12-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UvC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	1.40-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37	--	8
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
Sciotoville------	0-10	2-19	50-80	12-26	1.25-1.40	4.23-14.00	0.22-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	8
	10-18	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
	18-77	2-50	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.2	.37	.37		
	77-100	20-60	30-80	7-40	1.55-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.37	.37		
UwC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Shrouts----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.40-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	8
	2-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UwD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28	--	8
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Shrouts----------	0-2	20-30	50-80	12-26	1.40-1.55	4.23-14.00	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	8
	2-20	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.13-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	20-35	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.40-1.80	0.10-1.00	0.08-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	35-45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
UxC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	1.40-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43	--	8
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
UxC:													
Weinbach---------	0-12	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	12-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
UyC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
UyD:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
UzC:													
Urban land.													
Alfic Udarents---	0-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	1.40-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.32	--	8
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
W.													
Water													
WeA:													
Weinbach---------	0-12	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	12-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors Kw	Kf	T	Wind erodibility group
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
WeB:													
Weinbach---------	0-12	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	12-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
WfA:													
Weinbach---------	0-12	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	12-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
WfB:													
Weinbach---------	0-12	5-19	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.45	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	3	8
	12-20	2-19	40-80	12-34	1.40-1.60	4.23-14.00	0.20-0.22	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.43	.43		
	20-41	2-25	30-80	12-34	1.60-1.80	0.00-0.10	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	41-52	2-30	30-80	10-40	1.60-1.80	0.42-4.23	0.14-0.18	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.43	.43		
	52-82	2-80	30-80	10-40	1.50-1.65	4.23-42.00	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.2	.43	.43		
WhA:													
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WhB:													
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WhC:													
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WhD:													
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WhF:													
Wheeling---------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		

Table 18.—Physical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensi-bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi-bility group
										Kw	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	um/sec	In/in	Pct	Pct				
WkA:													
Wheeling----------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WkB:													
Wheeling----------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WkC:													
Wheeling----------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WkD:													
Wheeling----------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WkF:													
Wheeling----------	0-6	23-52	28-50	7-26	1.20-1.40	4.23-42.00	0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	4	8
	6-49	20-52	28-60	7-34	1.30-1.50	4.23-42.00	0.08-0.16	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.32	.43		
	49-85	55-80	10-30	5-18	1.30-1.50	42.00-141.00	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.20	---		
WoA:													
Woolper-----------	0-13	15-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-6.0	.37	.37	3	8
	13-69	10-19	40-73	27-60	1.30-1.55	1.41-14.00	0.13-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	69-101	10-19	30-73	27-60	1.45-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
WoB:													
Woolper-----------	0-13	15-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-6.0	.37	.37	3	8
	13-69	10-19	40-73	27-60	1.30-1.55	1.41-14.00	0.13-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	69-101	10-19	30-73	27-60	1.45-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
WoC:													
Woolper-----------	0-13	15-30	50-80	12-26	1.30-1.50	4.23-14.00	0.18-0.22	0.0-2.9	4.0-6.0	.37	.37	3	8
	13-69	10-19	40-73	27-60	1.30-1.55	1.41-14.00	0.13-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
	69-101	10-19	30-73	27-60	1.45-1.65	0.10-1.00	0.12-0.17	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.28	.28		
ZpA:													
Zipp--------------	0-11	2-15	40-60	40-50	1.40-1.55	1.40-4.23	0.12-0.15	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.28	5	8
	11-55	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.65	0.00-0.01	0.11-0.13	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.28	.28		
	55-85	2-15	30-60	40-60	1.55-1.70	0.00-0.01	0.08-0.10	6.0-8.9	0.2-1.0	.28	.28		

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
AfB:					
Alford---------------	0-7	10-22	---	4.5-7.3	0
	7-55	---	5.9-17	4.5-5.5	0
	55-84	---	5.9-13	4.0-6.5	0
AfC:					
Alford---------------	0-7	10-22	---	4.5-7.3	0
	7-55	---	5.9-18	4.5-5.5	0
	55-84	---	5.9-13	4.0-6.5	0
AfD:					
Alford---------------	0-7	10-22	---	4.5-7.3	0
	7-55	---	5.9-18	4.5-5.5	0
	55-84	---	5.9-13	4.0-6.5	0
AfF:					
Alford---------------	0-7	10-22	---	4.5-7.3	0
	7-55	---	5.9-18	4.5-5.5	0
	55-84	---	5.9-13	4.0-6.5	0
BeB:					
Beasley--------------	0-6	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0-1
	6-48	21-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
BeC:					
Beasley--------------	0-6	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0-1
	6-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
BeD:					
Beasley--------------	0-6	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0-1
	6-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
Bo:					
Boonewood------------	0-6	6.6-14	---	6.1-8.4	0
	6-23	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	23-30	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
CaB2:					
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
CaC2:					
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
CaD2:					
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
CcF2:					
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop.					
CeF:					
Carpenter------------	0-6	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	6-38	4.1-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	38-45	---	5.3-12	4.5-6.0	0
	45-68	---	---	---	---
Cm.					
Cemeteries					
CnF:					
Chagrin--------------	0-10	3.8-14	---	5.6-7.3	0
	10-39	5.4-14	---	5.6-7.3	0
	39-90	4.3-14	---	5.6-7.3	0
Nelse----------------	0-12	2.8-10	---	5.1-8.4	0
	12-100	3.7-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-17	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
Co:					
Combs----------------	0-14	3.8-14	---	5.6-7.3	0
	14-77	2.7-9.8	---	5.6-7.3	0
	77-102	2.7-15	---	5.6-7.3	0
CrA:					
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
CrB:					
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
CrC:					
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
CrD:					
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
DAM.					
Dam, large					
Dp.					
Dumps, ash					

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
EkA:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EkB:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EkC:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EkD:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EoA:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EoB:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
EoC:					
Elk	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
FaC:					
Faywood	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	7-29	14-26	---	5.1-7.8	0
	29-33	---	---	---	---
FaD:					
Faywood	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	7-29	14-26	---	5.1-7.8	0
	29-33	---	---	---	---
FeC3:					
Faywood	0-2	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	2-33	14-26	---	5.1-7.8	0
	33-37	---	---	---	---
FeD3:					
Faywood	0-2	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	2-33	14-26	---	5.1-7.8	0
	33-37	---	---	---	---

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
FsF:					
Faywood	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	7-29	14-26	---	5.1-7.8	0
	29-33	---	---	---	---
Shrouts	0-2	6.4-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
	2-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
Beasley	0-6	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0-1
	6-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
GpD:					
Gilpin	0-12	---	2.8-7.4	3.6-5.5	0
	12-23	---	2.9-17	3.6-5.5	0
	23-31	---	2.9-13	3.6-5.5	0
	31-35	---	---	---	---
GwF:					
Gilpin	0-12	---	2.8-7.4	3.6-5.5	0
	12-23	---	2.9-17	3.6-5.5	0
	23-31	---	2.9-13	3.6-5.5	0
	31-35	---	---	---	---
Weikert	0-4	---	2.9-8.0	4.5-6.0	0
	4-18	---	1.9-13	4.5-6.0	0
	18-28	---	---	---	---
Ha:					
Huntington	0-22	6.6-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	22-59	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	59-94	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Hf:					
Huntington	0-22	6.6-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	22-59	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	59-94	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
LaA:					
Lawrence	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
LaB:					
Lawrence	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
LbA:					
Lawrence	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
LbB:					
Lawrence-------------	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
Ld:					
Lindside-------------	0-16	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	16-52	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.8	0
	52-90	5.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Ln:					
Lindside-------------	0-16	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.8	0
	16-52	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.8	0
	52-90	5.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Me:					
Melvin---------------	0-4	6.4-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	4-56	6.4-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	56-82	5.3-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Mf:					
Melvin---------------	0-4	6.4-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	4-56	6.4-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	56-82	5.3-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Ne:					
Newark---------------	0-6	6.5-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	6-41	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	41-98	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Nf:					
Newark---------------	0-6	6.5-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	6-41	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	41-98	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
NnA:					
Nicholson------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	7-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
NnB:					
Nicholson------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	7-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
NnC:					
Nicholson------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	7-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
No:					
Nolin----------------	0-10	6.5-14	---	5.6-8.4	0
	10-82	6.4-18	---	5.6-8.4	0
	82-101	5.3-18	---	5.1-8.4	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
OtA:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-17	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-17	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
OtB:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
OtC:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
OwA:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
OwB:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
OwC:					
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
Pa:					
Patton---------------	0-11	10-22	---	6.6-7.3	0
	11-48	21-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
	48-85	9.9-31	---	7.4-8.4	0
Pt.					
Pits, quarries					
RoA:					
Robertsville---------	0-10	---	2.0-4.9	3.6-5.5	0
	10-16	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	16-74	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	74-90	2.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
RpA:					
Robertsville---------	0-10	---	2.0-4.9	3.6-5.5	0
	10-16	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	16-74	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	74-90	2.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
SaB:					
Sandview-------------	0-10	---	2.8-8.0	4.5-6.0	0
	10-41	6.1-18	---	4.5-7.3	0
	41-82	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
SaC:					
Sandview-------------	0-10	---	2.8-8.0	4.5-6.0	0
	10-41	6.1-18	---	4.5-7.3	0
	41-82	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
ScA:					
Sciotoville----------	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-17	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-17	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
ScB:					
Sciotoville----------	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
ScC:					
Sciotoville----------	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
SdA:					
Sciotoville----------	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
SdB:					
Sciotoville----------	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
ShC3:					
Shrouts--------------	0-2	6.4-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
	2-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
ShD3:					
Shrouts--------------	0-2	6.4-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
	2-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
TjB:					
Tilsit---------------	0-5	---	1.3-4.9	3.5-5.5	0
	5-32	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	32-60	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	60-85	---	2.3-9.7	3.6-5.5	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
TjC:					
Tilsit----------------	0-5	---	1.3-4.9	3.5-5.5	0
	5-32	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	32-60	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	60-85	---	2.3-9.7	3.6-5.5	0
TjD:					
Tilsit----------------	0-5	---	1.3-4.9	3.5-5.5	0
	5-32	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	32-60	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	60-85	---	2.3-9.7	3.6-5.5	0
Ua.					
Urban land.					
UabC:					
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents------	0-30	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
Boonewood------------	0-6	6.6-14	---	6.1-8.4	0
	6-23	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	23-30	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
UacB:					
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents------	0-77	2.7-9.8	---	5.6-7.3	0
	77-102	2.7-15	---	5.6-7.3	0
Combs----------------	0-14	3.8-14	---	5.6-7.3	0
	14-77	2.7-9.8	---	5.6-7.3	0
	77-102	2.7-15	---	5.6-7.3	0
UadB:					
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents------	0-56	6.4-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	56-82	5.3-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Melvin---------------	0-4	6.4-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	4-56	6.4-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	56-82	5.3-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
UaeB:					
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents------	0-41	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	41-98	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
Newark---------------	0-6	6.5-14	---	5.6-7.8	0
	6-41	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0
	41-98	6.1-18	---	5.6-7.8	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UafC:					
Urban land.					
Haplic Udarents------	0-55	21-32	---	5.6-7.3	0
	55-85	21-32	---	6.6-8.4	0
Zipp-----------------	0-11	21-27	---	5.6-7.3	0
	11-55	21-32	---	5.6-7.3	0
	55-85	21-32	---	6.6-8.4	0
UagB:					
Urban land.					
Udarents-------------	0-50	6.1-18	---	6.1-8.4	0
	50-54	---	---	---	---
UahC.					
Urban land-Udorthents					
UaiC.					
Urban land-Udorthents					
UajF.					
Urban land-Udorthents					
UakF.					
Urban land-Udorthents					
UamC:					
Urban land.					
Ultic Udarents-------	0-32	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	32-60	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	60-85	---	2.3-9.7	3.6-5.5	0
Tilsit---------------	0-5	---	1.3-4.9	3.5-5.5	0
	5-32	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	32-60	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	60-85	---	2.3-9.7	3.6-5.5	0
UbC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
UbD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
UcC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-65	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
	65-69	---	---	---	---

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UcF:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-65	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
	65-69	---	---	---	---
UdC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
UeC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
UfC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
UgC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	27-50	---	1.9-8.2	3.5-5.5	0
	50-58	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	58-68	---	---	---	---
UhC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
	87-91	---	---	---	---
UiC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
UiD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UiF:					
Urban land.					
Ultic Udarents-------	0-36	---	5.9-18	4.5-5.5	0
	36-51	---	5.9-13	5.0-6.5	0
	51-70	---	5.3-12	4.5-6.0	0
	70-80	---	---	---	---
UjC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-50	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	50-70	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	70-74	---	---	---	---
UjD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-50	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	50-70	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	70-74	---	---	---	---
UjF:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-50	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	50-70	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	70-74	---	---	---	---
UkC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-48	20-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
Beasley--------------	0-6	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0-1
	6-48	21-26	---	4.5-7.3	0-8
	48-58	---	---	---	---
UlC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
UlD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---
Caneyville-----------	0-2	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	2-30	14-31	---	4.5-7.3	0
	30-34	---	---	---	---

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UmC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
UmD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
Crider---------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	5.1-7.3	0
	7-24	6.1-18	---	5.1-7.3	0
	24-100	14-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
UnC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
Elk------------------	0-12	6.4-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	12-36	6.4-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	36-69	6.4-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
	69-87	6.1-20	---	4.5-6.5	0
UoC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-46	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	46-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
Lawrence-------------	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
UpC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-46	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	46-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0
Lawrence-------------	0-10	4.4-9.6	---	4.5-6.5	0
	10-27	4.1-12	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-44	---	2.3-8.2	4.5-5.5	0
	44-80	4.1-21	---	4.5-7.3	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UqC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
Nicholson------------	0-7	6.5-14	---	4.5-6.5	0
	7-27	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	27-59	6.1-18	---	4.5-6.5	0
	59-74	6.1-26	---	4.5-6.5	0
	74-87	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
UrC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
UsC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
Otwood---------------	0-10	6.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-27	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	27-46	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	46-83	5.1-18	---	5.1-6.5	0
	83-91	0.0-22	---	5.1-8.4	0-20
UtC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-16	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	16-74	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	74-90	2.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
Robertsville---------	0-10	---	2.0-4.9	3.6-5.5	0
	10-16	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	16-74	---	2.3-8.2	3.6-5.5	0
	74-90	2.4-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
UuC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-41	6.1-18	---	4.5-7.3	0
	41-82	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UuC:					
Sandview	0-10	---	2.8-8.0	4.5-6.0	0
	10-41	6.1-18	---	4.5-7.3	0
	41-82	20-31	---	5.1-7.8	0
UvC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents	0-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
Sciotoville	0-10	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	10-18	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	18-77	---	4.0-18	4.5-5.5	0
	77-100	3.6-21	---	5.1-6.5	0
UwC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents	0-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
Shrouts	0-2	6.4-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
	2-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
UwD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents	0-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
Shrouts	0-2	6.4-14	---	5.1-8.4	0
	2-20	20-31	---	5.1-8.4	0
	20-35	20-31	---	6.6-8.4	0
	35-45	---	---	---	---
UxC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents	0-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
Weinbach	0-12	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	12-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
UyC:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
Wheeling------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
UyD:					
Urban land.					
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
Wheeling------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
UzC:					
Urban land-----------	---	---	---	---	---
Alfic Udarents-------	0-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
Wheeling------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
W.					
Water					
WeA:					
Weinbach------------	0-12	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	12-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-17	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
WeB:					
Weinbach------------	0-12	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	12-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
WfA:					
Weinbach------------	0-12	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	12-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0
WfB:					
Weinbach------------	0-12	6.5-14	---	4.5-7.3	0
	12-20	---	3.1-12	4.5-5.5	0
	20-41	---	3.6-18	4.5-5.5	0
	41-52	---	2.9-21	4.5-5.5	0
	52-82	---	3.2-21	4.5-6.0	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
WhA:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WhB:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WhC:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WhD:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WhF:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WkA:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WkB:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WkC:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WkD:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WkF:					
Wheeling-------------	0-6	---	1.6-8.0	5.1-6.0	0
	6-49	---	1.9-18	5.1-6.0	0
	49-85	---	1.3-8.4	5.1-6.0	0
WoA:					
Woolper--------------	0-13	6.6-14	---	6.1-7.8	0
	13-69	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
	69-101	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
WoB:					
Woolper--------------	0-13	6.6-14	---	6.1-7.8	0
	13-69	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
	69-101	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0

Table 19.—Chemical Soil Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon-ate
	Inches	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct
WoC:					
Woolper	0-13	6.6-14	---	6.1-7.8	0
	13-69	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
	69-101	14-31	---	6.1-7.8	0
ZpA:					
Zipp	0-11	21-27	---	5.6-7.3	0
	11-55	21-32	---	5.6-7.3	0
	55-85	21-32	---	6.6-8.4	0

Table 20.—Water Features

(Depths of layers are in feet. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
AfB:										
Alford------------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
AfC:										
Alford------------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
AfD:										
Alford------------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
AfF:										
Alford------------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
BeB:										
Beasley-----------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
BeC:										
Beasley-----------	C	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
BeD:										
Beasley-----------	C	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bo:										
Boonewood---------	B	Low								
			January	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
CaB2:										
Caneyville--------	C	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
CaC2:										
Caneyville--------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
CaD2:										
Caneyville--------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
CcF2:										
Caneyville--------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop.										
CeF:										
Carpenter---------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Cm.										
Cemeteries										

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
CnF:										
Chagrin-----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Nelse-------------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Wheeling----------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
Co:										
Combs-------------	B	Low								
			January	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
CrA:										
Crider------------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
CrB:										
Crider------------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
CrC:										
Crider------------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
CrD:										
Crider------------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
DAM.										
Dam, large										
Dp.										
Dumps, ash										

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
EkA:										
Elk---------------	B	Low								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
EkB:										
Elk---------------	B	Low								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
EkC:										
Elk---------------	B	Medium								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
EkD:										
Elk---------------	B	Medium								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
EoA:										
Elk---------------	B	Low								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
EoB:										
Elk---------------	B	Low								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
EoC:										
Elk---------------	B	Medium								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
FaC:										
Faywood-----------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
FaD:										
Faywood-----------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
FeC3:										
Faywood-----------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
FeD3:										
Faywood-----------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
FsF:										
Faywood-----------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
FsF:										
Shrouts-----------	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Beasley-----------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
GpD:										
Gilpin------------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
GwF:										
Gilpin------------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Weikert-----------	B/D	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ha:										
Huntington--------	B	Low								
			January	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
Hf:										
Huntington--------	B	Low								
			January	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	3.4-5.2	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
LaA:										
Lawrence----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
LaB:										
Lawrence----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
LbA:										
Lawrence----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
LbB:										
Lawrence----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
Ld:										
Lindside----------	C	Low								
			January	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
Ln:										
Lindside----------	C	Low								
			January	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	1.5-3.0	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
Me:										
Melvin------------	D	Low								
			January	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
Mf:										
Melvin------------	D	Low								
			January	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
Ne:										
Newark------------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
Nf:										
Newark------------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
			December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	Brief	Frequent
NnA:										
Nicholson---------	C	Low								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
NnB:										
Nicholson---------	C	Low								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
NnC:										
Nicholson---------	C	Medium								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
No:										
Nolin-------------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
OtA:										
Otwood------------	C	Low								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
OtB:										
Otwood------------	C	Low								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
OtC:										
Otwood------------	C	Medium								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
OwA:										
Otwood------------	C	Low								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
OwB:										
Otwood------------	C	Low								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
OwC:										
Otwood------------	C	Medium								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
Pa:										
Patton------------	B/D	Negligible								
			January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
Pt.										
Pits, quarries										
RoA:										
Robertsville------	D	Low								
			January	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
RpA:										
Robertsville------	D	Negligible								
			January	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			February	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			March	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			April	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			May	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			December	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
SaB:										
Sandview----------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
SaC:										
Sandview----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
ScA:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
ScB:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
ScC:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Medium								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
SdA:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
SdB:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.2	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
ShC3:										
Shrouts-----------	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
ShD3:										
Shrouts-----------	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
TjB:										
Tilsit------------	C	Low								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
TjC:										
Tilsit------------	C	Medium								
			January	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
TjD:										
Tilsit------------	C	Medium								
			January	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
Ua.										
Urban land										

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UabC:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents---	D	Very high								
			January	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Boonewood---------	B	Low								
			January	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
UacB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents---	D	Very high								
			January	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UacB:										
Combs-------------	B	Low								
			January	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.5-5.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
UadB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents---	D	Very high								
			January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Melvin-----------	D	Very low								
			January	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	0.0-0.8	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UaeB:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents---	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Newark------------	C	Very low								
			January	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.0-1.5	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
UafC:										
Urban land.										
Haplic Udarents---	D	Very high								
			January	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.0-1.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UafC:										
Zipp--------------	D	Very low								
			January	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			February	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			March	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			April	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			May	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
			December	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Rare	---	None
UagB:										
Urban land.										
Udarents----------	D	Very high								
			January	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
UahC.										
Urban land-Udorthents										
UaiC.										
Urban land-Udorthents										
UajF.										
Urban land-Udorthents										
UakF.										
Urban land-Udorthents										

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UamC:										
Urban land.										
Ultic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Tilsit------------	C	High								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
UbC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UbD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UcC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UcF:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UdC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UeC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
UfC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UgC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
UhC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UiC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UiD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UiF:										
Urban land.										
Ultic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UjC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UjD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UjF:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UkC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Beasley-----------	C	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UlC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UlC:										
Caneyville--------	C	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UlD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Caneyville--------	C	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UmC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Crider------------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UmD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UmD:										
Crider------------	B	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UnC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
Elk---------------	B	High								
			January	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	3.0-5.0	>6.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UoC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
Lawrence----------	C	High								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	None
UpC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UpC:										
Lawrence----------	C	High								
			January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	---	---	None	---	Rare
UqC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Nicholson---------	C	High								
			January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UrC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	C	Very high								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Otwood------------	C	High								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
UsC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UsC:										
Otwood------------	C	High								
			January	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	1.2-2.5	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	Rare
UtC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.0-1.0	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
Robertsville------	D	Negligible								
			January	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	0.0-0.8	1.2-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UuC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sandview----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UvC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UvC:										
Sciotoville-------	C	Medium								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.5-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
UwC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Shrouts-----------	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UwD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Shrouts-----------	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UxC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UxC:										
Weinbach----------	C	High								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
UyC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Wheeling----------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UyD:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Wheeling----------	B	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
UzC:										
Urban land.										
Alfic Udarents----	D	Very high								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
UzC:										
Wheeling----------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
W.										
Water										
WeA:										
Weinbach----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
WeB:										
Weinbach----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
WfA:										
Weinbach----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WfB:										
Weinbach----------	C	Low								
			January	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.0-1.7	1.7-3.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WhA:										
Wheeling----------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
WhB:										
Wheeling----------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
WhC:										
Wheeling----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
WhD:										
Wheeling----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
WhF:										
Wheeling----------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WkA:										
Wheeling----------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WkB:										
Wheeling----------	B	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
WkC:										
Wheeling----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WkD:										
Wheeling----------	B	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	---	---	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
WkF:										
Wheeling----------	B	High								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
WoA:										
Woolper-----------	C	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
WoB:										
Woolper-----------	C	Low								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
WoC:										
Woolper-----------	C	Medium								
			January	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 20.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro-logic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table: Upper limit	Water table: Lower limit	Ponding: Surface water depth	Ponding: Duration	Ponding: Frequency	Flooding: Duration	Flooding: Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
ZpA:										
Zipp---------------	D	Negligible								
			January	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			February	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			March	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			April	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			May	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None
			December	0.0-0.8	>6.0	0.0-2.0	Brief	Occasional	---	None

Table 21.—Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
AfB:								
Alford	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
AfC:								
Alford	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
AfD:								
Alford	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
AfF:								
Alford	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	High
BeB:								
Beasley	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
BeC:								
Beasley	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
BeD:								
Beasley	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Bo:								
Boonewood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	Low	Low
CaB2:								
Caneyville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
CaC2:								
Caneyville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
CaD2:								
Caneyville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
CcF2:								
Caneyville	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Rock outcrop.								

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
CeF:								
Carpenter	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Strongly cemented	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Cm.								
Cemeteries								
CnF:								
Chagrin	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
Nelse	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Co:								
Combs	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
CrA:								
Crider	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
CrB:								
Crider	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
CrC:								
Crider	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
CrD:								
Crider	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
DAM.								
Dam, large								
Dp.								
Dumps, ash								
EkA:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
EkB:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
EkC:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
EkD:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
EoA:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
EoB:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
EoC:								
Elk	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
FaC:								
Faywood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
FaD:								
Faywood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
FeC3:								
Faywood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
FeD3:								
Faywood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
FsF:								
Faywood	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Shrouts	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low
Beasley	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
GpD:								
Gilpin	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Strongly cemented	---	---	None	Low	High
GwF:								
Gilpin	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Strongly cemented	---	---	None	Low	High
Weikert	Paralithic bedrock	10-20	Strongly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Ha:								
Huntington	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Hf:								
Huntington	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
LaA:								
Lawrence	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
LaB:								
Lawrence	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
LbA:								
Lawrence	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
LbB:								
Lawrence	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Ld:								
Lindside	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Ln:								
Lindside	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
Me:								
Melvin	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Mf:								
Melvin	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Ne:								
Newark	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Nf:								
Newark	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
NnA:								
Nicholson	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
NnB:								
Nicholson	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
NnC:								
Nicholson	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
No:								
Nolin	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
OtA:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
OtB:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
OtC:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
OwA:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
OwB:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
OwC:								
Otwood	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Pa:								
Patton	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Pt.								
Pits, quarries								
RoA:								
Robertsville	Fragipan	15-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
RpA:								
Robertsville	Fragipan	15-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
SaB:								
Sandview	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
SaC:								
Sandview	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
ScA:								
Sciotoville	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
ScB:								
Sciotoville	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
ScC:								
Sciotoville	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
SdA:								
Sciotoville	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
SdB:								
Sciotoville	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
ShC3:								
Shrouts	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
ShD3:								
Shrouts----------------	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low
TjB:								
Tilsit-----------------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
TjC:								
Tilsit-----------------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
TjD:								
Tilsit-----------------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Ua.								
Urban land.								
UabC:								
Urban land.								
Haplic Udarents--------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	Low	Low
Boonewood--------------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	Low	Low
UacB:								
Urban land.								
Haplic Udarents--------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
Combs------------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Low
UadB:								
Urban land.								
Haplic Udarents--------	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Melvin-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
UaeB:								
Urban land.								
Haplic Udarents--------	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Newark-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
UafC:								
Urban land.								
Haplic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
Zipp	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low
UagB:								
Urban land-Udorthents								
UahC:								
Urban land.								
Udorthents	---	---	---	---	---	None	---	---
UaiC.								
Urban land-Udorthents								
UajF.								
Udorthents-Urban land								
UakF.								
Urban land-Udorthents								
UamC:								
Urban land.								
Ultic Udarents	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Tilsit	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UbC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UbD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UcC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
UcF:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UdC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UeC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UfC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UgC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
	Paralithic bedrock	48-68	Strongly cemented					
UhC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
	Lithic bedrock	77-97	Indurated					
UiC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UiD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
UiF:								
Urban land.								
Ultic Udarents----------	Paralithic bedrock	62-80	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UjC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Lithic bedrock	66-74	Indurated	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UjD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Lithic bedrock	66-74	Indurated	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UjF:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Lithic bedrock	66-74	Indurated	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UkC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Beasley-----------------	Paralithic bedrock	40-60	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UlC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Caneyville--------------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
UlD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Caneyville--------------	Lithic bedrock	20-40	Indurated	---	---	None	High	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer: Kind	Restrictive layer: Depth to top	Restrictive layer: Hardness	Subsidence: Initial	Subsidence: Total	Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion: Uncoated steel	Risk of corrosion: Concrete
		In		In	In			
UmC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Crider-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UmD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Crider-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UnC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Elk--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UoC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Lawrence---------------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UpC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Lawrence---------------	Fragipan	18-32	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UqC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
Nicholson--------------	Fragipan	16-30	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	Moderate
UrC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents---------	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Otwood-----------------	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
UsC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Otwood-----------------	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
UtC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Fragipan	15-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Robertsville-----------	Fragipan	15-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UuC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
Sandview---------------	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Moderate
UvC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
Sciotoville------------	Fragipan	16-38	Noncemented	---	---	None	Moderate	High
UwC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low
Shrouts----------------	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low
UwD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents----------	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low
Shrouts----------------	Paralithic bedrock	20-40	Weakly cemented	---	---	None	High	Low

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
UxC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
Weinbach	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
UyC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UyD:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
UzC:								
Urban land.								
Alfic Udarents	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
W.								
Water								
WeA:								
Weinbach	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
WeB:								
Weinbach	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
WfA:								
Weinbach	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
WfB:								
Weinbach	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	---	---	None	High	High
WhA:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WhB:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate

Table 21.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer			Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In		In	In			
WhC:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WhD:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WhF:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WkA:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WkB:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WkC:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WkD:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WkF:								
Wheeling	---	---	---	---	---	None	Low	Moderate
WoA:								
Woolper	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
WoB:								
Woolper	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
WoC:								
Woolper	---	---	---	---	---	None	Moderate	Low
ZpA:								
Zipp	---	---	---	---	---	None	High	Low

Table 22.—Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Alfic Udarents	Alfic Udarents
*Alford	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
Beasley	Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Boonewood	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts
Caneyville	Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Carpenter	Fine-loamy, mixed, semiactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
Chagrin	Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts
*Combs	Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Hapludolls
Crider	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Paleudalfs
Elk	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
Faywood	Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Gilpin	Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludults
Haplic Udarents	Haplic Udarents
Huntington	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Hapludolls
Lawrence	Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs
Lindside	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts
Melvin	Fine-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts
Nelse	Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Mollic Udifluvents
Newark	Fine-silty, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts
Nicholson	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs
Nolin	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts
Otwood	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs
Patton	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Robertsville	Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Fragiaqualfs
Sandview	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Sciotoville	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs
Shrouts	Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Tilsit	Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Fragiudults
Udarents	Udarents
Udorthents	Udorthents
Ultic Udarents	Ultic Udarents
Weikert	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, active, mesic Lithic Dystrudepts
Weinbach	Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs
Wheeling	Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
Woolper	Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Argiudolls
*Zipp	Fine, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Typic Endoaquepts

Table 23.—Geologic Systems, Formations, Members, and Associated Soils

System	Formation	Member	Description of material	Associated soils
Quaternary	local alluvium	---	non-acid alluvium--silt, clay, sand, and gravel	Boonewood, Elk, Lawrence, Lindside, Melvin, Newark, Nolin, Patton, Robertsville, Woolper, Zipp
	non-local alluvium	---	non-acid alluvium--silt, clay, sand, and gravel	Chagrin, Combs, Elk, Huntington, Lindside, Nelse, Otwood, Robertsville, Sciotoville, Weinbach, Wheeling
	loess	---	silt and minor sand	Alford (thick loess), Crider (thin loess), Lawrence (thin loess), Robertsville (thin loess), Sandview (thin loess)
Mississippian	Harrodsburg	---	limestone	Caneyville
	Borden	Muldraugh and Holtsclaw	shale and dolomitic siltstone	Carpenter, Gilpin
		Nancy	shale and siltstone	Gilpin, Tilsit
		Kenwood and New Providence	siltstone and shale	Gilpin, Weikert
Devonian	New Albany	---	black fissile shale	Soils of minor extent
	Sellersburg and Jeffersonville	---	dolomite and limestone	Caneyville, Crider, Nicholson
Silurian	Louisville	---	dolomitic limestone	Caneyville, Crider, Nicholson
	Waldron	---	shale	Beasley, Shrouts
	Laurel, Osgood, and Brassfield	---	dolomite, shale, and limestone	Beasley, Faywood, Shrouts
Ordovician	Drakes	Saluda	dolomite	Beasley, Shrouts, Faywood
		Bardstown	dolomite, limestone, and shale	Beasley, Faywood, Shrouts
		Rowland	limestone and shale	Faywood, Woolper
	Grant Lake	---	limestone and shale	Faywood, Nicholson, Sandview, Beasley

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