Producer Farm Data Report
Crop Year : 2025

Producer Name and Address

THOMAS, ROY, ZEB (Deceased)
301 E 3RD ST
SEDALIA, MO 65301-4335

Telephone: (660) 347-5902

Recording County Office Name

PETTIS, MISSOURI

Number of Farms	Number of Tracts	Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	CRP Cropland	Eff DCP Cropland	Total Base Acres
1	3	485.68	341.62	341.62	0	341.62	265.16

Admin State & County	ARC/ PLC Elig	Farm	Tract / Physical Location	Relationship to Farm / Tract	Producer	Farmland	Cropland	DCP Cropland	CRP Cropland	Eff DCP Cropland	Total Base Acres	HEL Code	Wetland Code
PETTIS, MO	EG	7882	3396 PETTIS, MO	Operator	ROBERTSON, JAMES, STEPHEN	152.18	90.94	90.94	0.00	90.94	85.30	02	NC
				Owner	THOMAS, ROY, ZEB (Deceased)								
				Other Tenant	BIRDWELL, BRENT								
				Other Tenant	JAMES S ROBERTSON - OSCAR 10 FARMS								
			10894 PETTIS, MO	Operator	ROBERTSON, JAMES, STEPHEN	132.10	102.38	102.38	0.00	102.38	67.00	02	NC
				Owner	THOMAS, ROY, ZEB (Deceased)								
				Other Tenant	BIRDWELL, BRENT								
				Other Tenant	MCCOLLESTER, ANDREW								
			12845 PETTIS, MO	Operator	ROBERTSON, JAMES, STEPHEN	201.40	148.30	148.30	0.00	148.30	112.86	02	NC
				Owner	THOMAS, ROY, ZEB (Deceased)								
				Other Tenant	BIRDWELL, BRENT								

HEL Codes:
01 = HEL determinations not completed for all fields on the tract
02 = HEL field on tract. Conservation system being actively applied
03 = HEL field on tract. Conservation system is not required – no agricultural commodity
04 = HEL field on tract. 2 years to implement conservation system on former CRP land
05 = HEL field on tract. Conservation system not being actively applied
06 = NHEL: No agricultural commodity planted on undetermined fields

Wetland Codes:
NC = Wetland determinations not complete
TN = Tract does not contain a wetland
TY = Tract contains a wetland or farmed wetland
CW = Converted wetland
PCW = Planted converted wetland

ARC/PLC Elig Codes:
CG = Ineligible - Complete G/I/F History
EG = Eligible
IG = Partial or Missing G/I/F History

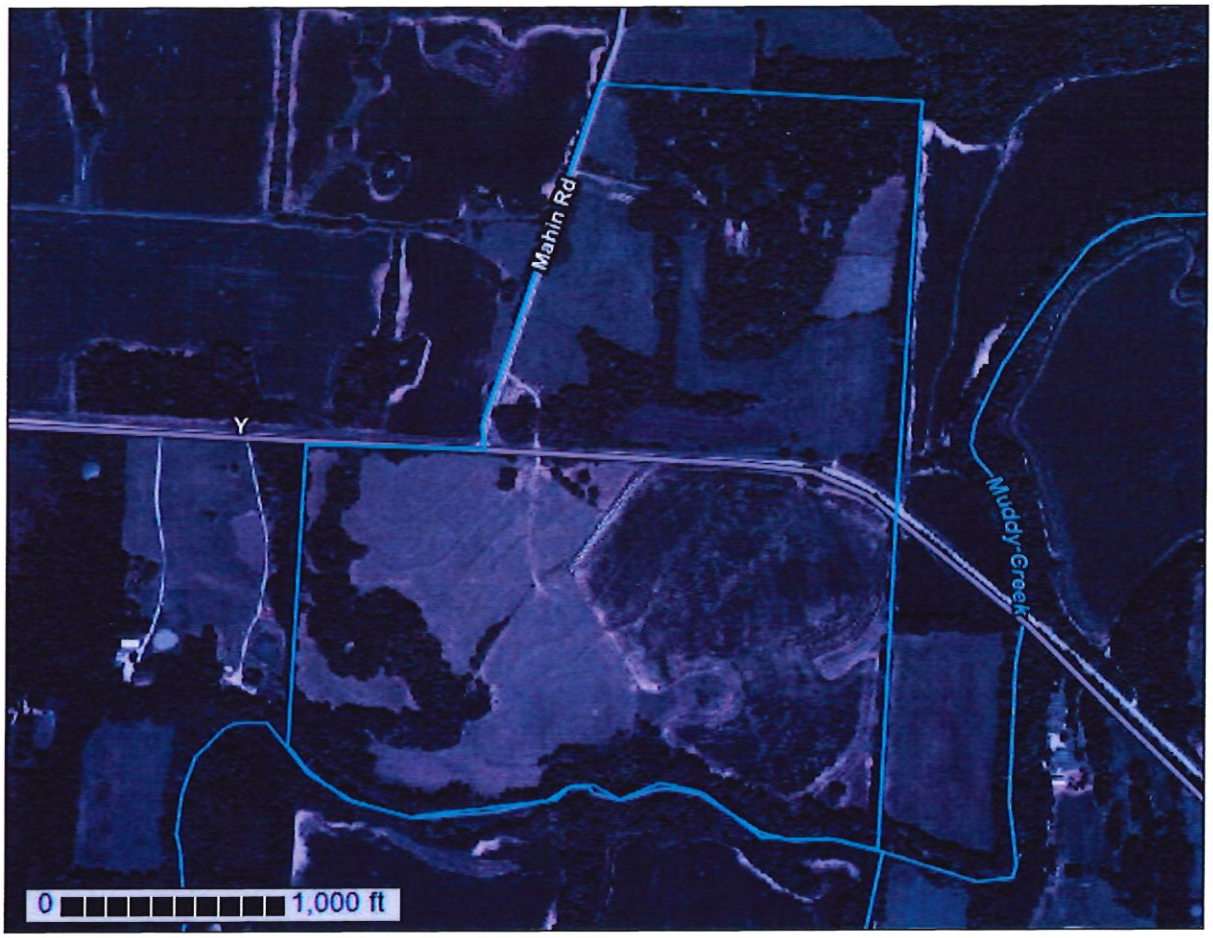
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Pettis County, Missouri



July 10, 2025

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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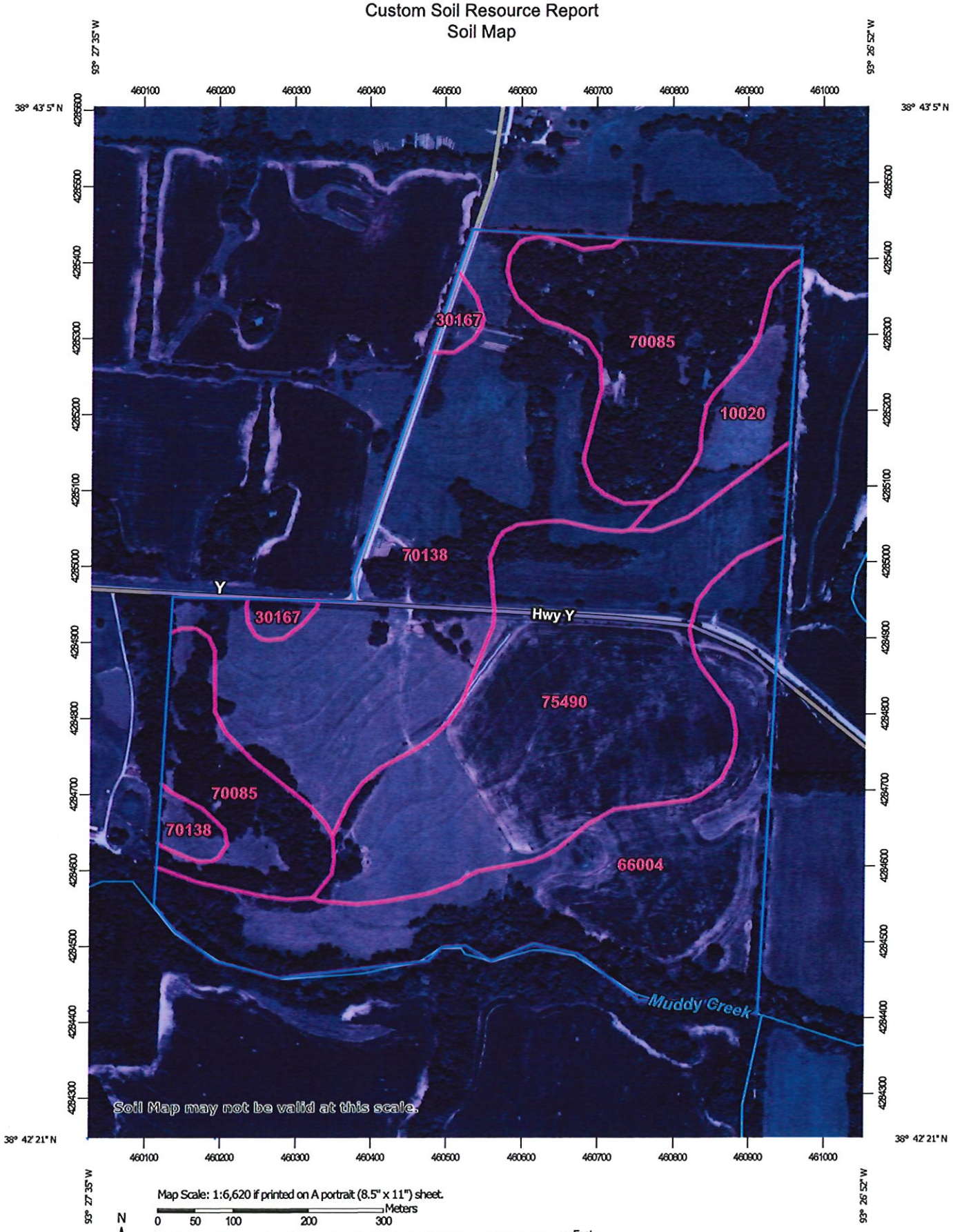
Contents

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:6,620 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 300 600 1200 1800

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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:
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: Pettis County, Missouri
Survey Area Data: Version 28, Aug 27, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 14, 2022—Sep 12, 2022

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10020	Greenton silt loam, bedrock substratum, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded	6.3	4.0%
30167	Pershing silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1.9	1.2%
66004	Dockery silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	35.5	22.6%
70085	Eldon gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	28.4	18.1%
70138	Paintbrush silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	43.1	27.4%
75490	Lamine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	41.9	26.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		**157.1**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pettis County, Missouri

10020—Greenton silt loam, bedrock substratum, 5 to 9 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qky0
Elevation: 600 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 177 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Greenton, bedrock substratum, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Greenton, Bedrock Substratum

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt - 8 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 37 to 49 inches: silty clay
2Cr - 49 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R109XY002MO - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sampsel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Ecological site: R109XY010MO - Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: Yes

30167—Pershing silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vctv
Elevation: 700 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 39 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pershing

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
BE - 7 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
Bt - 12 to 55 inches: silty clay
BC - 55 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 11 to 20 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R109XY002MO - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Belinda

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: R109XY001MO - Claypan Summit Prairie
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pershing, moderately eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R109XY002MO - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

66004—Dockery silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qp85
Elevation: 350 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 184 to 228 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dockery

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
C - 10 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F109XY030MO - Loamy Floodplain Forest
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Racoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F116AY035MO - Wet Terrace Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dockery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F109XY030MO - Loamy Floodplain Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

70085—Eldon gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qpcz
Elevation: 500 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 194 to 221 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eldon and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eldon

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly silt loam
BE - 7 to 22 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam
2Bt1 - 22 to 28 inches: very gravelly silty clay
2Bt2 - 28 to 79 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R116AY063MO - Chert Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mcgirk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F116AY033MO - Wet Footslope Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

70138—Paintbrush silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qpdl
Elevation: 800 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 69 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paintbrush

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 21 inches: silty clay loam
2Btx - 21 to 43 inches: very cobbly clay loam
3Bt2 - 43 to 79 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 29 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 26 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eldon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R116AY063MO - Chert Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

Maplewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

75490—Lamine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qq04
Elevation: 600 to 920 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 49 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 232 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lamine and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lamine

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
E - 10 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Btg - 14 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R112XY122OK - Wet Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R109XY031MO - Wet Floodplain Prairie
Hydric soil rating: Yes

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

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Custom Soil Resource Report for Pettis County, Missouri

July 10, 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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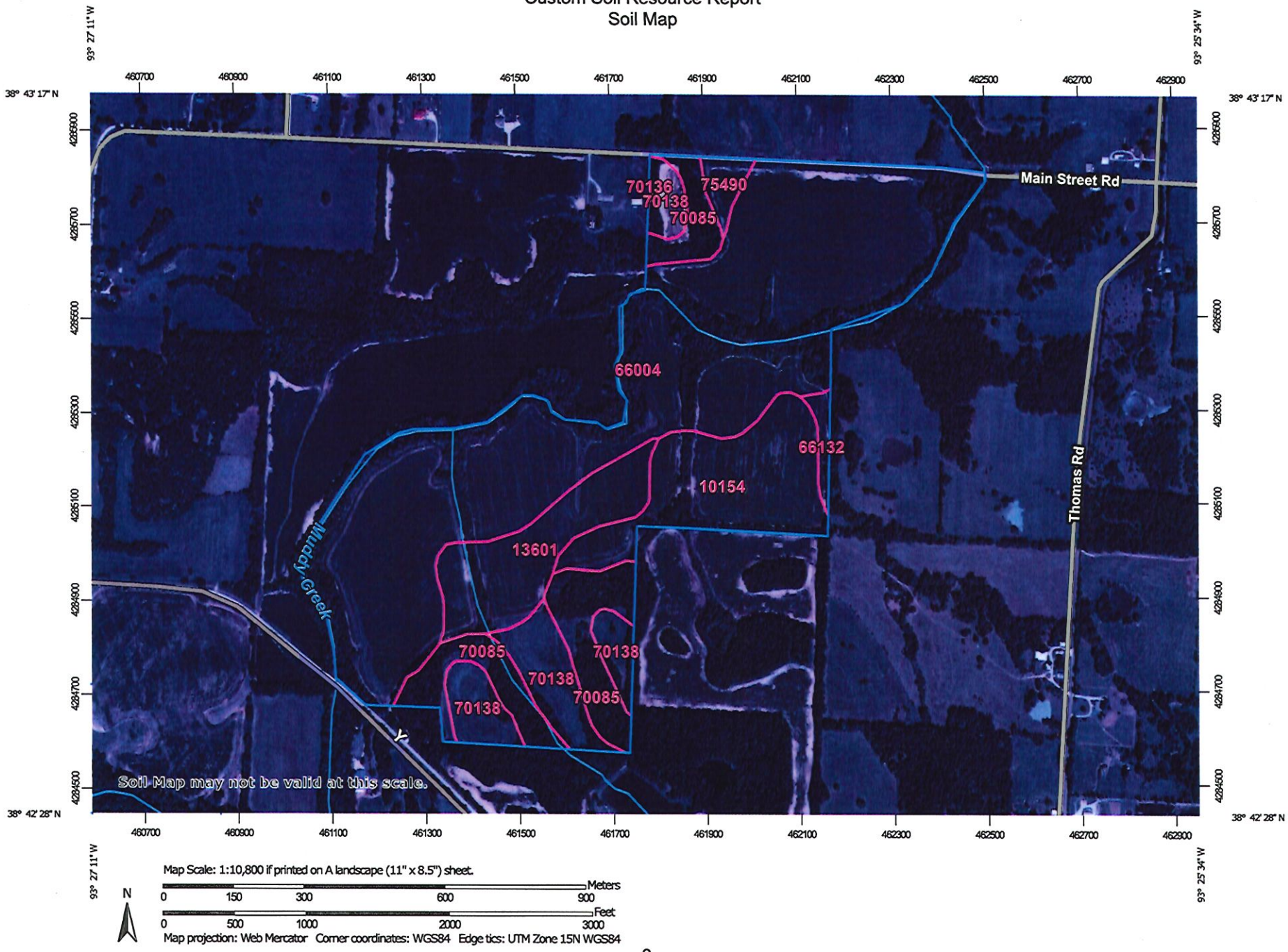
Contents

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:10,800 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 150 300 600 900

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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:
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: Pettis County, Missouri
Survey Area Data: Version 28, Aug 27, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 14, 2022—Sep 12, 2022

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10154	Greenton silt loam, foot slopes, 2 to 5 percent slopes	24.5	11.8%
13601	Shannondale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	18.1	8.8%
66004	Dockery silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	118.9	57.5%
66132	Dockery silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.7	0.8%
70085	Eldon gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	22.2	10.7%
70136	Paintbrush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
70138	Paintbrush silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	18.8	9.1%
75490	Lamine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	2.5	1.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**206.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They

generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pettis County, Missouri

10154—Greenton silt loam, foot slopes, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrzh
Elevation: 500 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 177 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Greenton, foot slopes, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Greenton, Foot Slopes

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt - 6 to 24 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 24 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R109XY002MO - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R107XB019MO - Wet Floodplain Prairie
Hydric soil rating: Yes

13601—Shannondale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: yrzw
Elevation: 550 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 177 to 220 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Shannondale

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 22 inches: silt loam
Btg - 22 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
BCg - 38 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R109XY034MO - Loamy Terrace Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

66004—Dockery silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qp85
Elevation: 350 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 184 to 228 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dockery

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
C - 10 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F109XY030MO - Loamy Floodplain Forest
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Racoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F116AY035MO - Wet Terrace Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dockery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F109XY030MO - Loamy Floodplain Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

66132—Dockery silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qs34
Elevation: 500 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 184 to 228 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Dockery

Setting

Landform: Drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
C - 10 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F109XY004MO - Loamy Upland Drainageway Woodland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dockery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F109XY004MO - Loamy Upland Drainageway Woodland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Racoon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F113XY005MO - Wet Upland Drainageway Woodland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

70085—Eldon gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qpcz
Elevation: 500 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 41 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 194 to 221 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Eldon and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Eldon

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly silt loam
BE - 7 to 22 inches: very gravelly silty clay loam
2Bt1 - 22 to 28 inches: very gravelly silty clay
2Bt2 - 28 to 79 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R116AY063MO - Chert Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mcgirk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F116AY033MO - Wet Footslope Forest
Hydric soil rating: Yes

70136—Paintbrush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qpdj
Elevation: 800 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 69 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paintbrush

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 21 inches: silty clay loam
2Btx - 21 to 43 inches: very gravelly clay loam
3Bt2 - 43 to 79 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 26 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eldon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R116AY063MO - Chert Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

Maplewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

70138—Paintbrush silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qpdl
Elevation: 800 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 69 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Paintbrush

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 21 inches: silty clay loam

2Btx - 21 to 43 inches: very cobbly clay loam
3Bt2 - 43 to 79 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 29 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 26 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Eldon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R116AY063MO - Chert Upland Savanna
Hydric soil rating: No

Maplewood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R116AY006MO - Loamy Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

75490—Lamine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qq04
Elevation: 600 to 920 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 49 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 59 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 232 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lamine and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lamine

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
E - 10 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Btg - 14 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R112XY122OK - Wet Terrace
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R109XY031MO - Wet Floodplain Prairie
Hydric soil rating: Yes

All Measurements are For FSA Programs Only

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- ● Restricted Use
- ▽ Limited Restrictions
- ▩ Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Pettis Co. FSA

ALF=mixfg-agm-fg CLOVR=clovr-red-fg
SB, SOY=Soybn-com-gr
C, CORN=corn-yel-gr
SRW=wheat-srw-gr HRW=wheat-hrw-gr
P, GZ, PAST=grass-fta-graze 01-01-2000
H, FG, Hay=grass-fta-forage 01-01-2000
LS= left Standing grass CC=Cover crop
MILO, SORG=sorg-grs-gr
*Unless notated on Map

1:4,900

Program Year: 2025

Created: 10/11/2024

Flown: 2022-6-28

clu
crp
plss

Farm 7882
Tract 3396

All Measurements are For FSA Programs Only

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- ● Restricted Use
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Pettis Co. FSA

ALF=mixfg-agm-fg CLOVR=clovr-red-fg
SB, SOY=Soybn-com-gr
C, CORN=corn-yel-gr
SRW=wheat-srw-gr HRW=wheat-hrw-gr
P, GZ, PAST=grass-fta-graze 01-01-2000
H, FG, Hay=grass-fta-forage 01-01-2000
LS= left Standing grass CC=Cover crop
MILO, SORG=sorg-grs-gr
*Unless notated on Map

1:6,520

Program Year: 2025
Created: 10/11/2024
Flown: 2022-6-28

clu
crp
plss

Farm 7882
Tract 10894

All Measurements are For FSA Programs Only

Wetland Determination Identifiers

- Restricted Use
- Limited Restrictions
- Exempt from Conservation Compliance Provisions

Disclaimer: Wetland identifiers do not represent the size, shape or specific determination of the area. Refer to your original determination (CPA-026 and attached maps) for exact wetland boundaries and determinations, or contact NRCS.

Pettis Co. FSA

ALF=mixfg-agm-fg CLOVR=clovr-red-fg
SB, SOY=Soybn-com-gr
C, CORN=corn-yel-gr
SRW=wheat-srw-gr HRW=wheat-hrw-gr
P, GZ, PAST=grass-fta-graze 01-01-2000
H, FG, Hay=grass-fta-forage 01-01-2000
LS= left Standing grass CC=Cover crop
MILO, SORG=sorg-grs-gr
*Unless notated on Map

1:7,880

Program Year: 2025

Created: 10/11/2024

Flown: 2022-6-28

clu
crp
plss

Farm 7882
Tract 12845