USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Louisville Field Office

4233 Bardstown Road
Suite 100-A
Louisville, KY 40291
Voice 502.499.1900
Fax 502.499.1748

August 18, 2014

Kathy Linares
Mindel, Scott & Associates
5151 Jefferson Blvd., Suite 101
Louisville, KY 40219

RE: Urton Woods (Section 2)

Dear Ms. Linares:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the requested soils report on the planned Urton Woods Section 2 development project. The project site is planned as a R4 Conservation Subdivision to accommodate 99 individual sing family houses. The area for the proposed conversion is presently wooded and lie within the Pope Lick Creek watershed. The proposal calls for approximately 9.8 acres of open space to remain from the 30.3 acre site after the installation of lots, homes, roads and infrastructure.

The soils on the tract are primarily clayey textured moderately deep soils underlain by limestone geology. Under the present ground cover of trees and brushy species, water runoff from the site is somewhat contained in the top layer of soil and the duff or organic layers under the tree canopies. Extended root systems provide other avenues for water infiltration along with the decaying root mass under the aged woodland area. This infiltration of water and the fractured limestone units under the soil mantel provides recharge to the stream network within the site.

The significant removal of the tree canopy, destruction of the soil's duff layer, removal of the topsoil and compaction of the subsoil layer during land transformation will make the area subject to high erosion rates and more rapid runoff. Measures should be employed to help compensate for the loss of naturally occurring erosion control and water infiltration systems. Since the exposed soils are expected to be of high clay content, any planned erosion control system should address the containment of suspended clays as well as the capture of larger soil particles. Any designed erosion control system can expect to be stressed due to low water infiltration on the site and high runoff rates. Intercepting and reducing the velocity of falling raindrops with some type of ground cover or covering will reduce some of the expected adverse impacts. A complete erosion and sediment control plan for the developing area should be put in place to help address these concerns while work is in progress.

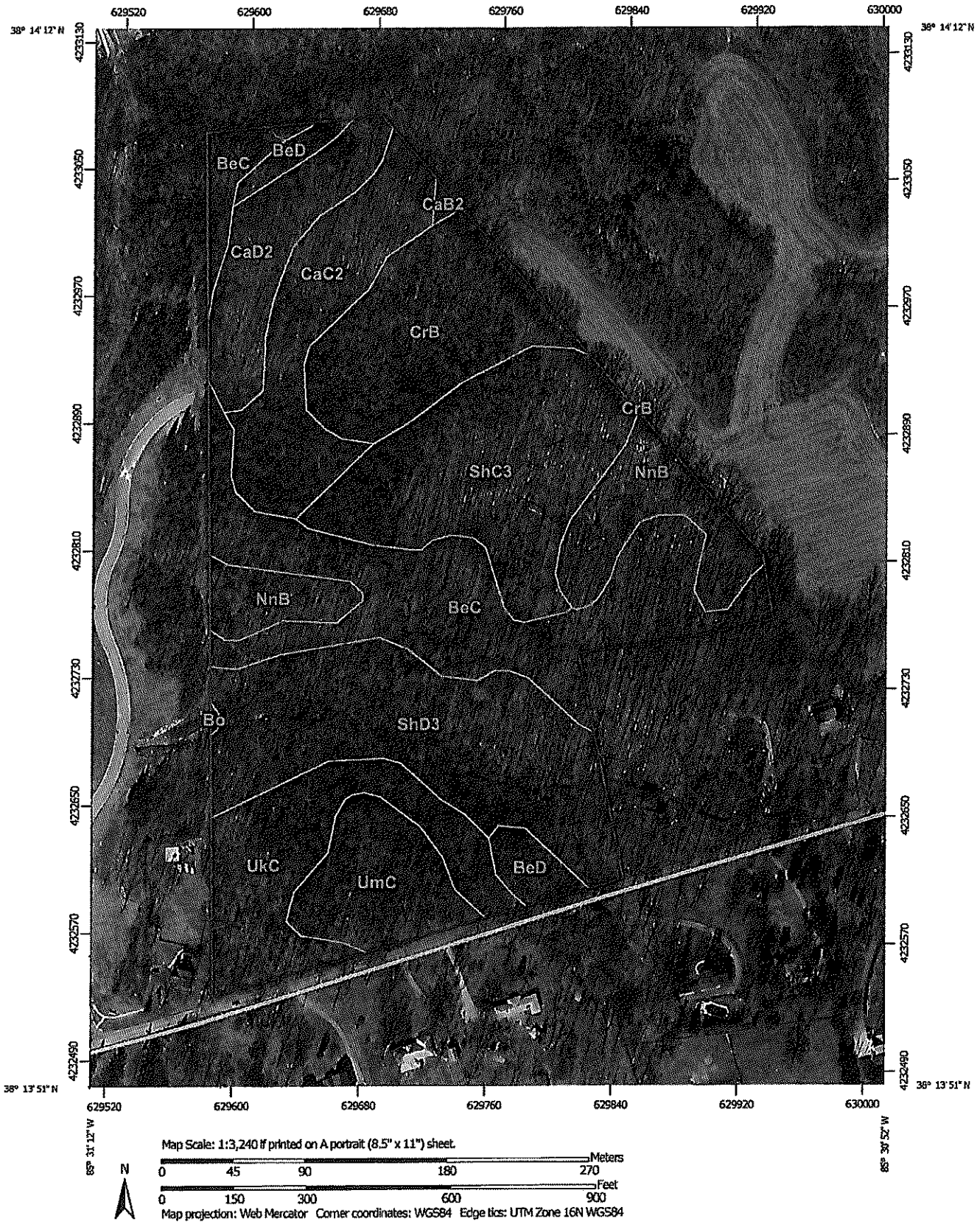
As plans are developed to address the natural resource concerns of the site during and after its transition, please feel free to call on us if we can provide any assistance.

Sincerely

Kurt D. Mason, CPESC
District Conservationist

14Subdiv1008

Soil Map—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(Urton Woods - Section 2)



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 12, Dec 16, 2013

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—Feb 20, 2012

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
BeC	Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	5.6	17.7%
BeD	Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	0.7	2.3%
Bo	Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded	0.0	0.1%
CaB2	Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	0.1	0.2%
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	2.9	9.2%
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	1.9	6.0%
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.3	10.4%
NnB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2.5	7.9%
ShC3	Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	4.6	14.6%
ShD3	Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	5.3	16.7%
UkC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	3.0	9.3%
UmC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	1.8	5.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		31.9	100.0%

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: BeC—Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Beasley (80%)

The Beasley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or calcareous siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 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 is moderate. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

14 Subdiv 1008

Component: Nicholson (8%)

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

Component: Faywood (7%)

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

Component: Shrouts (5%)

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

Map Unit: BeD—Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Component: Beasley (80%)

The Beasley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on hills on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or calcareous siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 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 is moderate. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Component: Faywood (10%)

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

Component: Shrouts (8%)

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

Component: Nicholson (2%)

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

Map Unit: Bo—Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Boonewood, occasionally flooded (90%)

The Boonewood, occasionally flooded component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on flood plains on valleys. The parent material consists of mixed fine-silty alluvium over 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Nolin (4%)

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

Component: Lindside (3%)

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

Component: Newark (3%)

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

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

Component: Caneyville (80%)

The Caneyville component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges on 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 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 2e. 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: 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 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 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 comporients. 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 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 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%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Shrouts 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 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 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: NnB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Nicholson (90%)

The Nicholson component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 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 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 2e. 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: ShC3—Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Shrouts, severely eroded (75%)

The Shrouts, severely eroded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Beasley (8%)

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

Component: Faywood (7%)

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

Component: Crider (5%)

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

Component: Caneyville (5%)

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

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

Component: Shrouts, severely eroded (75%)

The Shrouts, severely eroded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on hills on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Beasley (8%)

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

Component: Faywood (7%)

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

Component: Caneyville (5%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

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

Map Unit: UkC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (50%)

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

Component: Beasley (25%)

The Beasley component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or calcareous siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 60 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 is moderate. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Component: Alfic Udarents (25%)

The Alfic Udarents component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or calcareous siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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 is moderate. 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. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: UmC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Urban land (50%)

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

Component: Crider (25%)

The Crider component makes up 25 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 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 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: Alfic Udarents (25%)

The Alfic Udarents component makes up 25 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 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 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.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Dec 16, 2013

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 - local roads and streets	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
BeC—Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes							
Beasley	80	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Slope	0.04
BeD—Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes							
Beasley	80	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Bo—Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded							
Boonewood, occasionally flooded	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.56	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
						Depth to saturated zone	0.28

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 - local roads and streets	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
						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	Low strength	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CrB—Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes							
Crider	90	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Low strength	1.00
NnB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes							
Nicholson	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00
		Depth to thin cemented pan	0.50	Depth to thick cemented pan	1.00	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.39	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Low strength	1.00
						Depth to saturated zone	0.19

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 - local roads and streets	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShC3—Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded							
Shrouts, severely eroded	75	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Low strength	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
				Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04
ShD3—Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky							
Shrouts, severely eroded	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
UkC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Low strength	1.00
						Shrink-swell	0.50
Beasley	25	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Low strength	1.00
						Shrink-swell	0.50
UmC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes							
Urban land	50	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Alfic udarents	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Low strength	1.00
Crider	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited	
						Low strength	1.00

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Dec 16, 2013

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.

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*				
BeC—Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes										
Beasley	C	Very high	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

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				
BeD---Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes										
Beasley	C	Very high	January	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			February	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			March	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			April	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			May	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			June	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			July	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			August	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			September	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			October	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			November	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
			December	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bo---Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded										
Boonewood, occasionally flooded	C/D	Low	January	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			February	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			March	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			April	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			May	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			November	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	Occasional
			December	1.2-2.0	1.7-8.0	---	---	None	Brief	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*				
CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky										
Caneyville	D	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*				
CeC2—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

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*				
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*				
NnB—Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 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				
ShC3—Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded										
Shrouts, severely eroded	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

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

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*				
UkC---Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 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
Beasley	C	Very high	January	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			February	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			March	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			April	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			May	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			June	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			July	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			August	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			September	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			October	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
			November	—	—	—	—	None	—	None

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

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				
UmC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 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

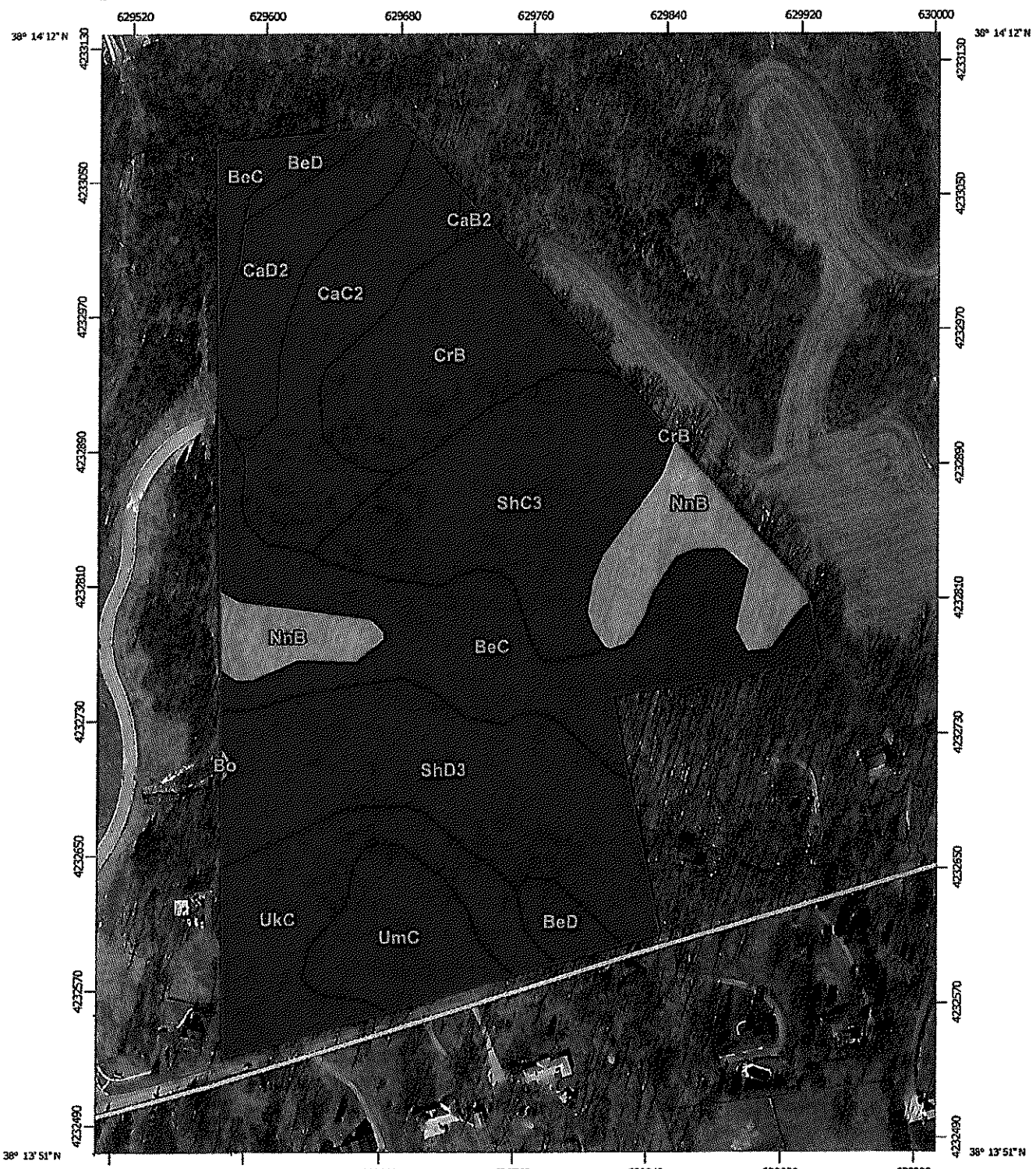
Water Features--Jefferson County, Kentucky											
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	Ft	Ft				
			December	—	—	—	—	None	—	None
Alfic udarents	D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

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Dec 16, 2013

Depth to Water Table—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(Urton Woods - Section 2)



Map Scale: 1:3,240 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 45 90 180 270

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

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

14 Subdiv 1008

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 12, Dec 16, 2013

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—Feb 20, 2012

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 Water Table

Depth to Water Table— Summary by Map Unit — Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BeC	Beasley silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	>200	5.6	17.7%
BeD	Beasley silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	>200	0.7	2.3%
Bo	Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded	58	0.0	0.1%
CaB2	Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	>200	0.1	0.2%
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	>200	2.9	9.2%
CaD2	Caneyville silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	>200	1.9	6.0%
CrB	Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	>200	3.3	10.4%
NnB	Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	61	2.5	7.9%
ShC3	Shrouts silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	>200	4.6	14.6%
ShD3	Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	>200	5.3	16.7%
UkC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Beasley complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	>200	3.0	9.3%
UmC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Crider complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	>200	1.8	5.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			31.9	100.0%

Description

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

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

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December