

tial for urban development is only fair to poor. The main limitations are moderate to high shrink swell, low strength, and slow permeability. The potential is fair for development of openland wildlife habitat.

3. Weld-Colby

Deep, nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained loams formed in calcareous eolian deposits

This nearly level to moderately sloping map unit is on plains mainly in the southeastern part of the survey area. One small area is in the west-central part. The unit makes up about 10 percent of the total acreage. About 50 percent is Weld soils, 35 percent is Colby soils, and 15 percent is soils of minor extent.

Weld soils occupy the broad nearly level areas. Colby soils occupy the steeper side slopes. Weld soils have a loam surface layer and a clay and clay loam subsoil. Colby soils have a loam surface layer and silt loam underlying material.

Minor in this unit are the well drained Adena and Kim soils.

This map unit is used mainly for cropland. About 65 percent is nonirrigated. Winter wheat is the principal crop. If irrigated, the soils are well suited to all commonly grown crops. The potential is fair for development of openland wildlife habitat.

4. Wiley-Colby-Weld

Deep, nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained silt loams and loams formed in calcareous eolian deposits

This nearly level to moderately sloping map unit is on plains in the west-central and southwestern parts of the survey area. It makes up about 5.5 percent of the total acreage. About 30 percent is Wiley soils, 30 percent is Colby soils, 15 percent is Weld soils, and 25 percent is soils of minor extent.

Wiley and Colby soils form an intermingled complex pattern on the steeper side slopes. Weld soils are along the narrow ridgetops and on the nearly level side slopes. Wiley soils have a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. Colby soils have a loam surface layer and silt loam underlying material. Weld soils have a loam surface layer and a clay loam subsoil.

Minor in this unit are the moderately well drained Heldt soils and the well drained Nunn and Ulm soils.

This map unit is used mainly for cropland. About 70 percent is irrigated and is well suited to all commonly grown crops. In nonirrigated areas, winter wheat is the principal crop. The potential is fair for urban development. Moderately slow permeability is the main limitation. The potential is also fair for development of openland wildlife.

5. Olney-Kim-Otero

Deep, nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained sandy loams and loams formed in mixed alluvium and eolian deposits

This nearly level to moderately sloping map unit is on plains and alluvial fans throughout the survey area. It makes up about 23.5 percent of the total acreage. About 35 percent is Olney soils, 20 percent is Kim soils, 15 percent is Otero soils, and 30 percent is soils of minor extent.

The soils in this map unit occupy the same relative positions on the landscape (fig. 2). Olney soils have a loamy sand or sandy loam surface layer and a sandy clay loam subsoil. Kim soils have a loam surface layer and loam and fine sandy loam underlying material. Otero soils have a sandy loam surface layer and fine sandy loam underlying material.

Minor in this unit are the well drained Ascalon, Nelson, Thedalund, and Vona soils.

This map unit is used for irrigated and nonirrigated cropland and for rangeland. The potential is good for urban development and fair for wildlife habitat.

6. Otero-Thedalund-Nelson

Deep and moderately deep, nearly level to moderately sloping, well drained sandy loams and clay loams formed in alluvium and eolian deposits and in residuum from shale and sandstone

This nearly level to moderately sloping map unit is on plains in the north-central part of the survey area. It makes up about 3 percent of the total acreage. About 35 percent is Otero soils, 25 percent is Thedalund soils, 25 percent is Nelson soils, and 15 percent is soils of minor extent.

Otero soils are on the nearly level or smoother side slopes. Thedalund and Nelson soils are intermingled and are on the steeper side slopes. Otero soils have a sandy loam surface layer and fine sandy loam underlying material. Thedalund soils have a loam surface layer and underlying material. Shale is between depths of 20 and 40 inches. Nelson soils have a fine sandy loam surface layer and underlying material. Sandstone is between 20 and 40 inches.

Minor in this unit are the well drained Kim, Renohill, Terry, and Vona soils.

This map unit is used mainly for irrigated cropland. Soil depth is the main limitation in farming and urban development. The potential is fair for development of openland wildlife habitat.

7. Tassel-Thedalund-Terry

Shallow to moderately deep, gently sloping to strongly sloping, well drained sandy loams to clay loams formed in residuum from sandstone and shale

This gently sloping to strongly sloping map unit is in the western part of the survey area, adjacent to and including the sandstone breaks along some of the major streams. It makes up about 1 percent of the total acreage. About 50 percent is Tassel soils, 20 percent is Thedalund soils, 20 percent is Terry soils, and 10 percent is soils of minor extent.



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