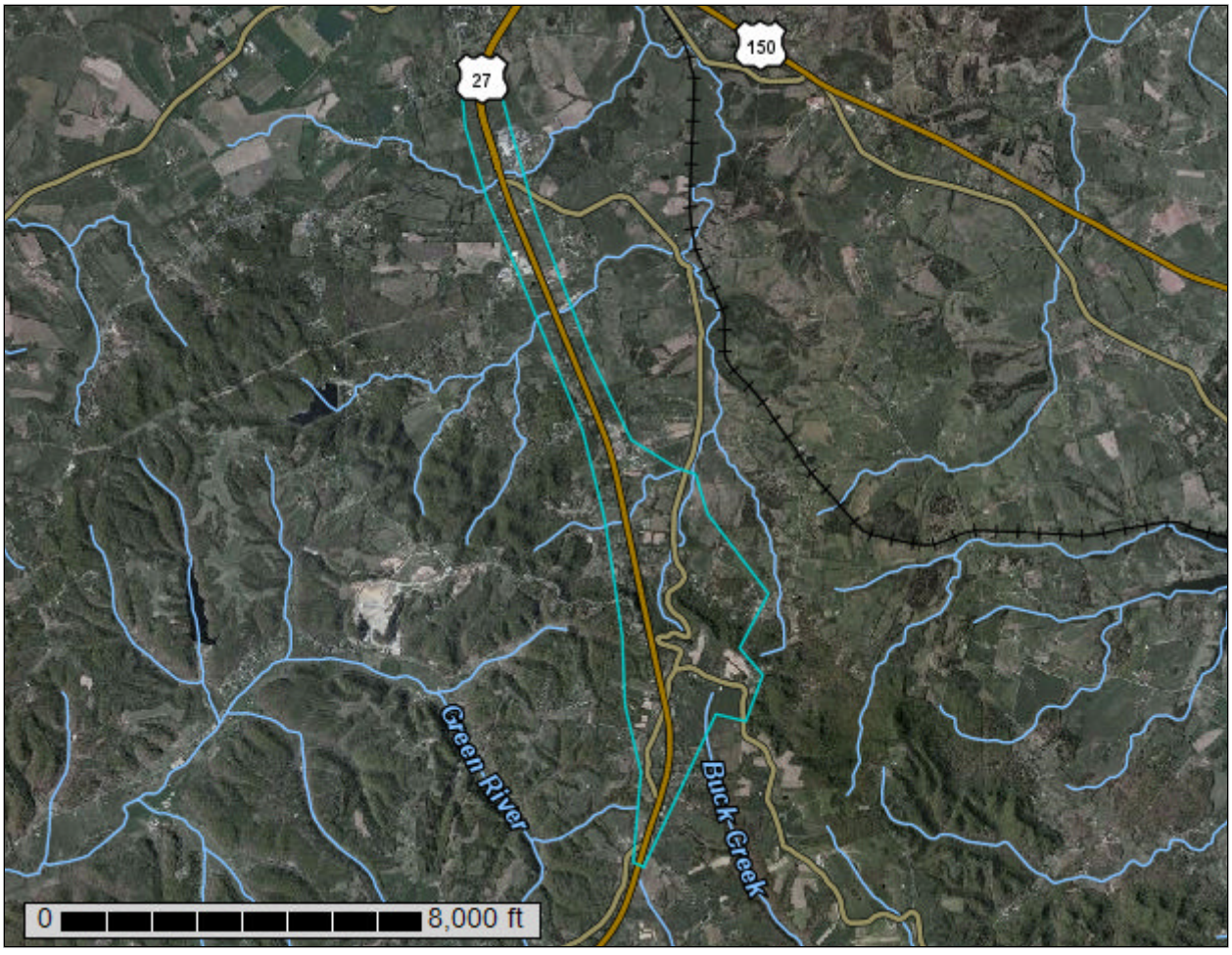
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky



November 15, 2016

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

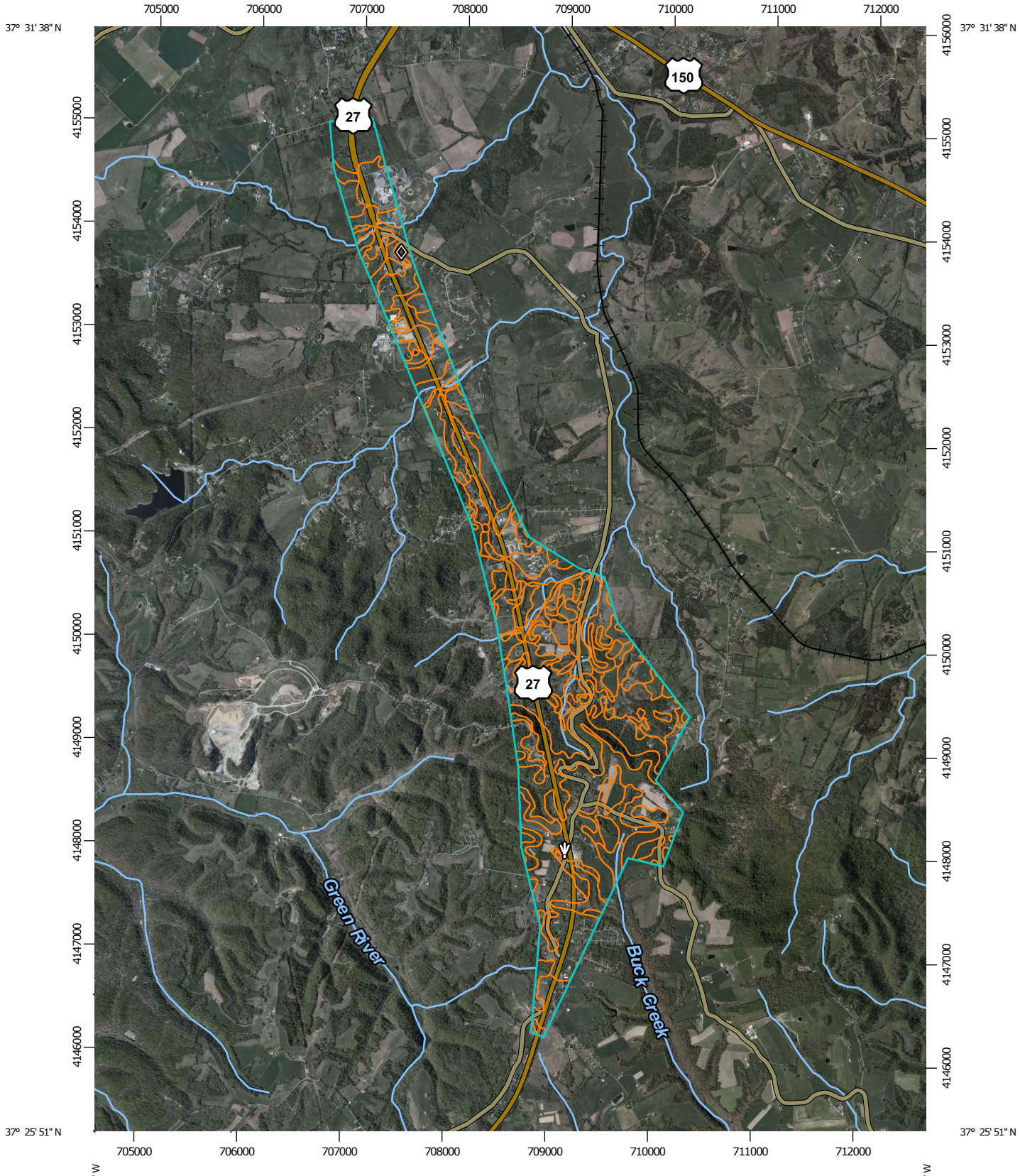
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree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

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 15, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 17, 2010—Sep 13, 2010

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

Map Unit Legend

Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BaB	Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	30.5	1.7%
BbC2	Beasley silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	72.9	4.2%
BeB	Berea silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	38.7	2.2%
Bo	Boonesboro silt loam, frequently flooded	27.8	1.6%
CeB	Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
CeC	Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	3.2	0.2%
CgE2	Carpenter-Lenberg complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	90.0	5.2%
CmB	Christian silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	20.5	1.2%
CmC2	Christian silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	273.9	15.7%
CoD2	Christian silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	2.7	0.2%
CpF2	Colyer-Trappist complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	2.1	0.1%
CyF2	Cynthiana-Faywood complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	1.4	0.1%
EkB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1.8	0.1%
EkC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	19.3	1.1%
ErB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	8.9	0.5%
FrB	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	11.2	0.6%
FrC	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	117.7	6.8%
FrD2	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	65.2	3.7%
GaC2	Garlin-Shrouts complex, 6-12 percent slopes, eroded	76.3	4.4%
GaD2	Garlin-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, rocky	90.1	5.2%
GmF	Garmon channery silt loam, 25 to 80 percent slopes, rocky	149.9	8.6%

Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
GrB	Greenbriar silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	98.3	5.6%
HgC	Hagerstown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	18.6	1.1%
JeB	Jessietown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	7.8	0.5%
JeC	Jessietown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	36.5	2.1%
Jm	Johnsburg-Mullins complex	5.2	0.3%
LgC2	Lenberg silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	9.8	0.6%
Ne	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	17.6	1.0%
NhB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.5	0.3%
NhC2	Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	35.0	2.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	31.8	1.8%
OtB	Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	12.1	0.7%
OwB	Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	25.8	1.5%
PrB	Pricetown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	7.3	0.4%
SaB	Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	6.3	0.4%
SeC2	Shrouts silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	14.9	0.9%
SfD3	Shrouts-Cynthiana complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, rocky	9.8	0.6%
SgF3	Shrouts-Garlin-Cynthiana complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	14.8	0.9%
Sk	Skidmore very gravelly silt loam, frequently flooded	27.4	1.6%
TlB	Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	55.1	3.2%
TlC	Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	8.3	0.5%
TpB	Trappist silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.4	0.2%
TpC2	Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	59.5	3.4%
TrD2	Trappist-Colyer complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	122.8	7.0%

Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
W	Water	4.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,741.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky

BaB—Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vtzk
Elevation: 440 to 1,090 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 139 to 218 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Beasley

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bt - 7 to 29 inches: silty clay
C - 29 to 50 inches: silty clay
Cr - 50 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 54 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 21 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Shrouts

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Nicholson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

BbC2—Beasley silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkc0
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Beasley

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone and/or limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: silty clay
H3 - 16 to 45 inches: clay
Cr - 45 to 55 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 21 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Shrouts

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley, (sic surface)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Garlin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

BeB—Berea silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkc1
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Berea

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 26 inches: silt loam
Cr - 26 to 30 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 30 to 40 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock; 20 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Johnsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tilsit

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Bo—Boonesboro silt loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkc2
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Boonesboro, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy alluvium derived from limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 37 inches: gravelly silt loam
R - 37 to 47 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Nolin
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Skidmore
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Newark
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CeB—Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkc4
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Carpenter

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 12 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 12 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H3 - 42 to 52 inches: channery silty clay
Cr - 52 to 65 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lenberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Carpenter, (moderately eroded)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colyer

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CeC—Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkc5
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Carpenter

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 12 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 12 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H3 - 42 to 52 inches: channery silty clay
Cr - 52 to 65 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lenberg
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Carpenter, (moderately eroded)
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colyer
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CgE2—Carpenter-Lenberg complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkc6
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F

Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carpenter and similar soils: 50 percent
Lenberg and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carpenter

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 12 to 42 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
H3 - 42 to 52 inches: channery silty clay
Cr - 52 to 65 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lenberg

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 14 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 14 to 30 inches: silty clay
H4 - 30 to 39 inches: channery silty clay
Cr - 39 to 55 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Garmon

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colyer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CmB—Christian silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkcc
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Christian

Setting

Landform: Ridges
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, sandstone, and shale and/or siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 18 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 18 to 48 inches: silty clay
H4 - 48 to 90 inches: gravelly clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pricetown

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Christian, (gr-sil/sicl surface)

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Teddy

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CmC2—Christian silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkcd
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Christian

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone, sandstone, and shale and/or siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 18 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 18 to 48 inches: silty clay
H4 - 48 to 90 inches: gravelly clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pricetown
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Caneyville
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Christian, (gr-sil surface)
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CoD2—Christian silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkcf
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Christian

Setting
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone, sandstone, and shale and/or siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 18 to 48 inches: silty clay
H4 - 48 to 90 inches: gravelly clay

Properties and qualities
Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Garmon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Christian, (sic surface layer)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Caneyville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CpF2—Colyer-Trappist complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkcg
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Colyer and similar soils: 50 percent
Trappist and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Colyer

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey-skeletal residuum weathered from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 9 to 14 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 14 to 24 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Trappist

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 7 to 26 inches: silty clay
H3 - 26 to 35 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 35 to 45 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Carpenter

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Garmon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lenberg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

CyF2—Cynthiana-Faywood complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkcn
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cynthiana and similar soils: 50 percent
Faywood and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cynthiana

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 6 to 16 inches: clay
R - 16 to 26 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Faywood

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 6 to 30 inches: clay
R - 30 to 40 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fairmount

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Eden

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

EkB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2slfb
Elevation: 390 to 1,050 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 142 to 204 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Elk

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium over mixed loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BA - 8 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt - 15 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 46 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Otwood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Allegheny

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Nolin, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

EkC—Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2slfc
Elevation: 450 to 1,060 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 142 to 204 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Elk

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium over mixed loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BA - 8 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt - 15 to 42 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 42 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Otwood
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Allegheny
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Nolin, occasionally flooded
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

ErB—Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2slf3
Elevation: 380 to 1,110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 66 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 218 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Elk, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elk, Rarely Flooded

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium over mixed loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BA - 8 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt - 15 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 46 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Otwood, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lawrence, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Nolin, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

FrB—Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkd6
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Frankstown

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 16 to 44 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
R - 44 to 54 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Christian
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pricetown
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Teddy
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown, (gr-sicl surface)
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

FrC—Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkd7
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

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

Description of Frankstown

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 16 to 44 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
R - 44 to 54 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Christian
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Garmon
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pricetown
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown, (gr-sicl surface)
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Teddy
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

FrD2—Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkd8
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Frankstown

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly silt loam
H2 - 5 to 25 inches: gravelly silt loam
H3 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly silty clay loam
R - 45 to 55 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Frankstown, severely eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Garmon

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Christian

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pricetown

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

GaC2—Garlin-Shrouts complex, 6-12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkd9
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Garlin and similar soils: 45 percent
Shrouts and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Garlin

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone and/or calcareous siltstone and/or limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 18 inches: loam
Cr - 18 to 23 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 23 to 33 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 35 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Shrouts

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Cr - 26 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 38 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Brassfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cynthiana

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

GaD2—Garlin-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdb
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Garlin and similar soils: 50 percent
Shrouts and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Garlin

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone and/or calcareous siltstone and/or limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 18 inches: loam
Cr - 18 to 23 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 23 to 33 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 35 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Shrouts

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Cr - 26 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 38 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Brassfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cynthiana

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

GmF—Garmon channery silt loam, 25 to 80 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdc
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Garmon

Setting

Landform: Hills
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 limestone and siltstone and/or calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery silt loam
H2 - 3 to 26 inches: channery silt loam
R - 26 to 36 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 80 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Carpenter
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Newbern
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lenberg
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

GrB—Greenbriar silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkdg
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Greenbriar

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 26 inches: silt loam
H3 - 26 to 48 inches: silty clay loam

R - 48 to 58 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Jessietown

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Crider

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tilsit

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

HgC—Hagerstown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdh
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hagerstown

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 12 to 40 inches: silty clay
H4 - 40 to 65 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Crider

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sandview

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hagerstown, (< 6% slopes)

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hagerstown, eroded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

JeB—Jessietown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdj
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jessietown

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 16 to 22 inches: channery silty clay loam
R - 22 to 32 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Berea
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown, (< 20" bedrock)
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

JeC—Jessietown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkdk
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

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

Description of Jessietown

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from acid shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 16 to 22 inches: channery silty clay loam
R - 22 to 32 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Greenbriar

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Berea

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown, (< 20" bedrock)

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jm—Johnsburg-Mullins complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdl
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Johnsburg and similar soils: 45 percent
Mullins and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Johnsburg

Setting

Landform: Flats
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: silt loam
H2 - 11 to 24 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 24 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
R - 48 to 58 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to fragipan; 48 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Mullins

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam
H3 - 18 to 38 inches: silt loam
H4 - 38 to 55 inches: silty clay loam
R - 55 to 65 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 28 inches to fragipan; 48 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Tilsit

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Berea

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Swp drained soil < 40

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Soils less acid than typical

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

LgC2—Lenberg silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkdq
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lenberg

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 5 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 14 to 30 inches: silty clay
H4 - 30 to 39 inches: channery silty clay
Cr - 39 to 55 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Carpenter

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lenberg, (severely eroded)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ne—Newark silt loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkf2
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Newark, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: silt loam
H3 - 16 to 62 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Melvin, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Yosemite

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lawrence

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nolin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Skidmore

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

NhB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s2cz
Elevation: 460 to 1,140 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 59 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 42 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 218 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nicholson

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt - 8 to 28 inches: silt loam
Btx - 28 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 38 to 50 inches: clay
2C - 50 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 30 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lawrence

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Trees/Timber (Woody Vegetation)
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

NhC2—Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkf4
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nicholson

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone and/or calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 24 inches: silt loam
H3 - 24 to 44 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 44 to 65 inches: silty clay
R - 65 to 75 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan; 60 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 17 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lawrence

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sandview

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

No—Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s2cw
Elevation: 380 to 1,120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 66 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 68 degrees F
Frost-free period: 139 to 218 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Nolin, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw - 8 to 72 inches: silt loam
C - 72 to 85 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Elk, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Lindside, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Newark, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Boonesboro, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Dunning, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

OtB—Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkf6
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Otwell

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 22 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 22 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 46 to 65 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 17 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Newark

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lawrence

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elk

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Otwell, (> 6% slopes)

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

OwB—Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkf7
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Otwell, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fine-silty alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 22 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 22 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 46 to 65 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 17 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Newark

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Elk

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Otwell, (non-flooded)

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lawrence

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

PrB—Pricetown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkf8
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pricetown

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 19 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 19 to 42 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 42 to 65 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pricetown, (moderately eroded)
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Teddy
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Christian
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Frankstown
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lonewood
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SaB—Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkfd
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Sandview

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-silty noncalcareous loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 38 to 74 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Beasley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Crider

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nicholson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sandview, (moderately eroded)

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SeC2—Shrouts silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfj
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Shrouts

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Cr - 26 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 38 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Garlin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Cynthiana

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Shrouts, (severely eroded)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SfD3—Shrouts-Cynthiana complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfk
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Shrouts, severely eroded, and similar soils: 55 percent
Cynthiana, severely eroded, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shrouts, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills
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 calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay
H2 - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Cr - 26 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 38 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cynthiana, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills
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 and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 4 to 16 inches: clay
R - 16 to 26 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Faywood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Garlin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SgF3—Shrouts-Garlin-Cynthiana complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfl
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Shrouts, severely eroded, and similar soils: 40 percent
Garlin, severely eroded, and similar soils: 25 percent
Cynthiana, severely eroded, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Shrouts, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay
H2 - 4 to 26 inches: clay
Cr - 26 to 36 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 38 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Garlin, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone and/or calcareous siltstone and/or limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 18 inches: loam
Cr - 18 to 23 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 23 to 33 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock; 20 to 35 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cynthiana, Severely Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 4 to 16 inches: clay
R - 16 to 26 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 8.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rock outcrop
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Faywood
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Beasley
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lowell
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Sk—Skidmore very gravelly silt loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkfm
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Skidmore, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Skidmore, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy-skeletal alluvium derived from sandstone and siltstone and/or limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very gravelly silt loam
H2 - 8 to 32 inches: very gravelly loam
H3 - 32 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Yosemite

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Nolin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Carpenter

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Skidmore, (> 2% slopes)

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

TIB—Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfp
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Tilsit

Setting

Landform: Ridges
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 sandstone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 20 to 36 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 36 to 42 inches: silty clay loam
Cr - 42 to 46 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 46 to 56 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock; 40 to 50 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Berea
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Johnsburg
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

TIC—Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkfq
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

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

Description of Tilsit

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Fine-silty residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: silty clay loam

H3 - 20 to 36 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 36 to 42 inches: silty clay loam
Cr - 42 to 46 inches: weathered bedrock
R - 46 to 56 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan; 40 to 50 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 29 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Jessietown

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tilsit, (bedrock < 40")

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tilsit, (moderately eroded)

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

TpB—Trappist silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfr
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F

Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Trappist

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 26 inches: silty clay
H3 - 26 to 38 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 38 to 48 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Trappist, (sicl surface)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colyer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

TpC2—Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfs
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Trappist

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered from shale and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 7 to 26 inches: silty clay
H3 - 26 to 35 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 35 to 45 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Jessietown
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Trappist, (severely eroded)
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Colyer
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenbriar
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

TrD2—Trappist-Colyer complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: lkft
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Trappist and similar soils: 50 percent
Colyer and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Trappist

Setting
Landform: Hills
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 shale and siltstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 7 to 26 inches: silty clay
H3 - 26 to 35 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 35 to 45 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 12 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Colyer

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey-skeletal residuum weathered from acid shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 9 to 14 inches: very channery silty clay
R - 14 to 24 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Trappist, (severely eroded)

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Jessietown

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lenberg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Carpenter

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: lkfv
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 162 to 202 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

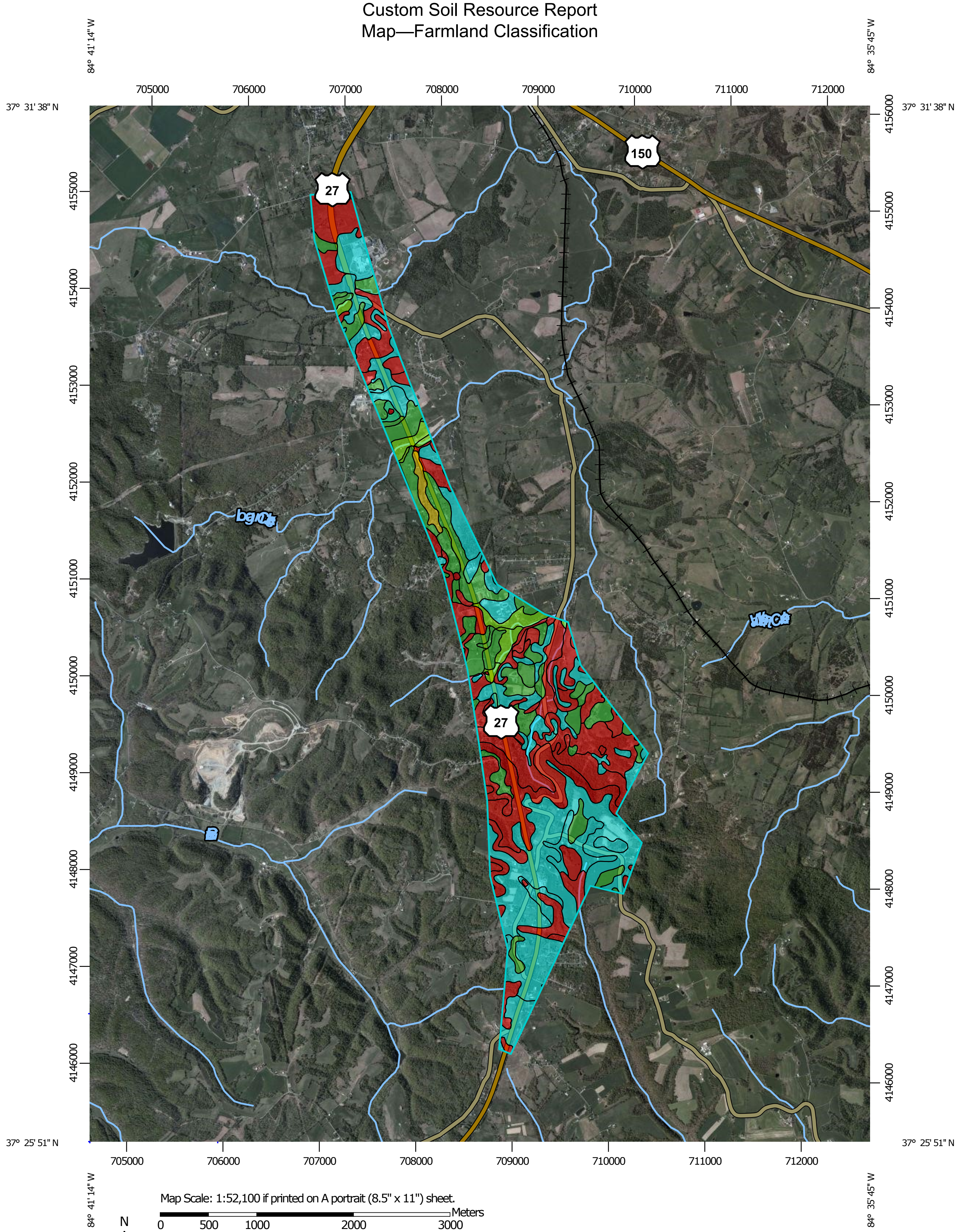
Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Farmland Classification



Map Scale: 1:52,100 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Meters

0 2500 5000 10000 15000 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

MAP INFORMATION

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 15, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 17, 2010—Sep 13, 2010

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

Table—Farmland Classification

Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BaB	Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	30.5	1.7%
BbC2	Beasley silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	72.9	4.2%
BeB	Berea silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	38.7	2.2%
Bo	Boonesboro silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	27.8	1.6%
CeB	Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0.9	0.1%
CeC	Carpenter gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	3.2	0.2%
CgE2	Carpenter-Lenberg complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	90.0	5.2%
CmB	Christian silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	20.5	1.2%
CmC2	Christian silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	273.9	15.7%
CoD2	Christian silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	2.7	0.2%
CpF2	Colyer-Trappist complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	Not prime farmland	2.1	0.1%
CyF2	Cynthiana-Faywood complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	Not prime farmland	1.4	0.1%
EkB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	1.8	0.1%
EkC	Elk silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	19.3	1.1%
ErB	Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland	8.9	0.5%
FrB	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	11.2	0.6%
FrC	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	117.7	6.8%

Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
FrD2	Frankstown gravelly silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	65.2	3.7%
GaC2	Garlin-Shrouts complex, 6-12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	76.3	4.4%
GaD2	Garlin-Shrouts complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, rocky	Not prime farmland	90.1	5.2%
GmF	Garmon channery silt loam, 25 to 80 percent slopes, rocky	Not prime farmland	149.9	8.6%
GrB	Greenbriar silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	98.3	5.6%
HgC	Hagerstown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	18.6	1.1%
JeB	Jessietown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	7.8	0.5%
JeC	Jessietown silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	36.5	2.1%
Jm	Johnsburg-Mullins complex	Prime farmland if drained	5.2	0.3%
LgC2	Lenberg silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	9.8	0.6%
Ne	Newark silt loam, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	17.6	1.0%
NhB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.5	0.3%
NhC2	Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	35.0	2.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	31.8	1.8%
OtB	Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	12.1	0.7%
OwB	Otwell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland	25.8	1.5%
PrB	Pricetown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	7.3	0.4%
SaB	Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	6.3	0.4%

Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (KY618)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
SeC2	Shrouts silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	14.9	0.9%
SfD3	Shrouts-Cynthiana complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, rocky	Not prime farmland	9.8	0.6%
SgF3	Shrouts-Garlin-Cynthiana complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	Not prime farmland	14.8	0.9%
Sk	Skidmore very gravelly silt loam, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland	27.4	1.6%
TlB	Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	55.1	3.2%
TlC	Tilsit silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	8.3	0.5%
TpB	Trappist silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	3.4	0.2%
TpC2	Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	59.5	3.4%
TrD2	Trappist-Colyer complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	122.8	7.0%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	4.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,741.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

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