United States Department of Agriculture

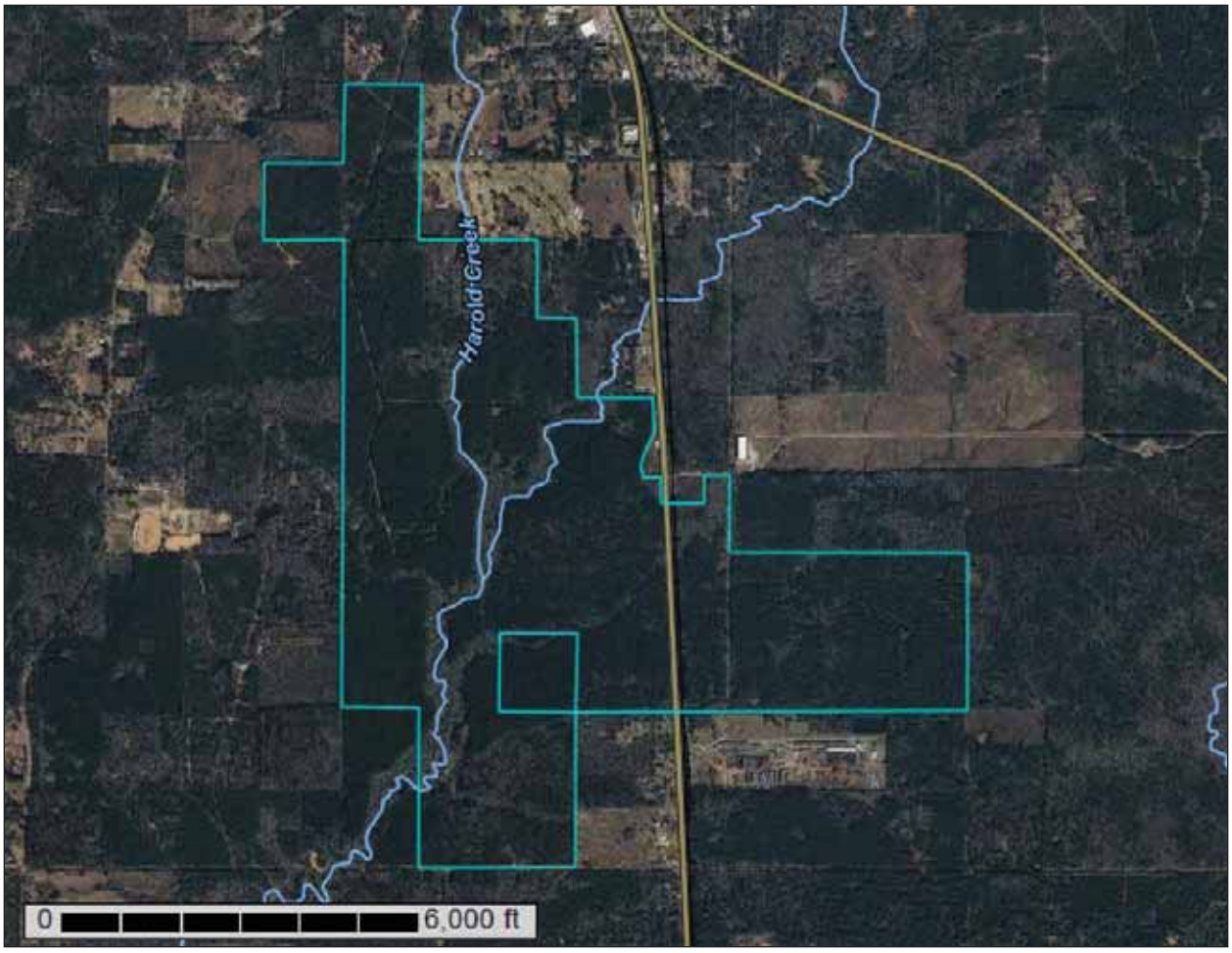
NRCS

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 Caddo Parish, Louisiana

hubbard east 1438



August 27, 2025

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 (https://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.

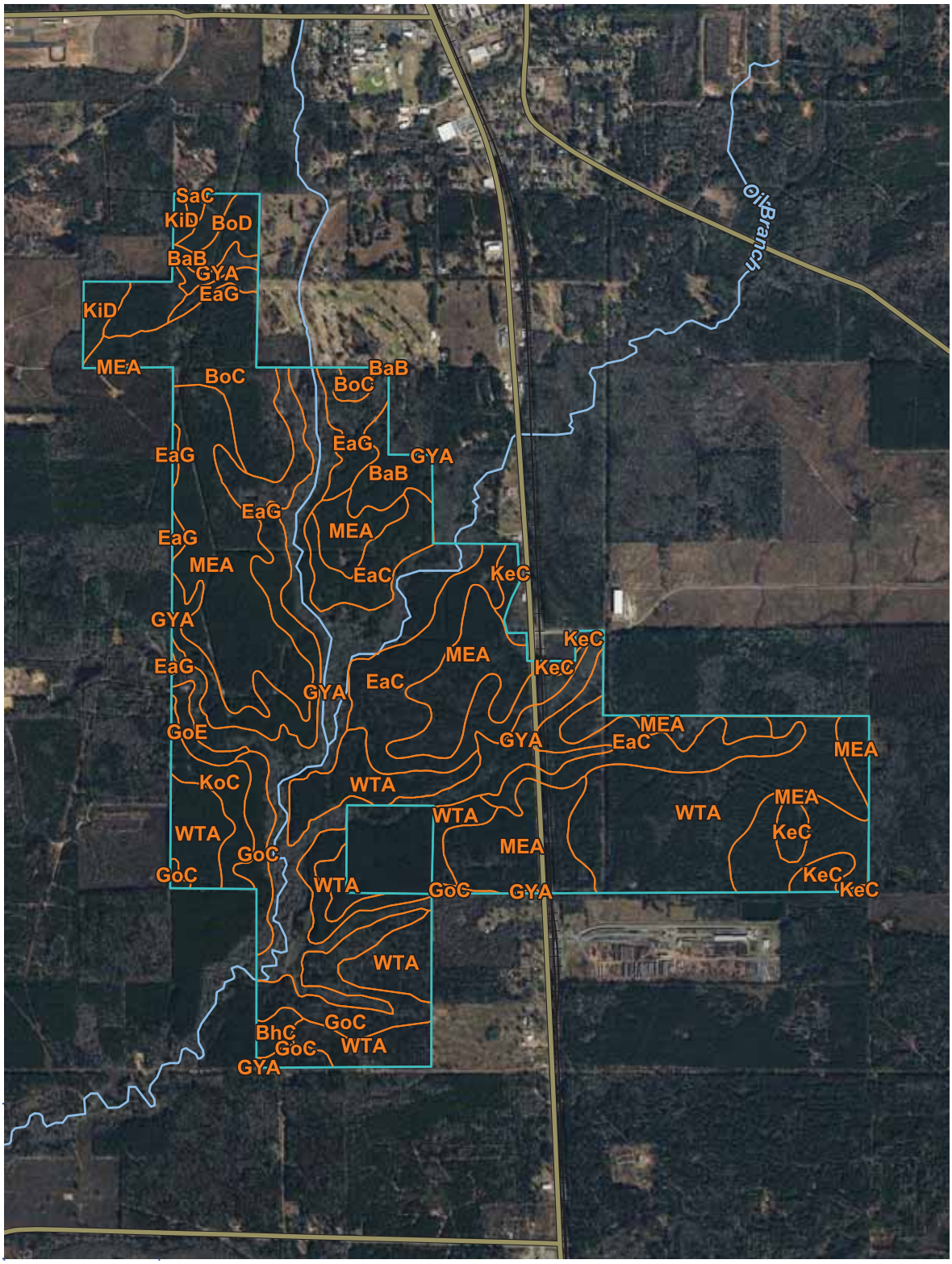
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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.

94° 0' 29" W
93° 57' 42" W
32° 51' 46" N
32° 48' 40" N



Map Scale: 1:28,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 400 800 1600 2400

Feet
0 1000 2000 4000 6000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
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: Caddo Parish, Louisiana
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 5, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 19, 2023—Feb 3, 2023

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BaB	Bernaldo fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	54.9	3.8%
BhC	Bistineau very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	7.7	0.5%
BoC	Bowie fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	85.8	6.0%
BoD	Bowie fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	7.6	0.5%
EaC	Eastwood fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	174.1	12.1%
EaG	Eastwood fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	109.0	7.6%
GoC	Gore very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	92.5	6.4%
GoE	Gore very fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	9.0	0.6%
GYA	Guyton-Iulus complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	220.0	15.3%
KeC	Keithville very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	28.2	2.0%
KiD	Kirvin fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	14.9	1.0%
KoC	Kolin very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	25.5	1.8%
MEA	Metcalf-Timpson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	329.7	22.9%
SaC	Sacul fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	2.5	0.2%
WTA	Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	276.2	19.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,437.7**	**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.

Caddo Parish, Louisiana

BaB—Bernaldo fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 30n2w
Elevation: 70 to 480 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 56 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 233 to 260 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bernaldo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 15 to 49 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt/E - 49 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 57 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY013TX - Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Besner

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: F133BY013TX - Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Mollville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: F133BY001TX - Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

BhC—Bistineau very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2sswl
Elevation: 150 to 240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 51 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bistineau

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
BE - 10 to 16 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt - 16 to 62 inches: clay loam
B/Et - 62 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY013TX - Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

BoC—Bowie fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y11v
Elevation: 150 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bowie

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv - 27 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv/E - 45 to 73 inches: sandy clay loam
B't - 73 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 40 to 46 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 0.3 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sacul

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Lilbert

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY006TX - Northern Sandy Loam Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Kirvin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Kullit

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

BoD—Bowie fine sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y11w
Elevation: 170 to 670 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 238 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bowie

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 10 to 31 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv1 - 31 to 45 inches: sandy clay loam
Btv2 - 45 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
B't - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Briley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY006TX - Northern Sandy Loam Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Sacul

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

EaC—Eastwood fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 30d19
Elevation: 150 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 61 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 196 to 249 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Eastwood

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 6 to 44 inches: clay
BCt - 44 to 69 inches: clay loam
C - 69 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately 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
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.1 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bowie

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Keithville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

EaG—Eastwood fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssx3
Elevation: 150 to 410 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eastwood and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eastwood

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey marine deposits

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 41 inches: clay
B/Ct - 41 to 65 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 65 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
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
Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 8.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Keithville
Percent of map unit: 13 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Bowie
Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

GoC—Gore very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2ssx6
Elevation: 140 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Gore

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile
A/E - 0 to 4 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt - 4 to 44 inches: clay

Bss - 44 to 59 inches: clay
C - 59 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Bowie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

GoE—Gore very fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssx7

Elevation: 150 to 240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 61 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 219 to 276 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Gore and similar soils: 86 percent
Minor components: 14 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gore

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 13 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt - 13 to 27 inches: clay
Bss - 27 to 60 inches: clay
C - 60 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 14 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

GYA—Guyton-Iulus complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssx9
Elevation: 140 to 360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 350 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Guyton

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A/Eg - 0 to 28 inches: silt loam
B/Etg - 28 to 64 inches: silty clay loam
Btg - 64 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
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 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Gypsum, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 10.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F133BY017TX - Loamy Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Iulus

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam
Bw - 6 to 27 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg - 27 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133BY014TX - Creek Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Keithville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland

Hydric soil rating: No

KeC—Keithville very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r7r9
Elevation: 160 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 55 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 215 to 230 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Keithville

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: very fine sandy loam
E - 3 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 22 inches: clay loam
Bt/E - 22 to 28 inches: clay loam
2Bt/E - 28 to 51 inches: silty clay
2Bt - 51 to 81 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Metcalf
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY002TX - Seasonally Wet Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Eastwood
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

KiD—Kirvin fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2ssxc
Elevation: 160 to 380 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

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

Description of Kirvin

Setting
Landform: Interfluves
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 sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt1 - 13 to 33 inches: clay
Bt2 - 33 to 80 inches: sandy clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bowie

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Sailes

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

KoC—Kolin very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssxd
Elevation: 150 to 240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 51 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 350 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kolin and similar soils: 83 percent
Minor components: 17 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kolin

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy over clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 7 inches: very fine sandy loam
BE - 7 to 10 inches: silt loam
Bt - 10 to 32 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 32 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133BY002TX - Seasonally Wet Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Gore

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Guyton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F133BY017TX - Loamy Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bowie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

MEA—Metcalf-Timpson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssxh
Elevation: 150 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 51 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 270 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Metcalf and similar soils: 55 percent
Timpson and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Metcalf

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
B/Et - 10 to 46 inches: silty clay loam
2Btg - 46 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F133BY002TX - Seasonally Wet Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Timpson

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Microfeatures of landform position: Mounds
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 21 inches: silt loam
Bt - 21 to 56 inches: loam
2Btg - 56 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY013TX - Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eastwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

SaC—Sacul fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tnhx
Elevation: 150 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 63 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 259 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sacul

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Clayey fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 12 to 39 inches: clay
Btg - 39 to 53 inches: sandy clay

BCg - 53 to 62 inches: clay loam
C - 62 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
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 24 to 39 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 0.3 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bowie

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F133BY005TX - Loamy Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

WTA—Wrightsville-Timpson complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ssyj
Elevation: 150 to 360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wrightsville and similar soils: 55 percent
Timpson and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wrightsville

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty over clayey alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam
Eg - 3 to 20 inches: silt loam
2Btg - 20 to 83 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 5 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F133BY012TX - Wet Terrace
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Timpson

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Microfeatures of landform position: Mounds
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over clayey residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A/E - 0 to 21 inches: silt loam
Bt - 21 to 56 inches: loam
2Btg - 56 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 42 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F133BY013TX - Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Gore

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY003TX - Loamy Over Clayey Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Ashford

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F133BY001TX - Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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