USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service
4233 Bardstown Rd.,
Suite 100-A
Louisville, KY 40291

October 23, 2015

Kathy Linares
Mindel Scott & Associates, Inc.
5151 Jefferson Blvd
Louisville, KY 40219

RE- Mt. Washington Rd Conservation Subdivision (Meadow Creek)

Dear Ms Linares,

Attached please find the soil and site evaluation report on the above referenced development proposal. The 59.85 acre parcel is currently being used as residential farmsteads, grasslands and hay and unmanaged woody open space. The ridgecaps of Crider soils are closely manicured with a predominance of fescue, broomsedge and bluegrass as the vegetative cover. The proposed development seeks to transform the site to 163 single family residential lots mostly along the ridgeline. The steeper side slopes are proposed as "conservation areas", including tree canopy protection areas. The water resources on the property include a stream, Pennsylvania Run Creek, which runs along the eastern quadrant of the property. Downstream of the proposed detention basin near the southeast corner of the property (off-site) is a pond which could be directly impacted by the changes in runoff associated with the project.

A sediment and erosion control plan should be put in place that recognizes the erodibility of the soils on the site and the difficulty in successfully capturing and suspending the small clay particles associated with the subsoil of Caneyville and lower subsoil of the Crider soils. This plan should also recognize the value of phasing the amount of area disturbed, the value of maintaining existing ground covers where possible and reestablishing vegetation or covers as soon as possible. Special attention should be given to insure off-site water resources such as the adjacent pond and the waters of Pennsylvania Run Creek are not negatively impacted by discharges of sediment or runoff high in suspended sediment. As plans are developed to address the site's natural resource concerns, it is critical to be considerate of the downstream impacts to both water quality and water quantity.

The northeastern and eastern part of the development proposal is the location where most of the very sensitive soils and slopes are

15Subdiv1014

located. It also is the area where significant linear disturbances are proposed for sewer lines. The proposed sewer lines present a divide between what is labeled as Tree Canopy Protection Areas. These linear disturbance areas will be difficult to address with vegetative cover as new cover will compete for moisture, nutrients and sunlight with the existing woody vegetation. A suggestion would be to enhance the viability of both the existing vegetation and the survivability of the planned vegetation by selectively removing the invasive woody material from the Tree Canopy Protection Areas and provide a better condition for both to succeed. Furthermore, the removal of invasives will result in a healthier woodland area and one that will perform its intended purpose better over time.

If you feel our office can be of any additional assistance to you as you move forward with the development plan and addressing the site's natural resource concerns, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Kurt D. Mason, CPESC
District Conservationist

Attachment (soils report)

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

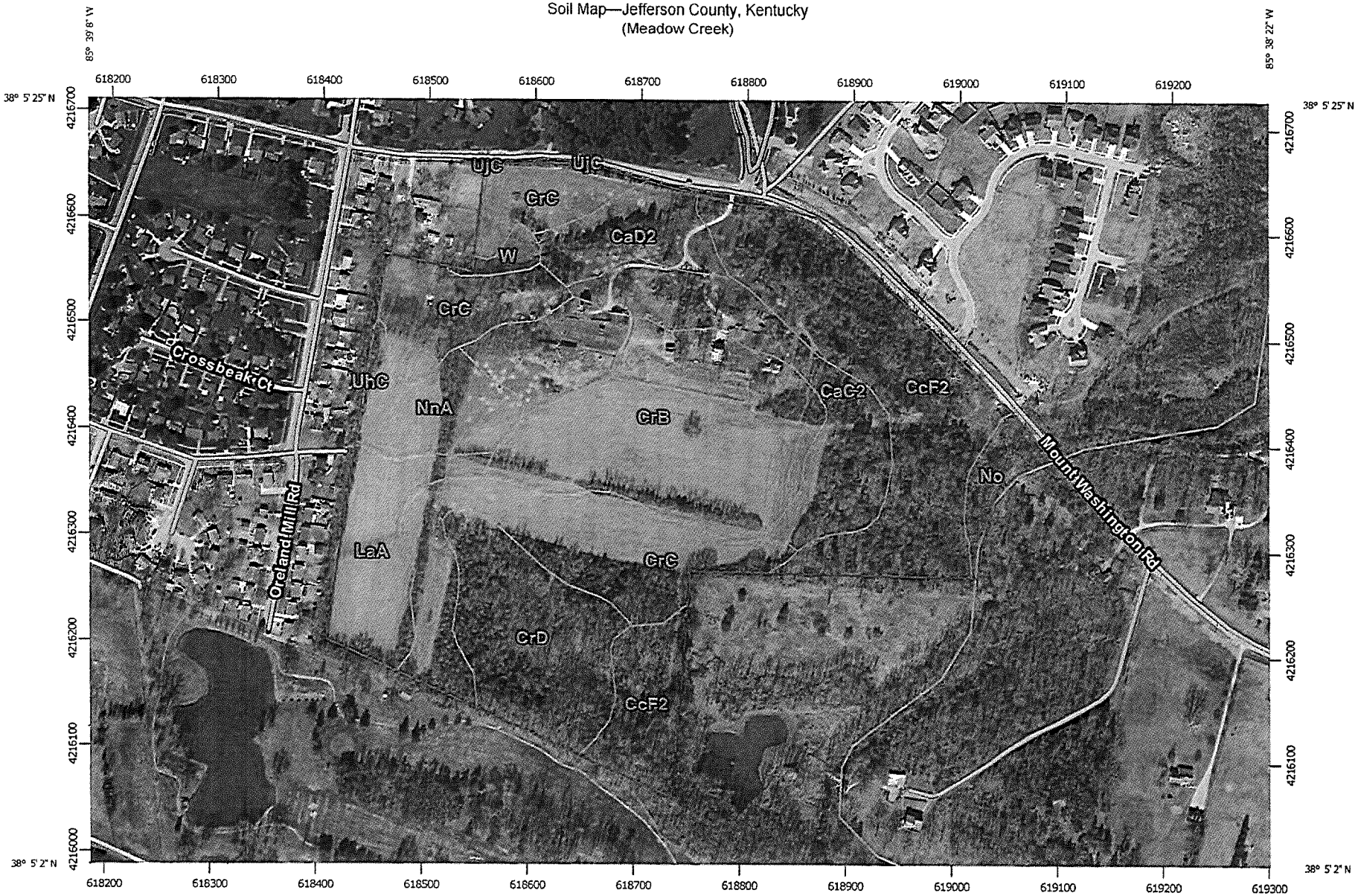
Custom Soil Resource Report for Jefferson County, Kentucky

Meadow Creek

October 20, 2015

155 bdiv1014

Soil Map—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(Meadow Creek)



Map Scale: 1:5,090 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 200 400 800 1200

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

USDA **Natural Resources Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

RECEIVED
OCT 27 2015
PLANNING & DESIGN SERVICES

15526A-1014

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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 12, 2012—Jul 5, 2014

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

Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	5.5	9.2%
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	2.6	4.4%
CcF2	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	12.7	21.2%
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	12.5	20.9%
CrC	Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	12.4	20.7%
CrD	Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	6.0	10.0%
LaA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.6	6.1%
NnA	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.0	5.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1.0	1.6%
UhC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
UjC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
W	Water	0.5	0.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**59.8**	**100.0%**

15-SUB-0010

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Jefferson County, Kentucky

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

Component: Caneyville (80%)

The Caneyville component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Crider (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Component: Faywood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

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

Component: Caneyville (80%)

The Caneyville component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on hills on karst uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Beasley (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Faywood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Component: Shrouts (3%)

15 Subdiv 10/14

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Shrouts soil is a minor component.

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

Component: Caneyville (70%)

The Caneyville component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 60 percent. This component is on hills on karst uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rock outcrop (20%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Crider (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Faywood (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Crider (90%)

The Crider component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caneyville (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Caneyville soil is a minor component.

Component: Nicholson (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nicholson soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Crider (90%)

The Crider component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caneyville (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Caneyville soil is a minor component.

Component: Nicholson (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nicholson soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

15 Subdiv 10/4

Map Unit: CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Crider (80%)

The Crider component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hills on karst uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caneyville (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Caneyville soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Nicholson (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nicholson soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: LaA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Lawrence (90%)

The Lawrence component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 32 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Nicholson (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Nicholson soil is a minor component.

Component: Sandview (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sandview soil is a minor component.

Component: Robertsville (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Robertsville soil is a minor component.

Component: Crider (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Nicholson (90%)

The Nicholson component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Lawrence (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lawrence soil is a minor component.

Component: Sandview (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sandview soil is a minor component.

Component: Crider (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: No—Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Nolin, occasionally flooded (85%)

15 5, 6 div 1014

The Nolin, occasionally flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of mixed fine-silty alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Elk, rarely flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Elk soil is a minor component.

Component: Lindside, occasionally flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lindside soil is a minor component.

Component: Newark, occasionally flooded (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Newark soil is a minor component.

Component: Dunning, occasionally flooded (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Dunning soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: UhC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (60%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Alfic Udarents (40%)

The Alfic Udarents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: UjC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (60%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Alfic Udarents (40%)

The Alfic Udarents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches . The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: W—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

15 Subdiv 1014

Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - dwellings w/o basements		Eng - dwellings with basements		Eng - lawn, landscape, golf fairway	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Dusty	0.08
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
CaD2—Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Dusty	0.08
CcF2—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded							
Caneyville	70	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.46
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Dusty	0.08
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - dwellings w/o basements		Eng - dwellings with basements		Eng - lawn, landscape, golf fairway	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes							
Crider	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited	
						Low exchange capacity	0.50
						Dusty	0.08
CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes							
Crider	90	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Low exchange capacity	0.50
						Dusty	0.08
						Slope	0.04
CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes							
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
						Low exchange capacity	0.50
						Dusty	0.08
LaA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes							
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00	Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00	Low exchange capacity	0.75
		Depth to thin cemented pan	0.50	Depth to thin cemented pan	0.29	Dusty	0.08
NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes							
Nicholson	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Depth to thin cemented pan	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Low exchange capacity	0.50
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.19
		Depth to thick cemented pan	0.29			Dusty	0.08

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - dwellings w/o basements		Eng - dwellings with basements		Eng - lawn, landscape, golf fairway	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
No—Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded							
Nolin, occasionally flooded	85	Very limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	0.60
						Low exchange capacity	0.50
						Dusty	0.08
UhC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to thin cemented pan	0.50	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too dense	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Low exchange capacity	0.50
		Depth to thick cemented pan	0.29			Depth to saturated zone	0.19
						Dusty	0.08
UjC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes							
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	40	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.01	Shrink-swell	0.09	Too dense	1.00
						Low exchange capacity	0.50
						Dusty	0.08
W—Water							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky					
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - local roads and streets		Eng - shallow excavations	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Dusty	0.08
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
CaD2—Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky					
Caneyville	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01

15 Subdiv 1014

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky					
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - local roads and streets		Eng - shallow excavations	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CcF2—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded					
Caneyville	70	Very limited		Very limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Too clayey	0.50
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
Rock outcrop	20	Not rated		Not rated	
CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes					
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes					
Crider	90	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Dusty	0.08
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes					
Crider	80	Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
LaA—Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes					
Lawrence	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00	Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00
		Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to thin cemented pan	0.29
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01

Selected Soil Interpretations–Jefferson County, Kentucky					
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - local roads and streets		Eng - shallow excavations	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes					
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to thick cemented pan	0.29	Dusty	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Unstable excavation walls	0.01
No—Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded					
Nolin, occasionally flooded	85	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Frost action	1.00	Flooding	0.60
		Flooding	1.00	Dusty	0.08
		Low strength	1.00	Unstable excavation walls	0.01
UhC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	40	Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00
		Low strength	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to thick cemented pan	0.29	Dusty	0.08
		Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Unstable excavation walls	0.01
UjC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes					
Urban land	60	Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	40	Very limited		Somewhat limited	
		Low strength	1.00	Too clayey	0.50
		Shrink-swell	0.01	Dusty	0.08
				Unstable excavation walls	0.01
W—Water					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

Water Features

This table gives estimates of various soil water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. The concept indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which a water table, ponding, and/or flooding is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The water features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

15 Subdiv 0014

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Report—Water Features

Absence of an entry indicates that the data were not estimated. The dash indicates no documented presence.

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky										
Caneyville	D	Medium	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

15 subdiv 10.14

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CaD2—Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky										
Caneyville	D	Medium	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CcF2—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded										
Caneyville	D	High	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
Rock outcrop	—	—	Jan-Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15 Subdiv 1014

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes										
Crider	B	Low	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CrC—Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes										
Crider	B	Medium	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
CrD—Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes										
Crider	B	Medium	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
LaA---Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes										
Lawrence	C/D	Low	January	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			February	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			March	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			April	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			May	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None
			December	1.0-2.1	1.5-2.7	—	—	None	—	None

15 Subdivision

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
NnA—Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes										
Nicholson	C	Low	January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features--Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
No—Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded										
Nolin, occasionally flooded	B	Low	January	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			February	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			March	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			April	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			May	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			November	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional
			December	—	—	—	—	None	Brief (2 to 7 days)	Occasional

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
UhC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes										
Urban land	—	Very high	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features--Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
Alfic udarents	D	Very high	January	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			February	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			March	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			April	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			May	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None
			December	1.5-2.5	2.0-3.0	—	—	None	—	None

15 Subdiv 1014

Water Features–Jefferson County, Kentucky										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
UjC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes										
Urban land	—	Very high	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

Water Features--Jefferson County, Kentucky											
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
Alfic udarents	D	Very high	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
W---Water										
Water	—	—	Jan-Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

15 Subd. v 10/14

Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(Meadow Creek)

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 12, 2012—Jul 5, 2014

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.

Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer— Summary by Map Unit — Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	76	5.5	9.2%
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	76	2.6	4.4%
CcF2	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	76	12.7	21.2%
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	>200	12.5	20.9%
CrC	Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	>200	12.4	20.7%
CrD	Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	>200	6.0	10.0%
LaA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	69	3.6	6.1%
NnA	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	69	3.0	5.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	>200	1.0	1.6%
UhC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	>200	0.0	0.1%
UjC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes	>200	0.0	0.0%
W	Water	>200	0.5	0.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			**59.8**	**100.0%**

Description

A "restrictive layer" is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers.

This theme presents the depth to any type of restrictive layer that is described for each map unit. If more than one type of restrictive layer is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is presented. If no restrictive layer is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "> 200" depth class.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: centimeters

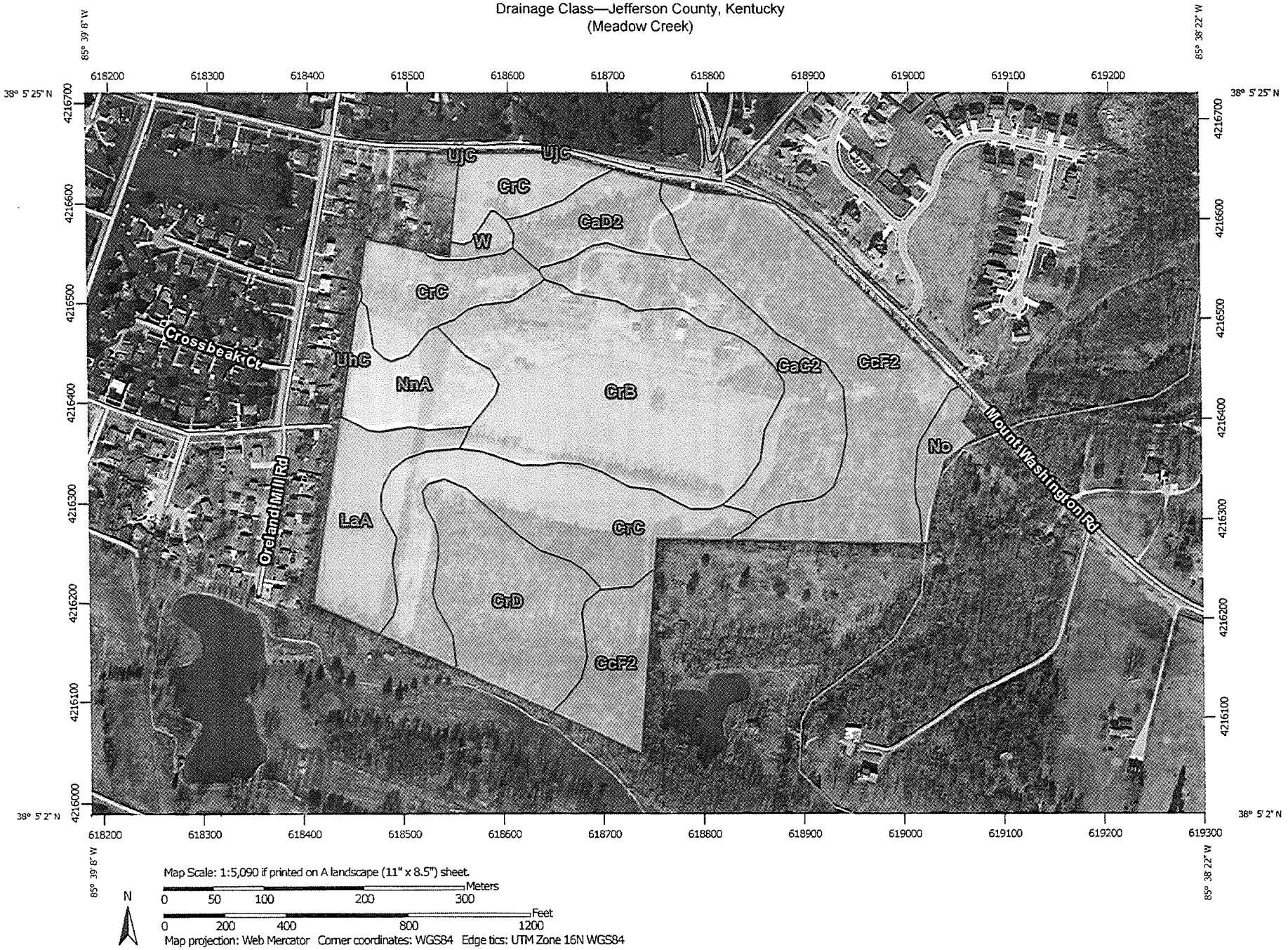
Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: *None Specified*

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Drainage Class—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(Meadow Creek)



MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 12, 2012—Jul 5, 2014

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.

Drainage Class

Drainage Class— Summary by Map Unit — Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	Well drained	5.5	9.2%
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	Well drained	2.6	4.4%
CcF2	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	Well drained	12.7	21.2%
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Well drained	12.5	20.9%
CrC	Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Well drained	12.4	20.7%
CrD	Crider silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Well drained	6.0	10.0%
LaA	Lawrence silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	3.6	6.1%
NnA	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	3.0	5.0%
No	Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Well drained	1.0	1.6%
UhC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, fragipan substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes		0.0	0.1%
UjC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents complex, clayey substratum-over hard bedrock, 0 to 12 percent slopes		0.0	0.0%
W	Water		0.5	0.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			**59.8**	**100.0%**

Description

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: *None Specified*

Tie-break Rule: Higher

15-SCH-1014