

# Map Unit Description

Marion County, Kentucky

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: BaB - Beasley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Beasley (85%)

*The Beasley component makes up 85 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 calcareous shale and/or siltstone and/or limestone and dolomite. 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 high. 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 12 percent.*

Map unit: BcC2 - Beasley silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Beasley (85%)

*The Beasley component makes up 85 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 and/or limestone and dolomite. 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 high. 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 1 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 12 percent.*

Map unit: LoC2 - Lowell silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lowell (85%)

*The Lowell component makes up 85 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 and shale and/or siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock (lithic), is 40 to 80 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 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 2 percent.*

Map unit: Ne - Newark silt loam, frequently flooded

Component: Newark (85%)

*The Newark 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 somewhat poorly 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 low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

Map unit: NhB - Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Nicholson (85%)

*The Nicholson component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges on uplands. The parent material consists of fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale and/or siltstone. 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 moderately 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 18 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

# Map Unit Description

Marion County, Kentucky

Map unit: OtB - Otwell silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Otwell (90%)

*The Otwell component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on stream terraces on valleys. The parent material consists of mixed fine-silty alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 20 to 36 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 is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 20 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

Map unit: Ro - Robertsville silt loam

Component: Robertsville (90%)

*The Robertsville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces on valleys. The parent material consists of mixed fine-silty alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 15 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

Map unit: SaB - Sandview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Sandview (90%)

*The Sandview 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 fine-silty noncalcareous loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock (lithic), is 60 to 90 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 low. 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 2e. 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.*

## Map Unit Description

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.