Characteristics and a New Soil Classification of Key Soils Developed in the Old Reddish Chestnut Zone of Oklahoma

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The majority of soils in western Oklahoma are developing in weakly consolidated, Permian Age sediments that either have been transported or remain as residual-soil materials. These materials date from recent to about 200,000,000 years in age. However, most of the land surfaces will vary between recent and 2,000,000 or Tertiary Age (Figure 1) with many 11,000 years or less.

Regardless of the actual number of years that have passed, the soils are in various stages of development, ranging from moderately developed or mature (soils with B horizons); to very young soils (without B horizons). Those with illuvial B horizons were developed under the influence of mixed grasses, shrubs or small tree grass (Savanna) and dry, subhumid warm climates, and have been classified as Reddish Chestnut soils. Those without illuvial B horizons have been classified as Alluvial,

Research reported herein was conducted under Oklahoma Station project number 567 and 868.

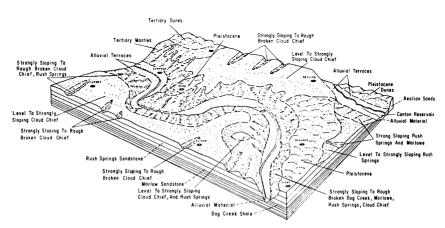


Figure 1. Generalized geology and relief map of Western Oklahoma.

Regosols or Lithosols; depending upon the nature of the underlying material or rocks.

All factors (parent material, climate, living organism (man), vegetation, topography and age) are necessary for soil formation; however, the nature of parent materials, topography-including landforms and age are extremely important in soil formation in western Oklahoma.

The soils vary widely in properties such as texture organic matter, ph, and base status. This publication reports results of studies made to determine the age processes of soil formation leading to slight development or alterations such as color and structure (Cambic B).

Field and laboratory studies were made on soils representing the clayey, loamy and sandy soils of the Rolling Red Plains Soil Resource Area, which totals over nine million acres in Oklahoma. The three major objectives of this study were as follows:

- 1. To determine the particle-size distribution and organic-matter contents of a variety of soils representing different landforms.
- 2. Provide a better basis for soil classification of western Oklahoma soils.
- 3. To provide some quantitative measurements of key soils.

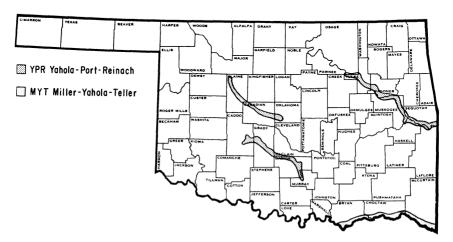


Figure 2. (YPR) Yahola-Port-Reinach Soil Association (MYT) Miller-Yahola-Teller Soil Association

Methods

The field studies represent most of the landforms in several areas (Figures 2 through 7). The landforms and geological formations responsible for the soils studied are Rush Springs, Marlow, Duncan, Dog Creek and Hennessey of the Permian Red Beds of which most are shown in Figure 1. Representative soils for the Uplands, Terrace (Pleistocene mantles), and Bottomlands, were sampled by soil scientists of the Soil Conservation Service and/or research people of the experiment station; and were brought to the Soil Survey Research Laboratory of the Agronomy Department, Oklahoma State University. Analyses were made by standard methods.

The descriptions were abbreviated and are shown in Appendix Tables 1-42. These data are of major importance in determining important soil classification criteria such as Mollic Epipedon and Soil Family, as defined by the 7th Approx.¹ now employed in soil survey work in Oklahoma.

Descriptions of Reddish Chestnut and Associated Soils

Reddish Chestnut soils, which occur in two major soil resource areas of Oklahoma, have been characterized by soils which have dark reddish-

Soil Classification, A Comprehensive System. 7th Approximation. Soil Survey Staff. USDA August 1960 and Supplement to the 7th March 1967.

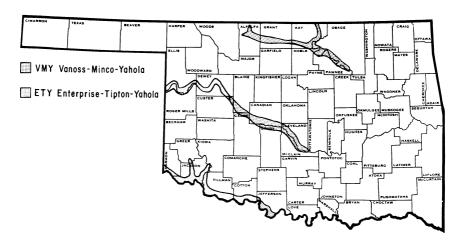


Figure 3. (VMY) Vanoss-Minco-Yahola Soil Association (ETY) Enterprise-Tipton-Yahola Soil Association

brown surface horizons and more clayey, reddish brown or red subsoils with lime accumulations at nearly two feet.

The original vegetation was mixed short and tall grasses. Now, these soils are being used mostly for wheat production. The climate is semi-arid to subhumid with average annual rainfall ranging from 26 to 32 inches in the study area. The original vegetation, parent rock and soil classification by the 1938 Yearbook for the soils studied are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

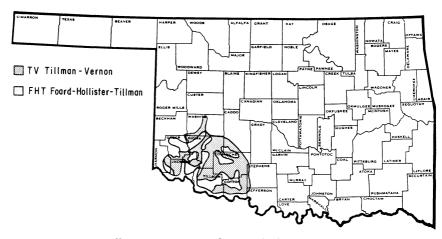


Figure 4. (TV) Tillman-Vernon Soil Association (FHT) Foard-Hollister-Tillman Soil Association



Figure 5. (WCQ) Woodward-Carey-Quinlan Soil Association (CS) Carey-St. Paul Soil Association

The Foard series occurs in the nearly level uplands of southwestern Oklahoma and developed in reddish, calcareous clays or soft shales of the Wichita and Hennessey formations of Permian Age. Surface crusts and dense, blocky clay pans are special soil features characteristic of the Foard soils.

The Waurika series also occurs in the more level lands and is developed in similar soil parent materials. The soils have similar characteristics to the Foard except for a light-colored or slightly bleached horizon that occurs above the tight claypan. Waurika soils have been classified as Planosols intergrading to Reddish Chestnut.

The Carey and St. Paul represent modal or typical soils that normally develop in the Reddish Chestnut zone; therefore, they offer good reference points for comparisons with the soils.

The Carey series occurs on the level to sloping areas of the Rolling Red Plains that are underlain with loamy red calcareous, weakly consolidated Permian sediments. These soils are very productive for wheat but are susceptible to both water and wind erosion. Deterioration of surface presents some problems in the use and management of these soils.

The St. Paul series occurs in association with the Carey on the flats and on the more gentle slopes. They both include deep, dark, well-drained soils but the St. Paul is more brown in the surface horizons and more clayey in the subsurface or B horizons than the Carey. Struc-

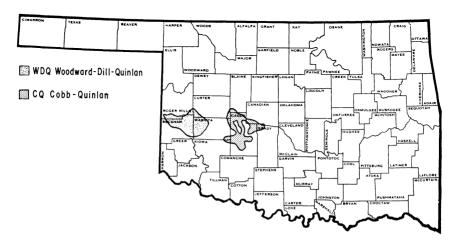


Figure 6. (WDQ) Woodward-Dill-Quinlan Soil Association (CQ) Cobb-Quinlan Soil Association

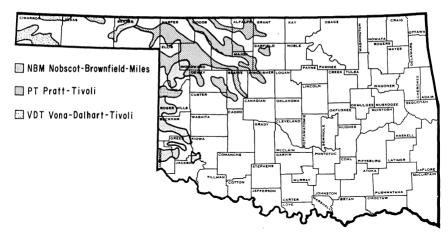


Figure 7. (NGM) Nobscot-Grownfield-Miles Soil Association (PT) Pratt-Trivoli Soil Association (VDT) Vong-Dalhart-Trivoli Soil Association

ture deterioration which slows water infiltration and leaves surface susceptible to wind erosion presents a problem to a very productive soil.

The Nobscot is a series that will characterize much of the sandy soils, of which there are many varieties. The Nobscot has been classified as a Red Podzolic intergrade because of the leached characteristics of its profiles.

Other sandy soils have been classified as Alluvial soils, Regosols, Lithosols or Reddish Chestnut.

Discussion of Soil Classification and Use

Soil classifications, according to the 1938 Yearbook of Agriculture, have been utilized in published soil surveys up to the present time. They are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3. A comprehensive soil classification system has been developed² and is being adopted by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

The categories of the new system include order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family and series. These categories are illustrated in Figure 8 by classifying the St. Paul series. The nomenclature above the series is new and it utilizes names coined from Latin or Greek roots (See Table 4 for some names used in Order and Suborder only).³

² See footnote one.

³ The first Comprehensive Soil Classification System by A.A. AANDAHI. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, Vol. 20, No. 6, p. 243-247.

Table 1. Names, Locations and Some Factors in Formation and Classification of Soils Studied. (C L A Y E Y)

Soil Series	County	Parent Material	Topography & Landform	Natural Vegetation	Great Soil Group 1
Foard #1	Comanche	Permian formation — (Wichita clays and shales)	Upland flats	sh. grasses	Reddish Chestnut
Foard #2	Cotton	Permian formation — (Wichita clays and shales)	Upland flats	sh. grasses	Reddish Chestnut
Waurika #1	Jefferson	Permian formation — (Wichita clays and shales)	Upland flats	sh. grasses	Planosol Reddish Chestnut Intergrade
Waurika #2	Cotton	Permian formation — (Wichita clays and shales)	Upland flats	sh. grasses	Planosol Reddish Chestnut Reddish Prairie Intergrade

¹ 1938 Yearbook of agricultural classification.

Table 2. Names, Locations and Some Factors in Formation and Classification of Soils Studied. (LOAMY)

Soil Series	County	Parent Material	Topography & Landform	Natural Vegetation	Great Soil Group
St. Paul #1	Dewey	Rush Springs; vf sandstones & siltstones	uplands—very gently sloping, concave	Mid & Tall grasses	
St. Paul #2	Woodward	Rush Springs; vf sandstones & siltstones	uplands—very gently sloping, concave	Mid & Tall grasses	Reddish Chestnu
Carey #1	Custer	Red Cloud Chief siltstones & packsands	uplands—gently sloping to sloping, convex	Mid & Tall grasses	
Carey #2	Custer	Red Cloud Chief siltstones & packsands	uplands—gently sloping to sloping, convex	Mid & Tall grasses	Reddish Chestnut
Reinach 2-1	Grady	silty and loamy alluviums	nearly level, high bottoms or low terraces	grasses & some hard woods	- Alluvial
Reinach 1-1	Grady	silty and loamy alluviums	nearly level, high bottoms or low terraces	grasses & some hard woods	- Alluvial
Canadian 44-2	McClain	sandy loam alluvium	nearly level, high bottomlands	grasses & some hard woods	- Alluvial
Canadian 44-1	McClain	sandy loam alluvium	nearly level, high bottomlands	grasses & some hard woods	- Alluvial
Canadian	Canadian	sandy loam alluvium		hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Cyril—1	Caddo	sandy calcareous alluvium	nearly level, small bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Cyril—2	Caddo	sandy calcareous alluvium	nearly level, small bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Norwood 75-1	Washita	silty alluvium	nearly level bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Norwood 75-2	Washita	silty alluvium	nearly level bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Norwood #2	Custer	silty alluvium	nearly level bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Norwood #1	Custer	silty alluvium	nearly level bottomlands	hardwoods & grasse	s Alluvial
Teller 34-3	Jefferson	loamy	nearly level to sloping	tall grasses	Reddish Prairie
Teller 34-4	Jefferson	silty mantle or high terrace	nearly level to gentle slopes	tall grasses	Reddish Prairie
Bastrop 34-2	Jefferson	silty mantle or high terrace	nearly level to gentle slopes	tall grasses & mid grasses	Regosol
Bastrop 34-1	Jefferson	loamy high terrace or mantle deposits	nearly level to sloping	mid & tall grasses	Regosol
Minco	Jefferson	loamy or silty mantled wind deposits	nearly level to sloping	mid & tall grasses	Regosol
Hardeman 71-2	Tillman	sandy loam, mantle or terrace deposits	nearly level to sloping	mid & tall grasses	Regosol
Hardeman 71-1	Tillman	sandy loam, mantle or terrace deposits	nearly level to sloping	mid & tall grasses	Regosol
Cobb	Caddo	Rush Springs—sandstone	gently sloping upland	mid & tall grasses	Reddish Prairie Reddish Chestnut Intergrade

Table 3. Names, Locations, and Some Factors of Formation and Classification of Soils Studied. (SANDY)

Soil Series	County	Parent Material	Topography & Landform	Natural Vegetation	Great Soil Group	
Nash-like (05-1)	Beckham	Red Bed noncalcareous packsands	undulating, convex slopes of uplands	mid grasses	Reddish Chestnut (minimum)	
Dill-like 05-2	Beckham	Red Bed noncalcareous packsands	undulating, convex slopes of uplands	mid grasses	Reddish Chestnut (minimum)	
Lucien 75-6	Washita	Red consolidated non- calcareous sandstones	gently to strongly sloping upland	tall & short grasses	Lithosol	
Lucien 75-5	Washita	Red consolidated non- calcareous sandstones	gently to strongly sloping upland	tall & short grasses	Lithosol	
Dill 75-3	Washita	Red Bed noncalcareous packsands	undulating convex slopes of uplands	mid grasses	Reddish Chestnut (minimum)	
Dill 75-4	Washita	Red Bed noncalcareous packsands	undulating convex slopes of uplands	mid grasses	Reddish Chestnut (minimum)	
Quinlan 8-15	Caddo Red consolidated calcareous sandstones		gently to strongly sloping uplands	short & mid grasses	Lithosol	
Darnell-like 8-10	6 Caddo	Red consolidated non- calcareous sandstones	gently to strongly sloping uplands	tall & short grasses	Lithosol	
Nobscot #1	Woodward	Loose sandy sediments over red beds	top & landforms	Blackjack, Shinnery Oak & some grasses	Red-Yellow Podzolic	
Nobscot #2	Woodward	Loose sandy sediments overlying Red Beds	upland dunes	Blackjack, Shinnery Oak & some grasses	Red-Yellow Podzolic	
Noble-like 8-13	Caddo	sandy, reddish alluvium, colluvium deposits	nearly level to undulating low terraces	tall & mid grasses	Alluvial	
Noble 8-12	Caddo	sandy, reddish alluvium, colluvium deposits	nearly level to undulating low terraces	tall & mid grasses	Alluvial	
Noble 8-11	Caddo	sandy, reddish alluvium, colluvium deposits	nearly level to undulating low terraces	tall & mid grasses	Alluvial	
Noble 8-14	Caddo	sandy, reddish alluvium, colluvium deposits	nearly level to undulating low terraces	tall & mid grasses	Alluvial	
Yahola	Jeffe: son	sandy alluvium	nearly level	hardwoods	Alluvial	

Table 4. Names, Formative Elements with Connotations of Orders and Selected Suborders.

		ORDER				SUBORDE	R		
		Formative Element		Formative Element					
Name	Syllable	Derivation	Connotation	Name S	Syllable	Derivation	Connotation		
Entisols	ent	Meaningless syllable	Recent, little or no change of parent material.	Orthents Psamments	orth s psamm	Gk. orthos, true Gk. psammos, sand	Typical or the common ones Sand textures		
Vertisols	ert	L. verto, turn	Invert	Aquerts Userts	aqu	L. aqua, water L. ustrus, burnt	Characteristics associated with wetness. Of dry climates, usually		
				Userts	ust	L. ustrus, burnt	hot in summer.		
Inceptisols	ept	L. inceptum, beginning	Some change or alteration of	Aquepts	aqu	L. aqua, water	Characteristics associated with wetness		
			parent material and moist	Ochrepts	ochr	Gk. orchros, pale	Having an ochric epipe- don.		
				Umbrepts	umbr	L. umbra, shade	Having an umbric epipedon.		
Aridisols	id	L. aridus, dry	Of arid climates	Argids Orthids	arg orth	L. argilla, white Gk. orthos, true	Having an argillic horizon Typical or the common ones.		
Mollisols	oll	L. mollis, soft	Having a mollic epipedon	Albolls Aquolls	alb aqu	L. albus, white L. aqua, water	Having an albic horizon Characteristics associated with wetness		
				Borolls	bor	L. borealis, north wind	Of cool climates and with a black surface horizon.		
				Udolls Xerolls	ud xer	L. udus, humid Gk. xeros, dry	Of humid climates Seasonally dry, when not frozen.		
				Ustolls	ust	L. ustus, burnt	Or dry climates, usually hot in summer.		
Spodosols	od	G. spodos, wood ash	Having a spodic horizon.	Aquods	aqu	L. aqua, water	Characteristics associated with wetness		
				Ferrods Humods Orthods	ferr hum orth	L. ferrum, iron L. humus, earth Gk. orthos, true	Presence of iron. Presence of organic matter Typical or the common ones		

Table 4. (Cont'd.)

lable 4.	(Confa.)	ORDER		SUBORDER					
		Formative Element	Formative Element			Formative Ele	ment		
Name	Syllable	Derivation	Connotation	Name	Syllable	Derivation	Connotation		
Alfisols	alf	Meaningless syllable	Having an argillic horizon with	Aqualfs	aqu	L. aqua, water	Characteristics associated with wetness		
		•	high base status	Boralfs	bor	L. borealis, north wind	Of cool climates		
				Udalfs	$^{ m ud}$	L. urus, humid	Of humid climates		
				Ustalfs	ust	L. ustus, burnt	Of dry climates, usually hot in summer.		
Ultisols	ult	L. ultimus, last	Ultimate; having an argil-	Aquults	aqu	L. aqua, water	Characteristics associated with wetness		
			lic horizon with	Humults	hum	L. humus, earth	Presence of organic matte		
			low base status	Udults	$^{ m ud}$	L. udus, humid	Of humid climates		
				Ustults	ust	L. ustus, burnt	Of dry climates, usually hot in summer.		
Oxisols	ox	F. oxide	Oxides	INCOM- PLETE					
Histosols	ist	G. Histos, tissue	Organic matter	INCOM- PLETE					

Figure 8—Soil Classification—Oklahoma—Criteria for the 7th Approximation Scheme 1966

SERIES NAME
ORDER:
Epipedon: Mollic Ubric Ochric Albic Sub-Surface Horizon: Argillic Cambic Spodic None Clayey, with cracking, swelling, sloughing with intersecting slicken-sides and gilgai relief (vertisols): Yes No
Color of Sub-Surface Layers: Hue Value Chroma Distinct or Prominent Mottles: Yes No Depth Iron-Manganese Concretions: Yes No
Percent Base Saturation: B(average) B(lower) C Fragipan (to 30" below top) and Name in Order
SUBORDER:
Epipedon: (See Order) Color and Concretions: (See Order) Texture to 20" or more: Sand or loamy sand
GREAT GROUP:
Color and Concretions: (See Order) Texture: (See Suborder) Quartz, etc.: Over 95%95% or Less Surface Horizon (Vertisols): Granular Massive Calcic Horizon Immediately Below Mollic Epipedon: No Yes If Spodic Horizon: (See Suborder) Abrupt Textural Change from A to B: Yes No Fragipan: Yes No Soil Horizons Intermixed by Spading or by Machines: Yes No Color Values Argillic Horizon (Rhoduchrults): See Suborder. Class Number and Name in Great Group
SUBGROUP:
Texture finer than loamy very fine sand in all or part of upper 20": Yes No If sandy in upper part, is it: Over 30" thick 20-30" thick less than 20" thick Color of Horizons Below A1: Dominant Chroma Chroma of Mottle If Dominant Chroma is low, is it at: Less than 20" 20-40" None within 40" If Gray Mottles are present are they at: 0-10" 10-20" 20-40" None within 40" Lithic Contact at: Less than 20" 20-40" More than 40" Organic Matter decreases irregularly with depth: Yes No Insoluble Minerals: (See Great Group)
Surface Soil (Vertisols): 12" or more less than 12" Darker than Value of 3.5: Yes No Granular Massive

(SUBGROUP, Continued)

Umbric Epipedon (Typic Haplumbrepts) 12-20" thick: Yes No
CaCO ₃ Content of "C" (Eutrochrepts) Over 40% or less
Calcic Horizon: Yes No
Mollic Epipedon (Mollisols): Less than 8" thick 8-20" Over 20"
Carbonates in Mollic Epipedon: Yes No
Carbonates in Argillic or Cambic Horizon: Yes No
Spodic Horizon: Friable Very Firm Over 4" thick Less than 4" thick
Abrupt Textural Change, A to B (Alfisols): Yes No
Fragipan: Yes No
Ap Moist Value: 3 or less Over 3
Mottles in upper 10" or Argillic Horizon (Alfisols): Yes No
Argillic Horizon: Moist Value—Less than 4 4 or more
Argillic Horizon: If Hue is 7.5YR or redder, or Base Saturation is less than 50%—Chroma
is less than 6 6 or more
Moist Value: Less than 4 4 or more
Dry Value No more than 1 unit higher than moist: Yes No
Class Number Name in Subgroup
FAMILY:
Texture: Of Argillic Spodic or Fragipan Horizon, or Ap or 10" (whichever is shallower).
Fragmental Skeletal Light Loamy Heavy LoamyLight Silty
Fine
Compound: over at inch depth.
Mineralogy: Of material less than 2mm from surface to base of Argillic, Spodic or Fragipan
Horizon, or to 30" or Lithic Contact, whichever is shallower: Carbonatic
Sulfatic Micaceous Siliceous Mixed Oxidic Silicate
Phosphatic Calcareous
Reaction: (For Entisols, other than Psamments, and for Aquepts)
Acid: pH less than 6 in depth of 6-30"
Non-Acid: pH more than 6 at some depth above 30", non-calcareous in the fine earth
(less than 2 mm) between 10-20" Calcareous (fine earth) between 10 and
20"
Bulk Density (If needed): Less than 1.5 1.5-1.65 More than 1.65
Permeability (If needed) or 6-30" zone: Slow Moderate Rapid
Compound: over at inch depth.
Wetness: Small differences in depth to mottles of low chroma. Tentatively set as follsw—
For soils with B horizons: Upper 6" of B Within 6-14" of top of B Within 14-23" of top of B
Or, for soils with no B horizon: 0-10" 10-20" 20-30' 30-40"
over 40"
Other: Family

Figure 8. Soil Classification-Oklahoma-Criteria for the 7th Approximation Scheme 1966.

Diagnostic horizons are the main features of the new system. They are either measured or observed combinations of soil characteristics. Several new terms have been defined. A soil pedon is the smallest area of soil that can be called a soil. It permits sampling and studying all horizons. Following are a few of these diagnostic horizons and some other definitions. Epipedons are those diagnostic horizons which have formed at the surface of the pedon. Mollic epipedons are dark colored, contain more than one percent organic matter and generally are more than seven inches thick. Mollic epipedons also must have more than 50 percent base saturation, and they cannot be both hard or massive. St. Paul is a good example. See other examples and criteria in Figure 10.

Umbric epipedons are similar to mollic epipedons but differ in being hard and massive or by having a lower base saturation.

Ochric epipedons are too light in color or too low in organic matter, or too thin to be either mollic or umbric epipedons. Most of the soils in western Oklahoma have ochric epipedons; however many have mollic epipedons.

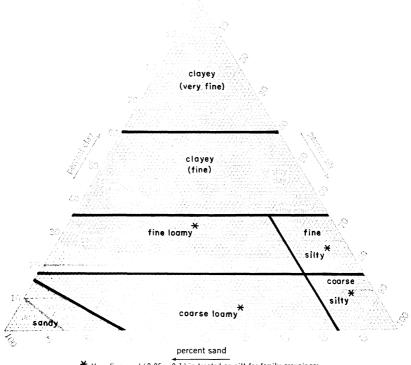
Most diagnostic horizons are formed below the surface. Argillic horizons are horizons in which clay has accumulated. They have more clay than the horizons above them. See clay contents in Figure 10. Natric are a special kind of argillic horizons with more than 15 percent exchangable sodium. Calcic horizons have more than 15 percent calcium carbonate and 5 percent more than the horizon below. Cambric horizons are altered horizons that have loamy very fine sand or finer texture but have a minimum of development. The vidnces of dvelopment ar soil structure, browner or redder colors than in the parent materials, movement of carbonates, and some evidences of wetness (gray colors). Soil temperatures, soil mineralogy and soil texture (see Figure 9) along with several other properties are useful in soil family classifications. The clay mineralogy of the soils studied is predominantly mixed (illitic and montmorillonitic.)

Some subgroup names used other than typic are cumulic (accumulations), pachic (thick epipedon), lithic (rock contact) arenic (sandy), and fluventic (flood plains).

Improvements are to be made in the new system as more information on soils becomes available.

The new system will permit more reliable interpretations. The phases of soil families will permit rather precise statements about the plant responses to alternative management systems and many non-agricultural interpretations, such as engineering.

GUIDE FOR TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION IN SOIL FAMILIES



Yery fine sand (0.05 - 0.1) is treated as silt for family groupings; coarse fragments are considered the equivalent of coarse sand in the boundary between the silty and loamy classes.

COMPARISON OF PARTICLE SIZE SCALES

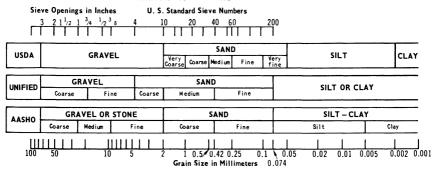


Figure 9. Guide for Textural Classification in Soil Families.

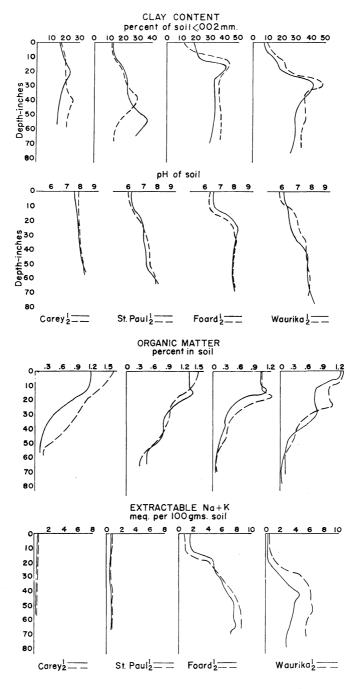


Figure 10. Soil Properties of Mollisol and Mollisol-Alfisol Intergrades.

Soil series cannot have a wider range of properties than the soil families.

Attempts were made to determine the diagnostic horizons for the soils studied and classify them according to the new system.

Quantitative data along with abbreviated morphology and classification in Order, Subgroup and Family are presented in tabular form for all the soils studied. For convenience and interpretation, they are grouped into three landforms: (1) upland (2) mantle or terrace (3) bottomlands.

Conclusions

- 1. Soils with mollic epipedons occur on broad upland flats and in bottomlands where not only organic matter accumulates in soils from the vegetation but also from accumulation from the eroding uplands.
- 2. Under natural conditions, soils of the convex and sloping uplands accumulate about 1 percent organic matter; thus after being cultivated, do not have mollic surface horizons. Therefore, they belong to the Alfisol or Inceptisol Order rather than Mollisol.
- 3. Maximum age in soil development of Mollisols ranges between Carey-1 and Waurika-2.
- 4. The new system offers a means of soil classification whereby all soils can be classified, especially when quantitative data are available. Several intergrades such as Waurika occur in western Oklahoma.
- 5. Carey, St. Paul, Teller, Minco, and Reinach are modal Mollisols; whereas, Cobb, Hardeman, and Noble are Alfisols; Dill, Quinlan, and Darnell are Inceptisols; and, Yahola is a typical Entisol, the youngest soil studied in this area.

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Appendix

The following abbreviations and notations were used in briefing the profile descriptions in Appendix—Tables 1-42.

Horizon: The standard horizon nomenclature was used.

Depth: In inches from the top of Al.

Color: Soil colors are indicated by using the appropriate Munsell

notation, such as 5YR 5/3. D (dry) and m (moist).

Texture: The following abbreviations were used:

gravelg	gravelly sandy loamgsl
very coarse sandvcos	loamI
coarse sandcos	gravelly loamgl
sands	stony loamstl
fine sandfs	siltsi
very fine sandvfs	silt loamsil
loamy coarse sandlcos	clay loamcl
loamy sandls	silty clay loamsicl
loamy fine sandlfs	sandy clay loamscl
sandy loamsl	stony clay loamstcl
fine sandy loamfsl	silty claysic
very fine sandy loamvfsl	

Structure:	The terms used	are—	
Size	or class:		Form or types:
	very fine	vf	platypl
	fine	f	prismaticpr
	medium	m	columnarcpr
	coarse	с	blockybk
	very coarse	vc	angular blockyabk
Gra	de or distinctnes	s:	subangular blocky _sbk
	structureless _	0	granulargr
	weak	1	crumbcr
	moderate	2	single grainsg
	strong	3	massivem
Consistence	: The notation	of consisten	ce varies with moisture content.
Wet	soil:		very firmmvfi
	nonsticky	wso	extremely firmmef
	slightly sticky	wss	Dry soil:
	sticky	ws	loosedl
	very sticky	wvs	softds
	nonplastic	wpo	slightly harddsh
	slightly plastic	wps	harddh
	plastic	wp	very harddvh
	very plastic	wvp	extremely harddeh
Moi	st soil:		Cementation:
	loose	ml	weakly cementedcw
	very friable	mvfr	strongly cementedc
	friable	mfr	induratedc
	firm	mfi	

Appendix Table 1.—WAURIKA SILT LOAM NO. 1 (59-OK-17-1)

Location: 3 mi. E. and 1 mi. S. of

Temple, Okla. 100 ft. W. and 190 ft. S. of the N.E.

corner of Sec. 31, T3S, R9W. Cotton County,

Oklahoma

Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Mollic Albaqualf

Family: fine, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon Depth (in.)		Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence	
Alp	0-6	10 YR 5/2	sil	1pl	mfr, ds	
$\mathbf{A}1\hat{2}$	6-10	10 YR 4/2	sil	-	mfr, ds	
A 2	10-12	10 YR 6/2	sil	$_0^{ m gr}$	mvfi, dvh	
B21t	12-14	10 YR 4/2	c	2mcabk	mvfi, dvh	
B 22t	24-32	10 YR 3/2 m	sic	2mabk	mvfi, dvh	
B3ca	32-39	10 YR 4/2 m	sicl	1bk	mfi [′]	
C-1	39-50	10 YR 4/2 m	sicl	1fmsbk	mfi, wvs	
C-2	50-57	10 YR 4/2m	sicl	0	mfi, wvs	
C-3	57-7 2	10 YR 4/2m	cl	0	mfr	

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water	% Organic	%	C.E.C.		Exchangeable Cations me/100gms.				
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Н	$\mathrm{Fe_2^0_3}$
Alp	5.9	1.3	.058	9.4	6.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	3.1	0.6
$\mathbf{A}1\overline{2}$	6.6	1.3	.064	12.9	8.6	3.4	0.3	0.5	3.4	8 .0
A 2	7.0	1.0	.053	14.8	8.8	3.6	0.2	8. 0	2.6	8 .0
B21t	7.3	1.1	0.56	33. 8	22.0	12.0	0.5	4.2	2.5	1.2
B 22t	7.8	.8		28.9	24.2	10.9	0.4	5.4	0.2	0.9
B3ca	7.7	.4		25.2	28.4	9.9	0.4	5.8	< 0.1	0.7
C-1	7.8	.3		25.7	19.7	9.4	0.4	6.2	0.2	0.7
C-2	7.9	.2		24.7	17.0	8.8	0.4	6.1	0.5	0.9
C-3	7.8	.1		23.1	13.9	7.5	0.4	5.2	1.2	1.2

Horizon	Particle Size Distribution, %			% Wa	Bulk		
	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
Alp	22.7	63.0	14.3	24.1	15.3	5.0	1.42
A12	19.7	59.3	21.0	25.2	19.3	7.5	
A 2	20.1	57.5	22.4	26.1	20.0	8.0	
B21t	12.8	3 8 .2	49.0	40.0	35.5	19.4	1.84
B22t	15.3	42.3	42.4	37.3	44.4	15.6	
B3ca	18.0	46.0	36.0	35.2	2 8 .2	14.2	
C-1	17.8	45.2	37.0	35.6	29.6	15.1	
C-2	19.3	43.8	36.9	34.0	29.8	15.0	
C-3	24.7	40.8	34.5	36.5	27.7	13.4	1.82

Appendix Table 2.—WAURIKA SILT LOAM NO. 2 (59-OK-34-1)

Location: 2 mi. E. and ½ mi. N. of intersection of U.S. High-

mersection of U.S. High-ways 70 and 81, E. of Waurika, Okla. 127 ft. S. and 315 ft. E. of the W. ¼ corner of Sec. 33, T4S, R7W. Jefferson County, Okla.

Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated Relief: nearly level

Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Mollic Albaqualf Family: fine, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Alp	5-0	10 YR 5/2	sil	0	mvfr; dsh
A12	5-10	10 YR 4/2	sil	$2\mathbf{fgr}$	mfr, dsh
$\mathbf{A}2$	10-14	$10 \ YR \ 6/2$	sil		msfi, dsh
B21t	14-24	10 YR 4/2	С	3mabk	mvfi, dvh
B22t	24-33	$10 \ YR \ 3/3m$	cl	3mabk	mvfi, dvh
B 3	33-39	10 YR 3/3 m	cl	1 msbk	mfi, dvh
B3ca	39-44	10 YR 4/3 m	cl	2-1sbk	mfr
C-1	44-59	5 YR 5/4	cl	1-2msbk	mfr-msfi
C-2	59-68	2.5 YR 5/6	cl		
C-3	68-78	$2.5 \ YR \ 5/6$	1/cl		

CHEMICAL DATA:

	% Organic	%	C.E.C.			Free Iron %				
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Н	$\mathrm{Fe_2^0_3}$
Alp	6.2	1.2	.058	7.6	4.4	1.6	0.4	< 0.1	2.8	0.5
A12	6.4	1.0	.055	10.2	6.4	2.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.7
$\mathbf{A}2$	6.5	.7	.041	11.3	6.4	3.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.8
B21t	6.7	.8	.044	25.1	15.3	9.3	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.3
B22t	7.3	.8		24.2	15.7	10.0	0.4	2.8	2.4	1.3
B 3	7.7	.6		23.9	20.1	10.6	0.4	4.5	0.5	1.1
B3ca	7.8	.3		18.5	16.2	8.5	0.3	4.3	0.2	1.1
C-1	7.8	.1		15.6	12.7	6.7	0.3	3.6	1.0	1.5
C-2	7.9	.0		16.8	11.5	6.1	0.3	3.0	0.5	2.0
C-3	8.3	.0		15.7		- -	0.2	2.6		1.8

	Size	Particle Distribution	, %	% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
Alp	31.6	58.2	10.2	22.2	14.7	4.0	
A12	26.4	57.0	16.6	24.9	17.4	5.8	1.47
A2	25.7	56.0	18.3	26.4	19.9	6.8	
B21t	20.4	37.6	42.0	36.3	29.4	16.5	
B22t	23.3	3 8 .3	3 8 .4	35.0	27.9	15.1	1.89
B 3	23.6	39.0	37.4	36.0	29.1	14.9	
B3ca	30.5	37.2	32.3	33. 8	25. 8	12.9	
C-1	36.4	34.6	29.0	31.0	24.4	11.6	1.84
C-2	22.0	47.9	30.1	31. 8	24.6	12.1	
C-3	30.0	43.5	26.5	28.5	22. 8	10.3	

Appendix Table 3.—FOARD SILT LOAM NO. 1 (59-OK-16-1)

Location: 2 mi. N.E. of Chattano-oga, Okla. 67 ft. E. and 950 ft. N. of S.W. corner of Sec. 23, T1S, R14W. Comanche County, Okla. Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Natrustoll Family: fine, montmorillonitic,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	10 YR 5/2	si1	0	mfr, dh
B21t	8-14	10 YR 4/2	sic	2mfsbk	mfi, dvh
B22t	14-21	10 YR 4/2	sic1	1msbk	mvfi, dvh
Bca1	21-30	10 YR 4/2	sic1	m	mfi, dh
Bca2	30-44	10 YR 4/2	sic1	m	mfi, dh
B 3	44-54	$7.5 \ YR \ 6/4$	sic1	1-2msbk	mfi, dvh
C-1	54-64	7.5 YR 6/4	sic1/c1	$1\mathrm{cbk}$	mfi, dvh
C-2	64-70	7.5 YR 6/4	c1	1cbk	mfi, dvh

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1: soil-water		%	C.E.C.		Free Iron %				
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	H	$\mathrm{Fe_20_3}$
Ap	6.6	1.0	.055	17.0	8.8	5.6	0.4	1.3	3.1	0.7
B21t	7.7	1.2	.067	31.8	16.8	13.1	0.5	4.2	$^{2.4}$	0.9
B22t	8 .3	.6	.038	23.9			0.4	4.5		0.6
Bca1	8 .2	.4	.022	24.2			0.4	5.8		0.6
Bca2	8.1	.2		25.4			0.4	7.2		0.6
B 3	7.9	.1		24.6			0.4	7.1		0.8
C-1	8.0	.1		22.6			0.4	7.8		0.8
C-2	8.1	.1		21.0			0.4	6.8		0.8

Particle Size Distribution, %			% Wa	Bulk		
Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
18.4	60.0	21.6	32.5	21.0	8.6	
12.2	45.4	42.4	46.5	34.3	17.5	1.73
16.8	49.6	33.6	39.7	28.6	13.8	
16.9	49.4	33. 7	37. 7	27.3	13.5	1.71
16.5	48.3	35.2	38 .2	27.6	14.2	
18.2	47.4	34.4	37.2	2 8 .2	14.0	
19.5	47.4	33.1	39.2	26.6	14.0	1.77
21.9	46.9	31.2	36.4	27.4	13.5	
	18.4 12.2 16.8 16.9 16.5 18.2 19.5	Sand Silt 18.4 60.0 12.2 45.4 16.8 49.6 16.9 49.4 16.5 48.3 18.2 47.4 19.5 47.4	Sand Silt Clay 18.4 60.0 21.6 12.2 45.4 42.4 16.8 49.6 33.6 16.9 49.4 33.7 16.5 48.3 35.2 18.2 47.4 34.4 19.5 47.4 33.1	Sand Silt Clav 1/10 Atmos. 18.4 60.0 21.6 32.5 12.2 45.4 42.4 46.5 16.8 49.6 33.6 39.7 16.9 49.4 33.7 37.7 16.5 48.3 35.2 38.2 18.2 47.4 34.4 37.2 19.5 47.4 33.1 39.2	Sand Silt Clay 1/10 Atmos. 1/3 Atmos. 18.4 60.0 21.6 32.5 21.0 12.2 45.4 42.4 46.5 34.3 16.8 49.6 33.6 39.7 28.6 16.9 49.4 33.7 37.7 27.3 16.5 48.3 35.2 38.2 27.6 18.2 47.4 34.4 37.2 28.2 19.5 47.4 33.1 39.2 26.6	Sand Silt Clay 1/10 Atmos. 1/3 Atmos. 15 Atmos. 18.4 60.0 21.6 32.5 21.0 8.6 12.2 45.4 42.4 46.5 34.3 17.5 16.8 49.6 33.6 39.7 28.6 13.8 16.9 49.4 33.7 37.7 27.3 13.5 16.5 48.3 35.2 38.2 27.6 14.2 18.2 47.4 34.4 37.2 28.2 14.0 19.5 47.4 33.1 39.2 26.6 14.0

Appendix Table 4.—FOARD SILT LOAM NO. 2 (59-OK-17-2)

Location: 5 mi. W. and 2½ mi. N. of Emmerson, Okla. 100 ft. E. and 1320 ft. N. of S.W. corner of Sec. 11, T2S, R13W. Cotton County, Okla.

Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Natrustoll Family: fine, montmorillonitic, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-9	10 YR 5/3	sil	1fgr	mfr, dsh
B21t	9-17	7.5 YR 4/2	sic	3mabk	mvfi, dvh
B22t	17-22	7.5 YR 4/2	sic	2msbk	mvfi, dvh
Bca1	22 -29	7.5 YR 4/4	sic1	1bk	mvfi, dvh
Bca2	29-38	10 YR 5/3	sic1	vlbk-m	mvfi, dvh
B31	38-48	7.5 YR 5/2	sic1	vlcsbk	mfi, dvh
B32	48-56	5 YR 5/6	sic1	1bk	mfi, dvh
C	56-66	5 YR 4/6	sic1	2bk	mvfi

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water		%	C.E.C.			ngeable le/100gr			Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Н	$Fe_2^{0}_3$
Ap	6.4	1.0	.051	10.8	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.6	2.9	0.7
B21t	7.7	1.3	.074	30.3	18.6	10.9	0.5	3.8	2.5	1.2
B22t	7.9	1.0	.059	30.4	18.2	11.7	0.4	4.5	1.5	1.2
Bca1	8.2	.6	.032	24.2			0.4	5.8		0.9
Bca2	8.2	.4		25.1			0.4	7.4		0.8
B31	8.0	.3		25.9			0.4	8.0		0.9
B32	8.0	.2		26.2			0.4	8.5		1.1
C	8.1	.1		26.1			0.4	8.1		1.3

Horizon	Particle Size Distribution, %			% Wa	Bulk		
	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
Ap	21.9	62.5	15.6	28.9	15.6	5.6	
B21t	13.4	42.6	44.0	44.8	33.0	17.5	1.70
B22t	14.3	43.7	42.0	43.1	32.5	16.8	
Bca1	16.8	47.2	36.0	3 8 .5	29.3	14.6	1.83
Bca2	15.2	48.1	36.7	3 8 .3	29.5	14.7	
B31	13.9	48.2	37.9	3 8 .7	29.1	15.0	
B32	14.4	47.6	38.0	39.4	29.5	15.2	1.87
C	15.5	47.0	37.5	39.2	29.2	14.7	

Appendix Table 5.—CAREY SILT LOAM NO. 1 (59-OK-20-1)

Location: 7 mi. N. of Arapaho, Okla. 950 ft. N. and 1000 ft. E. of S.W. corner of Sec. 13, T14N, R17W. Custer County, Okla. Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: 31/2% Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Argiustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1p	0-7	5 YR 4/4	1	1fgr	mvfr, ds
B 2Î	7-17	5 YR 4/4	1	2mfgr	mfr, dsh
$\mathbf{B}22$	17-23	5 YR 4/4	1	2mgr	mfr, dsh
B 3	23-30	2.5 YR 4/6	1	2-3fgr	mfr, dh
C1	30-40	2.5 YR 4/6	1		mfr
C-2	40-50	2.5 YR 4/6	ī		mfr
Cca	50-57	2.5 YR 5/6	ĩ		mfr

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water		%	C.E.C.		Exchar m	ngeable e/100g	Cations		Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Н	$\mathrm{Fe_20_3}$
Alp	7.8	1.1	.061	12.2	9.8	3.4	0.4	< 0.1	1.0	1.1
B 2Î	7.9	1.1	.062	14.4	10.2	5.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.3
$\mathbf{B}22$	8.0	.7	.048	13.6	14.3	4.7	0.3	0.1	.7	1.2
B 3	8.1	.5	.035	12.4			0.3	0.1		1.2
C-1	8.2	.2		9.9			0.2	< 0.1		1.2
C-2	8.3	.1		8.8			0.2	0.1		1.2
Cca	8.5	.1		6.3			0.2	0.1		0.9

	Particle Size Distribution, %			% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
Alp	41.8	39.4	18.8	31.5	18.1	7.1	
B 21	36.2	40.9	22.9	34.5	21.1	9.1	1.49
B 22	43.7	33.6	22.7	31.9	19.4	8.9	
B 3	47.5	31.5	21.0	31.8	19.6	8.4	1.63
C-1	48.9	34.2	16.9	30.4	18.6	7.3	
C-2	48.4	36.6	15.0	2 8 .6	17.5	6.5	1.64
Cca	41.9	43.7	14.4	25.6	17.9	5.7	

Appendix Table 6.—CAREY SILT LOAM NO. 2 (59-OK-20-2)

Location:

2 mi. S. of Butler, Okla. 362 ft. S. and 137 ft. W.

of the N.E. corner of S.E.

4 S.E. 4 of Sec. 11,
T13N, R19N. Custer
County, Okla.

Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: 31/2% Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Argiustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1p	0-7	5 YR 4/2	sil/1	1fgr	mvfr, ds
$A1\overline{2}$	7-13	5 YR 4/2	si 1	2fgr	mvfr, ds
B21	13-17	5 YR 4/3	si 1	2fgr	mfr, dsh
B22	17-25	5 YR 4/3	1/si1	2-3fgr	mfr, dsh
B31	25-34	10 YR 4/4	si 1	1fgr	mfr, dsh
B 32	34-41	5 YR 4/4	sic1/si1	1fgr	mfr, dsh
Cca	41-48	2.5 YR 6/6	si 1	0 0	mfr, dh
\mathbf{C}	48-58	2.5 YR 6/6	si 1	0	msfi, dh

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water		%	C.E.C.			ngeable e/100g	Cations		Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	H	$\mathrm{Fe_2^0_3}$
A1P	8.0	1.6	.080	14.1	17.4	1.8	0.5	< 0.1	0.5	1.2
A12	8.0	1.4	.072	15.1	14.1	2.6	0.4	< 0.1	1.2	1. 1
B 21	8.0	1.3	.071	15.3	14.0	3.5	0.3	< 0.1	0.7	1.2
B 22	8.1	1.0	.061	13.4			0.3	< 0.1		1.1
B31	8.2	.9		13.7			0.3	0.1		1.1
B32	8.2	.7		16.4			0.3	0.1		1.3
Cca	8.3	.5		9.5			0.2	0.1		1.1
C	8.4	.2		7.4			0.2	0.1		1.1

	Size	Particle Distribution	n, %	% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
Alp	31.4	50.4	18.2	32.8	20.1	7.5	
A12	2 8.8	52.1	19.1	33.4	18.5	7.9	1.35
B 21	2 8 .2	52.0	19.8	30.5	1 8 .2	8 .2	
B 22	2 8 .7	49.8	21.5	2 8.9	18.8	8.5	1.32
B31	25.3	52.2	22.5	29 .0	19.9	9.0	
B 32	19.0	53.6	27.4	31.4	22.3	10.8	1.39
Cca	20.1	56.1	23.8	30.5	22.5	7.8	
Ċ	20.3	58.5	21.2	27.2	20.8	6.5	

Appendix Table 7.—ST. PAUL SILT LOAM NO. 1 (59-OK-77-3)

Location:

34 mi. N. and 11/4 mi. E. of Mutual, Okla. 1480 ft. W. and 1090 ft. N. of center of Sec. 5, T20N, R18W. Woodward Coun-

ty, Okla.

Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Argiustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1p	0-7	10 YR 5/2	sil	1fgr	mvfr, dsh
$A1\overline{2}$	7-14	10 YR 4/2	1/sil	$2\mathbf{fgr}$	mvfr, dsh
A13	14-20	7.5 YR 4/2	1	2fgr	mfr, dh
B1	20 -28	7.5 YR 4/2	1	2 m fgr	mfr, dh
B21	2 8-3 4	7.5 YR 4/2	$_{\mathrm{cl}}$	2mfsbk	mfr, dh
B 22	34-46	7.5 YR 4/2	cl	1cpr-2msbk	msfi, dsh
B 3	46-55	7.5 YR 4/2	1	1cpr	mfr, dsh
Cca	55-65	5 YR 4/4	vfsl	1cpr	mfr, dsh

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water	% Organic	%	C.E.C.			igeable e/100g		s	Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Н	$\mathrm{Fe_20_3}$
A1p	6.2	1.5	.068	10.1	6.1	2.5	1.0	< 0.1	2.8	0.7
$A1\overline{2}$	6.6	1.4	.068	13.5	9.2	3.9	0.8	< 0.1	2.6	0.9
A13	7.0	1.1	.055	14.6	10.2	4.3	0.6	< 0.1	1.7	0.9
B1	7.3	.9	.050	15.9	11.4	5.2	0.6	< 0.1	1.9	0.9
B21	7.5	.9		19.4	13.5	6.7	0.9	0.1	2.2	1.0
B22	7.5	.8		19.8	13.6	7.2	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.0
B3	7.9	.5		15.5	11.3	6.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.7
Cca	8.1	.3		11.3	15.9	5.3	0.5	0 1	< 0.1	0.6

	Size	Particle Distribution	n, %	% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
A1p	35.2	51.3	13.5	30.6	14.4	5.7	
A12	31.4	49.8	18.8	35.3	18.9	7.9	1.47
A13	32.4	46.7	20.9	35.1	29.0	8.5	
B1	33. 8	43.2	23.0	32.5	2 7.8	9.3	1.55
B21	27.0	42.4	30.6	35.7	33.5	12.4	
B22	26.2	43.9	29.9	34.1	33.0	12.1	
B3	43.4	35.2	21.4	30.3	2 8 .5	8.9	1.66
Cca	61.8	23.7	14.5	26.3	23.1	6.6	

Appendix Table 8.—ST. PAUL SILT LOAM NO. 2 (59-OK-22-1)

Location: 2½ mi. S.E. of Seiling, Okla. 1700 ft. E. and 480 ft. S. of N.W. corner of Sec. 15, T19N, R16W. Dewey County, Okla. Cultivated or Virgin: cultivated

Relief: 2% Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Argiustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1p	0-7	10 YR 4/3	sil	1fgr	mvfr, ds
A12	7-14	10 YR 4/2	sil	$2\mathbf{fgr}$	mvfr, ds
A13	14-20	10 YR 4/2	sil	3fgr	mvfr, ds
B11	20-2 8	7.5 YR 4/2	sil	1-2fgr	mfr, dsh
B 12	2 8 -36	7.5 YR 4/2	sil	$2\mathbf{f}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{k}$	msfi, dh
B21	36-45	7.5 YR 4/2	cl/sicl	2 mfsbk	msfi, dh
$\mathbf{B}22$	45-50	5 YR 4/3	cl	fmabk	mfi, dvh
B 3	50-5 8	5 YR 4/4	cl	2-3mabk	mfr, dh
\mathbf{C}	5 8- 65	$5 \text{ YR } \frac{5}{6}$	cl	vlmfsbk	mfr, dsh

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water	% Organic	%	C.E.C.			igeable e/100g	Cations		Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	H	$\mathrm{Fe_20_3}$
A1p	6.3	1.3	.066	11.0	7.4	2.6	0.9	< 0.1	3.1	0.9
A12	6.8	1.4	.072	14.5	10.9	3.4	0.5	< 0.1	2.6	1.0
A13	7.2	1.2	.065	16.9	12.0	4.0	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.0
B11	7.2	.9	.052	16.7	12.3	4.4	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.1
B12	7.3	.8		16.9	12.4	4.8	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.1
B21	7.4	.8		20.7	14.8	6.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.2
$\mathbf{B}22$	7.3	.7		23.8	17.5	7.6	0.6	0.2	2.0	1.3
B3	7.9	.4		19.5	21.2	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.3
Č	8.1	.4		16.4	20.7	6.1	0.5	0.1	< 0.1	1.2

	Size	Particle Size Distribution, %			% Water Retained at:				
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density		
A1p	31.0	54.3	14.7	30.3	13.8	6.3			
A12	25.0	54.6	20.4	33.7	17.2	8.5			
A13	24.7	53.0	22.3	34.7	18.5	9.3	1.43		
B11	23.6	52.6	23.8	33.9	20.0	10.2			
B12	24.0	51.6	24.4	30. 8	18.3	9.7			
B 21	20.1	48.8	31.1	33.1	22.7	12.5	1.70		
B 22	21.4	41.2	37.4	36.0	25.4	15.0			
B 3	29.6	39.0	31.4	34.1	22.8	12.8			
Č	34.8	37.4	27.8	33.9	20.2	11.3			

Appendix Table 9.—COBB FINE SANDY LOAM

Caddo Peanut Research Station, 95 ft. E. of N.C. Location:

range pole.
Virgin or cultivated: old field (grass)

Relief: convex 2% slopes

Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Typic Haplustalf
Family: fine loamy, mixed thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-9	2 YR 3/4	fs1	lcgr	mfr
B21t	9-18	2.5 YR 3/6	fsl	lcgr	\mathbf{mfr}
B22t	18-26	2.5 YR 3/6	scl	lcpr	\mathbf{mfr}
B 31	26-41	2.5 YR 4/6	scl	lcpr	mfr
$\mathbf{B}32$	41-56	2.5 YR 4/6	fsl	lcpr	\mathbf{mfr}
C1	56-77	2.5 YR 4/6	S	m	cw; dh
IIC2	77-90	$2.5 \ YR \ 5/6$	ls	m	cw; dh
IIC3	90+	2.5 YR 4/6	S	m	cw; dh

CHEMICAL DATA:

	р	h	% organic %	CEC	Exchangeable cations Me/100g.				% Base	Bray Phos.	
Horizon	*'	**	matter	N	Me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Sat	#/ac
Ap	6.8	5.7	1.0	.06	10.3	4.7	1.7	.59	.13	69	22.6
B21t	6.4	5.0	.6	.04	9.9	5.3	3.4	.28	.13	92	3.8
B22t	6.4	5.0	.4	.04	9.6	6.1	3.5	.23	.09	103	3.8
B 31	6.5	5.1	.3	.01	8 .3	4.7	3.3	.21	.09	100	3.8
B32	6.7	5.3	.1	.02	6.9	4.3	$^{2.3}$.23	.09	100	3.8
C1	6.9	5.6	.0	.01	4.6	2.0	1.5	.10	.13	81	3.8
IIC2	7.0	5.6	.0	.01	5.1	2.9	1.6	.18	.04	93	3.8
IIC3	6.9	5.5	.0	.02	4.4	2.2	1.8	.18	.13	98	3.8

^{* 1:1} Soil: water ratio ** KC1 Method

Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	Textural Class
Ap	76.7	11.8	11.5	25.5	sandy loam
B21t	68.3	8.8	22.9	25.6	sandy clay loan
B22t	69.6	10.2	20.2	34.2	sandy clay loan
B31	74.3	9.0	16.7	10.7	sandy loam
B32	8 0.0	6.3	13.7	16.9	sandy loam
C1	90.0	7.1	2.9	35.9	sand
IIC2	83.6	9.0	7.4	1.2	loamy sand
IIC3	91.1	4.1	4.8	37.3	sand

Appendix Table 10.—NASH-LIKE FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 2300 ft. N. and 200 ft. E. of S.W. corner Sec. 33

T 11 N. R. 23 W. about

5 mi. N. of Sayre

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: convex slopes

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Haplustoll Family: Coarse loamy; mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-6	5 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mwfr
Ap A12	0-13	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mwfr
B21	13-26	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	fsl	lmpr	mfr
B 22	26-44	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	fsl	lcpr	mfr/dh
R	44-60	2.5 YR 5/6;4/6		m	w. Fe-
		·			Cemente

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size D	6	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12 B21 B22 R	73.4 74.5 70.7 67.9 72.7	13.9 12.7 14.0 15.4 16.9	12.7 12.7 15.3 16.7 19.4	47.4 44.7 46.8 49.6 69.5	1.3 1.2 1.0	sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 11.—DILL-LIKE LOAMY FINE SAND

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept
Family: Coarse loamy, mixed,
thermic

Location:

1400 ft. S. and 600 ft. W. of N.E. corner Sec. 33 T

11 N.R. 21 W; about 1 mi. S. and 1 mi. W. of

Elk City

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: convex slopes

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-10	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	fsl	lfgr	mvfr; dsh
B2	10-26	2.5 YR 4/5;3/5	fsl	lcpr	mvfr; dh
B22	26-35	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl	lcpr	mvfr; dh

	Pa	article Size Di		% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	82.3	7.6	10.1	30.2	0.8	loamy sand
Ap B2	83.5	3. 8	12.7	39.2	0.6	loamy sand
B22	84.0	5.3	10.7	49.8		loamy sand
R	85.3	10.7	4.0			loamy sand

Appendix Table 12.—LUCIEN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

1600 ft. E. and 275 ft. S. Location:

of N.W. corner of Sec. 24 T 8 N, R 14 W.
Cultivated or Virgin: Virgin

Relief: convex slopes

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Haplustoll Family: Loamy, mixed, thermic, shallow

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1 B2 R	0-10 10-19 19-28+	5 YR 5/3;3/3 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 2.5 YR 6/6;5/6	fsl fsl	lfgr 2mgr	mvfr; dsh mfr; dsh cs

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A1	68.6	21.2	10.3	30.7	1.6	sandy loam

Appendix Table 13.—LUCIEN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

2150 ft. E. and 125 ft. N. Location:

of S.E. corner of Sec. 35 T 10 N R 14 W—4 mi. S and 1.5 mi. E of Colony

Virgin or Cultivated: Virgin

Relief: convex slopes

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Typic Haplustoll Family: loamy, mixed

thermic, shallow

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1	0-6	5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	lfgr	mvfr; dsh
B 2	6-18	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl	2mgr	mfr; dsh
R	18-22+	2.5 YR 5/6;4/6		. 0	cs

	Pa	article Size Di	,	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A1	69.0	20.7	10.3	44.8	1.3	sandy loam

Appendix Table 14.—DILL VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 4150 ft. W. and 100 ft. S.

of N.E. corner of Sec. 21 T 11 N R 19 W. about

4 mi. N. and 2.8 mi. W. of Burns Flat

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: Convex slopes

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: Coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap B21	0-8 8-24	5 YR 4/4;3/4 2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl fsl	lmgr lcpr	mfr; dsh mfr; dsh
B22	24-34 34-38+	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6 2.5 YR 4/6:3/6	fsl pack's	lfgr	mfr; dsh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	rticle Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	65.7	19.1	15.2	43.8	0.8	sandy loam

Appendix Table 15.—DILL FINE SANDY LOAM

2200 ft. W. and 100 ft. Location:

S. of N.E. corner of Sec. 12 T 11 N R 20 W; about

2 mi. N. and six E. of

Canute.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: convex slopes

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: Coarse, loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap B2	0-8	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	fsl	lmgr	mfr; dsh
B2	8-28	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl	lcpr	mfr; dsh
R	2 8 -36	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	pack's		cw

Value of the latest and the latest a	Pa	rticle Size Di	stribution, %		% organic	Textural Class
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	z Cartarar Giuss
Ap	69.3	17.9	12.8		0.6	sandy loam

Appendix Table 16.—QUINLAN VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 600 ft. E. and 60 ft. S. of

the N.W. corner of Sec. 35

T 7 N R 12 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Virgin

Relief: Sloping-6%

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: loamy, mixed, thermic,

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A	0-8	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	lvfgr	mvfr; ds
B	8-14	5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	lvfgr	mfr; dh
R	14+	2.5 YR 6/6;4/6	sandstone	m	cw

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	rticle Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A B R	79.9 72.2 72.1	13. 8 17.7 21.6	6.3 10.1 6.3	42.7 43.2 53.9	0.9 1.0 0.5	loamy sand sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 17.—DARNELL-LIKE LOAMY FINE SAND

Location: 500 ft. N. and 50 ft. W. of the S.W. corner of Sec. 15, T 7 N, R 12 W. Virgin or Cultivated: Virgin Relief: Sloping—10%

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept

Family: Coarse-loamy, siliceous,

shallow

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A	0-8	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mvfr; ds
B	8-17 17∔	5 YR 4/4;3/4 2.5 YR 5/6;3/6	fsl sandstone	2 mgr m	mfr; dh cw
<u> </u>	17 —	2.5 1	sandstone	111	CW

	Pa	rticle Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A	86.5	8.7	4.8	28.0	0.9	loamy sand
В	86.2	8.8	5.0	2 5.8	1.0	loamy sand
С	79.8	12.6	7.6	37.7	0.6	loamy sand

Appendix Table 18.—PORT-LIKE SILT LOAM

Location:

1300 ft. S. and 900 ft. E. of the N.W. corner of Sec. 3, T 10 N, R 17 W, one mi. S., then one mile W., then ½ mile S. of Bessie

Lutheran Church

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: level Mollisol Order:

Subgroup: Cumulic Haplustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	lmgr	mfr; dsh
A12	8-14	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	lmgr	mfr; dsh
B 21	14-24	2.5 YR 4/4:3/4	cl	lfgr	mfi; dh
B 22	24-48	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	cl	lfgr	mfi; dh
B 23	48-5 2	2.5 YR 4/4:3/4	sic	2fgr	mfi; dh
Cl	52 -68 +	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	cl	m	mfi; dh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	10.4 12.2	63.3 61.6	26.3 26.2	8.1 7.5	2.7 1.9	silt loam silt loam

Appendix Table 19.—PORT-LIKE SILT LOAM

Location: From N.E. corner of Sec.

16 T 9 N, R 17 W, 1050 ft. W. down U.S. Hwy 183, 1700 ft. S.W. and 75

ft. E., 2.5 mi. S. of Cordell on U.S. Hwy. 183.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Cumulic Haplustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	lfgr	mfr; dsh
Ap A12	8-16	5 YR 4/3:3/3	sil	lfgr	mfr; dsh
B 2	16-22	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	2mgr	•
$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$	22-62+	5 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	m	

	Pa	rticle Size D	istribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	11.5	62.5	26.0	8.8	1.9	silt loam
Ap A12	7.5	63.4	29.1	4.8	1.9	silty clay loam

Appendix Table 20.—PORT-LIKE SILT LOAM

Location:

1560 ft. E. and 30 ft. N of the S.W. corner of Sec. 31, T 13 N, R 16 W; 2 mi. N. and 1½ mi. E.

of Clinton.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Cumulic Haplustoll Family: fine-silty, mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	lfgr	mfr; dsh
Ар A12	8-18	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	2fgr	mfr; dsh
A/c	18-26	5 YR 4/2;3/2	sil	2fgr	mfr; dsh
C	26-66	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	lfgr	mfr; dsh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	P	article Size D	6	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	28.5 24.4	52.4 52.5	19.1 23.1	2 7.8 21.1	2.0 1.7	silt loam silt loam

Appendix Table 21.—PORT-LIKE LOAM

Location:

660 ft. E. and 90 ft. S. of the N.W. corner of Sec. 1, T 13 N. R 18 W, 6 mi. E. of Butler on Hwy.

33.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Cumulic Haplustoll Family: fine-silty; mixed, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	7 YR 4/3;3/2	sil	lfgr	mfr; dsh
A/c	8-4 0	5 YR 4/3;3/3	1	lfgr 2fgr	mfr; dsh
C	40-66	5 YR 4/3;3/3	1	lfgr	mfr; dsh

	P	article Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	32.1	47.4	20.5	30.0	1.8	loam
Ap A/c	30.8	48.7	20.5	29.6	1.7	loam

Appendix Table 22.—CYRIL VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

1120 ft. W. and 90 ft. S. Location:

of the N.E. corner of Sec. 29, T 7 N, R 12 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Virgin

Relief: nearly level

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Fluventic Haplustoll

Family: Coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1 B C1 C2	0-12 12-34 34-48 48-60	10 YR 4/2;2/2 10 YR 5/1;3/1 10 YR 6/2;4/2 7.5 YR 6/4;5/4	fsl l l	2mfgr lfgr lfgr m	mvfr; dsh mvfr; dsh mfr; dh mfr; dh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Particle Size Distribution, %				% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class	
A1	63.4	24.0	12.6	41.3	2.2	sandy loam	

Appendix Table 23.—CYRIL FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 200 ft. W. of the N.E.

corner of Sec. 36, T 5 N,

R 10 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Fluventic Haplustoll

Family: coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap B C	0-10 10-32 32-62	10 YR 4/1;3/1 10 YR 4/2;3/2 10 YR 4/1;3/1	f sl fsl l	lvfgr lfgr lvfgr	mvfr; dh mfr; dh

	Pa	article Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	50.6	34.2	15.2	22.9	1.7	loam

Appendix Table 24.—ZAVALA-LIKE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM

1300 ft. W. of the S.E. corner of Sec. 33, T 14 N, Location:

R 9 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level

Order: Entisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustifluvent

Family: Coarse-loamy, mixed, non-acid, hyper-thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-6	10 YR 4/3	fsl	lfgr	mvfr; ds
A12	6-12	10 YR 4/3;3/4	fsl	lfgr	mvfr; ds
B 2	12-22	10 YR 5/3;4/3	fsl	2fgr	mvfr; ds
C	22-48	10 YR 6/3;5/4	vfs	0 -	ml; dl

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12 B2 C	67.2 69. 8 64.7 67.4	22.7 22.7 25.2 27.6	10.1 7.5 10.1 5.0	42.5 45.0 58.2	0.9 0.8 0.8	sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 25.—YAHOLA FINE SANDY LOAM

50 ft. W. and 1000 ft. N. Location:

of S.W. corner of Sec. 13
T 6 S, R 9 W.
Virgin or Cultivated: Virgin

Relief: nearly level

Order: Entisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustifluvent

Family: Coarse-loamy, mixed, cal-

careous, thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1	0-20	5 YR 6/4;4/4	lfs	0	mwfr; ds
C	20-72	5 YR 6/6;5/6	fsl		mwfr; ds

	Pa	article Size Di	stribution, %		% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A1 C	63.4 43.0	29.0 48.7	7.6 8.3	59. 8 3 8 .3		sandy loam loam

Appendix Table 26.—CANADIAN-LIKE FINE SANDY LOAM

1100 ft. E. and 50 ft. N. Location:

of S.W. corner of Sec. 3, T 8 N, R 3 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Haplustoll Family: coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	7.5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	lfgr	mwfr; dsh
Ap A12	8- 12	7.5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	lfgr	mwfr ; dsh
C1	12-39	7.5 YR 6/4;5/4	fsl	m	mwfr; dsh
C2	39 -8 0+	7.5 YR 6/4;4/4	vfsl	m	mwfr; dh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	P	article Size D	istribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12 C1 C2	61.0 55.9 50.2 25.1	30.2 35.3 41.1 59.7	8.8 8.8 8.7 15.2	28.1 30.4 35.3 23.2	1.3 0.6 0.4	sandy loam sandy loam loam silt loam

Appendix Table 27.—REINACH SILT LOAM

Location:

50 ft. W. and 20 ft. N. of

S.E. corner of N.E. ¼
Sec. 33 T 8 N, R 8 W.
Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Pachic Haplustoll Family: coarse-silty, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
0-10	5 YR 4/3;3/3	sil	2mfgr	mfr; dsh
0-16	2.5 YR 4/4:3/4	sil	2/3mfgr	mfr : dsh
16-30	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	sil	2msbk/smfgr	mfr; dsh
30-49	2.5 YR 5/6:4/6	siĺ	m	mfr; ds
49-58	2.5 YR 6/6;5/6	sil	m	mfr; ds
	0-10 0-16 16-30 30-49	0-10 5 YR 4/3;3/3 0-16 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 16-30 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 30-49 2.5 YR 5/6;4/6	0-10 5 YR 4/3;3/3 sil 0-16 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 sil 16-30 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 sil 30-49 2.5 YR 5/6;4/6 sil	0-10 5 YR 4/3;3/3 sil 2mfgr 0-16 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 sil 2/3mfgr 16-30 2.5 YR 4/4;3/4 sil 2msbk/smfgr 30-49 2.5 YR 5/6;4/6 sil m

	P	article Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class	
Ар	32.0	52.9	15.1	24.0	1.6	silt loam	
Ap A12	33.1	48.0	1 8 .9	27.4	1.3	loam	
B 2	39.4	43.0	17.6	27.1	1.1	loam	
C1	34.4	45.4	20.2	26.5		loam	
C2	33.2	50.4	16.4	2 8 .3		silt loam	

Appendix Table 28.—REINACH SILT LOAM

440 ft. E. and 100 ft. N. Location:

of S.W. corner of S.E. 1/4 Sec. 6 T 7 N, R 8 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Pachic Haplustoll Family: Coarse-silty, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-9	5 YR 4/3;3/2	sil	2fgr	mwfr; dsh
A12	9-13	5 YR 4/3;3/2	sil	2fgr	mfr; dsh
B1	13-21	2.5 YR 4/4;2/4	sil	2sbk/sfgr	mfr; dsh
B 2	21-31	2.5 YR 4/4;3/3	sil	2msbk/sfgr	mfr; dsh
C1	31-42	2.5 YR 4/4;3/4	sil	m	mfr ; dsh
C2	42-50	2.5 YR 5/6;4/6	sil	m	•
C3	50-60	2.5 YR 6/6;5/6	sil	m	

PHYSICAL DATA:

	P	article Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Çlay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	29.3	58.1	12.7	25.6	1.7	silt loam
A12	38.1	41.7	20.2	31.1	1.4	loam
B1	58.2	30.4	11.4	42.8	1.3	silt loam
B 2	39.2	48.1	18.7	24.9		loam
C1	35.6	46.7	17.7	28.0		loam
C2	37.4	47.4	15.2	33.9		loam
C3	26.4	52.8	18.8	21.4		silt loam

Appendix Table 29.—CANADIAN-LIKE SILT LOAM

250 ft. W. and 100 ft. N. Location:

of the S.E. corner of N.E. 1/4 of S.W. 1/4 Sec. 32, T 8 N, R 2 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Haplustoll Family: coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-8	7.5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	2fmgr	mvfr; dsh
Ар A12	8-12	7.5 YR 5/4;3/3	fsl	2fmgr	mfr; dh
C1	12-27	5 YR 5/4;4/4	fsl	m	mfr; dh
C2	27-48	5 YR 5/6;4/6	1	m	mfr; dh
C3	48-7 2	5 YR 5/6;3/6	vfsl	m	mfr; dh

	Pa	article Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	31.5 32.3	52.0 51.4	16.5 16.3	26.0 26.2	1.4 1.4	silt loam silt loam
C1	34.1	49.4	16.5	30.9	0.7	loam
C2 C3	29.1 27.9	54.5 55.7	16.4 16.4	26.0 2 8 .5		silt loam silt loam

Appendix Table 30.—HARDEMAN FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 600 ft. N. and 225 ft. E.

of W. quarter corner Sec. 14 T 3 S, R 19 W. Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: coarse-loamy, mixed

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-7	10 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mvfr
A12	7-12	10 YR $5/2$; $3/2$	fsl	m	mvfr
В	12-36+	7.5 YR 6/4;5/4	fsl	m	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{r}$

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	rticle Size Di	stribution, %)	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	65.8 69.7	22. 8 20.2	11.4 10.1	26.2 34.2	0.6 0.6	sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 31.—HARDEMAN FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 200 yards S.E. of the N.W.

corner of Sec. 35 T 3 S, R 19 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: nearly level

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: coarse-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-7	7.5 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mvfr
A12	7-18	7.5 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mvfr
В	1 8- 36	7.5 YR 5/4;4/4	fsl	m	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{r}$
\mathbf{C}	36-40+	7.5 YR 5/4;4/4	fsl	m	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{r}$

	Pa	rticle Size Di	stribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	57.0 54.4	32.9 32.9	10.1 12.7	50.3 41.6	0.7 0.7	sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 32.-MINCO LOAM

Location:

1650 ft. E. and 200 ft. S. of N.W. corner Sec. 20 T 6 S, R 8 W, 9 mi. S. Waurika.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: level, 0-1% Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Haplustoll Family: coarse-silty, mixed

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-9	7.5 YR 5/2;3/2	1	2mgr	mfr; dsh
A12	9-20	7.5 YR 4/2;3/2	sil	1mgr	mfr; dh
В	20-35	5 YR 4/4:3/4	sil	0	mfr; dsh
C1	35-55	5 YR 5/4;4/4	sil	lfgr	mfr; dh
IIC2	55-72	5/3, 5/3 YR 6	sicl	lmgr/m	mfi; dh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap	43.9	43.4	12.7	39.0		loam

Appendix Table 33.—BASTROP LOAM

100 ft. W. and 400 ft. S. of N.E. corner Sec. 6 T 6 S, R 8 W. Location:

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle slopes, 1-3%

Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Udic Paleustalf Family: fine-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Herizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-7	7.5 YR 4/2;3/2	1	1mgr	mfr; dsh
A12	7-12	5 YR 4/4;3/4	1	2mgr	mfr; dh
B2t	12-33	5 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	2mgr	mfr; dh
B3	33-44	25 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	m	mfr; dh
\mathbf{C}	44-72+	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	cl	m	mfr; dh

	Pa	article Size D	istribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	50.9 37.9	35.3 40.6	13. 8 21.5	20.1 16.8	0. 8 1.1	loam loam

Appendix Table 34.—BASTROP LOAM

50 ft. W. and 350 ft. S. of N.E. corner Sec. 19 T 6 S, R 7 W. Location:

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle slopes, 1-3%

Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Udic Paleustalf Family: Fine-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon Depth		Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence	
Ap	0-5	5 YR 5/4;3/4	1	1mgr	mfr; dh	
A12	5-11	5 YR 4/4;3/4	1	2mgr	mfr; duh	
B2t	11-31	5 YR 5/4;4/4	cl	2mgr	mfr; dh	
B 3	31-43	25 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	1mgr	mfr; dh	
C	43-65+	25 YR 4/6;3/6	cl	m	mfr; dh	

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	article Size Di	% organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	35.4 34.3	45.6 45.6	19.0 20.2	16.9 15.8	1.2 1.2	loam loam

Appendix Table 35.—TELLER-LIKE SILT LOAM

Location:

1500 ft. N. and 850 ft. E. of S.W. corner Sec. 2 T 5 S, R 8 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle slopes, 1-3%

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Argiustoll Family: fine-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	epth Color		Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-7	7.5 YR 5/2;3/2	fsl	1mgr	mvfr; dsh
A12	7-12	7.5 YR 4/2;3/2	fsl	1mgr	mfr; dh
B2t	12-31	5 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	2mgr	mfr; dh
B 3	31-48	5 YR 3/4	\mathbf{cl}	1mgr	mfr; dh
\mathbf{C}	48-7 0	5 YR 5/6;4/6	cl	m	mfr; dh

	P	article Size D	,	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	34.7 35.8	51.5 50.4	13.8 13.8	21.1 21.3	1.4 1.1	silt loam silt loam

Appendix Table 36.—TELLER FINE SANDY LOAM

Location: 1000 ft. S. and 300 ft. E. of N.W. corner Sec. T 4 S, R 8 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle slopes, 1-3%

Order: Mollisol

Subgroup: Udic Argiustoll Family: fine-loamy, mixed,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon Depth		Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence		
Ap	0-6	7.5 YR 5/2;3/2	fsl	1mgr	mvfr; dsh		
Ap A12	6-12	7.5 YR 4/2;3/2	fsl	1mgr	mfr; dh		
B2t	12-24	5 YR 4/4;3/4	cl	2mkk	mfr; dh		
B 3	24-45	5 YR 5/6;4/6	scl	1mgr	mfr; dh		
\mathbf{C}	45-72	5 YR 6/6;5/6	fsl	1mgr	mufr; dsh		

	Part	icle Size Dist	organic			
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12	63.6 57.2	25.1 26.4	11.3 16.4	23.1 22.9	1.1 1.2	sandy loam sandy loam
A12	37.2	20.4	10.4	44.9	1.2	Sandy Idam

Appendix Table 37.—NOBSCOT FINE SAND NO. 1 (59-OK-77-1)

Location: 16 mi. W. and 6 mi. N. of Vici, Okla. 1630 ft. W. and 195 ft. N. of S.E. corner of Sec. 5, T20N, R22W. Woodward County, Okla.

Cultivated or Virgin: Virgin

Relief: 2% Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Arenic Haplustalf Family: coarse loamy, siliceous,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon Depth (in.)		Color (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence		
Aoo	0-1/4		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,		
A1	1/4-5	10 YR 5/2	fs	sg	mvfr, dl		
A21	5-13	10 YR 6/3	fs	sg	myfr, dl		
A22	13-20	10 YR 6/3	fs	m	mvfr, dsh		
B21	20-32	5 YR 6/8	lfs	m	myfr, dsh		
B 22	32-44	5 YR 6/8	fs	m	mvfr, dsh		
B 3	44-54	5 YR 6/8	fs	m	mvfr, dsh		
С	54-65†	5 YR 6/8	fs	m	mvfr, dsh		

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water	% Organic	%	C.E.C.	Exchangeable Cations me/100gms.					Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	H	$Fe_2^0_3$
A1	6.6	1.5	.049	4.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	< 0.1	1.9	0.2
A21	6.1	.3	.018	1.5	1.0	0.2	< 0.1	<0.1	0.7	0.1
A22	5.7	.2	.008	1.3	0.7	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	0.1
B 21	5.3	.4	.019	7.1	3.6	1.5	0.2	≥0.1	2.8	0.4
B22	5.2	.2		4.6	2.9	1.0	0.1	<0.1	1.6	0.3
B3	5.9	.1		3.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	< 0.1	1.4	0.2
C	6.3	.1		3.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	<0.1	1.2	0.3

	Particle Size Distribution, %			% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
A1	90.1	7.9	2.0	7.7	3.6	2.0	
A21	93.6	4.9	1.5	4.0	1.4	0.6	
A22	94.8	3.3	1.9	3.8	1.2	0.8	
B21	87.2	3.7	9.1	10.2	6.8	4.3	1.69
B22	90.8	2.1	7.1	7.6	4.4	2.7	
B 3	92.4	1.7	5.9	6.5	3.6	1.9	1.66
C	92.3	2.5	5.2	6.0	3.2	1.7	

Appendix Table 38.—NOBSCOT FINE SAND NO. 2 (59-OK-77-2)

Location:

16 mi. W. and 10½ mi. N. of Vici, Okla. 445 ft. E. and 106 ft. S. of W. ¼ corner of Sec. 20, T20N, R22W. Woodward Coun-

ty, Okla.
Cultivated or Virgin: virgin

Relief: 3%

Order: Alfisol

Subgroup: Arenic Haplustalf Family: coarse loamy, siliceous,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth (in.)	Celor (D)	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1	0-5	10 YR 5/2	fs	sg	mlyfr
A21	5-13	10 YR 7/2	fs	m	mvfr, dsh
A22	13-21	10 YR 8/3	fs	m	myfr, dsh
A23	21-30	10 YR 7/3	lfs/fs	m	mvfr, dh
B21	30-40	7.5 YR 6/6	lfs	m	mvfr, dh
B22	40-51	7.5 YR 6/6	fs	m	myfr, dh
C	51-56	7.5 YR 6/6	fs	m	mvfr, dh
			*		

CHEMICAL DATA:

	pH with 1:1 soil-water		%	C.E.C.	Exchangeable Cations me/100gms.					Free Iron %
Horizon	ratio	matter	N	me/100g.	Ca	Mg	K	Na	H	$\mathrm{Fe_2^0_3}$
A1	6.9	1.8	.069	5.8	5.0	0.7	0.2	< 0.1	1.4	0.2
A21	6.6	.2	.009	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	≥0.1	0.5	0.1
A22	6.7	.1	.006	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	≥ 0.1	0.5	0.2
A23	6.2	.2	.008	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.1	≥ 0.1	1.2	0.2
B21	5.2	.2		7.5	4.3	1.9	0.2	≥ 0.1	3.3	0.4
B 22	5.8	.ī		4.2	2.7	1.0	0.1	≥ 0.1	1.6	0.3
C	5.9	.1		3.5	2.1	1.0	0.1	≥ 0.1	1.2	0.2

	Size	Particle Distribution	ı, %	% Wa	Bulk		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	1/10 Atmos.	1/3 Atmos.	15 Atmos.	Density
A1	85.6	10.8	3.6	10.9	4.9	2.6	
A21	91.1	6.8	2.1	5.0	1.4	0.8	
A22	93.1	5.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	0.5	
A23	87.4	7.1	5.5	7.9	4.0	1.9	
B21	80.9	7.5	11.6	13.6	8.2	4.6	1.73
B 22	89.8	3.9	6.3	7.8	4.6	2.6	
C	90.6	3.3	6.1	6.3	3.6	2.2	

Appendix Table 39.—NOBLE-LIKE LOAMY FINE SAND

250 ft. E. and 140 ft. N. Location:

of S.W. corner of S.W. ¼
Sec. 25 T 7 N, R 12 W.
Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle foot slopes, 3-5%

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: coarse loamy, siliceous,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-6	5 YR 5/3:3/3	fsl	1fgr	mvfr/dsh
Ap A12	6-12	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	2mgr	mfr; dh
В	12-36	5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	wcpr/2mgr	mfr; dh
C	36-72	5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl	m	mfr; dh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	Pa	Particle Size Distribution, %		;	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap A12 B C	83.7 79.8 79.9 68.4	10.1 13.9 11.3 16.4	6.3 6.3 8.8 15.2	41.8 34.2 32.5 29.1	0.9 0.7 0.6	loamy sand loamy sand loamy sand loamy sand

Appendix Table 40.—NOBLE LOAMY FINE SAND

Location: 500 ft. N. and 100 ft. W. of S.E. corner Sec. 35 T 10 N, R 12 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated

Relief: gentle foot slopes, 1-3%

Order: Inceptisol Subgroup: Typic Ustrochrept Family: coarse-loamy, siliceious,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-11	5 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	lfgr	mfr; dh
Ар В 21	11-24	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	lcpr/lfgr	mfr; dh
B22	24-44	5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	lcpr/lmgr	mfr; dh
C	44-72	5 YR 5/6;4/6	fsl	m	mfr; ch

Horizon	P	article Size D	% organic			
	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap B21 B22 C	85.4 81.8 62.0 63.4	7.1 10.9 20.3 21.5	7.5 7.3 17.7 15.1	47.9 47.4 40.1 40.4	0. 8 0.6	loamy sand loamy sand sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 41.—NOBLE LOAMY FINE SAND

Location:

900 ft. N. and 100 ft. E. of S.W. corner Sec. 6 T 8 N, R 11 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: gentle foot slopes, 1-3% Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: coarse-loamy, siliceous,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
Ap	0-12	5 YR 5/3;3/3	fsl	1fgr	mvfr; dsh
B 21	12-26	5 YR 4/3;3/3	fsl	1cpr/2fgr	mfr; dsh
B22	26-44	2.5 YR 5/4;3/4	fsl	1cpr/2fgr	mfr; dh
C	44-72	5 YR 5/6;4/6	fsl	m	mfr; dsh

PHYSICAL DATA:

	P	article Size D	,	% organic		
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
Ap B21 B22 C	87.5 83.7 74.7 72.2	7.5 10.0 11.4 12.6	5.0 6.3 13.9 15.2	30.5 27.5 27.7 38.6	0.4 0.6	loamy sand loamy sand sandy loam sandy loam

Appendix Table 42.—NOBLE LOAMY FINE SAND

Location:

100 ft. E. and 100 ft. N.

of S.W. corner Sec. 18 T 8 N, R 13 W.

Virgin or Cultivated: Cultivated Relief: footslopes, 3-5%

Order: Inceptisol

Subgroup: Typic Ustochrept Family: coarse-loamy, siliceous,

thermic

PROFILE DESCRIPTION:

Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence
A1	0-14	5 YR 4/3;2/3	fsl	1mfr	mvfr; dsh
B 21	14-31	5 YR 4/4;3/4	fsl	1cpr/2fgr	mfr; dsh
B 22	31-48	5 YR 5/4:3/4	fsl	1c	mfr; dh
C	48-9 0	2.5 YR 4/6;3/6	fsl	m	mfr; dh

	P	article Size D	istribution, %	,	% organic	
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	V.F.S.	matter	Textural Class
A1 B21 B22 C	77.3 72.3 68.4 63.4	16.4 17.6 20.2 21.5	6.3 10.1 11.4 15.1	40.8 33.5 33.3 30.8	1.0 0.5	loamy sand sandy loam sandy loam sandy loam