

# Map Unit Description

Polk County, Wisconsin

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

**Map unit:** Ad - Capitola muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very stony

**Component:** Capitola, very stony (75%)

*The Capitola, very stony component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium and/or loamy alluvium over dense sandy loam till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 39 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 20 to 33 inches). The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during April, May, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 65 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** AnC - Amery silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

**Component:** Amery, deep to dense layer (95%)

*The Amery, deep to dense layer component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of loamy drift over loamy sand or sandy loam till. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** AoD - Amery-Rosholt complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes, very stony

**Component:** Amery, very stony (60%)

*The Amery, very stony component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on disintegration moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam till and/or loamy mudflow deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 59 to 79 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Component:** Rosholt, very stony (25%)

*The Rosholt, very stony component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on disintegration moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of loamy glaciofluvial deposits over stratified sandy and gravelly outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** AtB - Antigo silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Antigo (80%)

*The Antigo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hillslopes on outwash plains. The parent material consists of loess and/or silty glaciofluvial deposits over loamy glaciofluvial deposits over stratified sandy and gravelly outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

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**Map unit:** AuA - Auburndale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Auburndale (85%)

*The Auburndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on ground moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of loess and/or silty alluvium over dense loamy till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 59 to 77 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during April, May, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** CrD - Cromwell sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

**Component:** Cromwell, shallow sandy substratum (100%)

*The Cromwell, shallow sandy substratum component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on outwash plains, stream terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and/or loamy drift over sandy outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** FnB - Freeon silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Freeon (80%)

*The Freeon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ground moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of loess and/or silty lacustrine deposits over dense sandy loam till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 39 to 59 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** MaB - Magnor silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

**Component:** Magnor (80%)

*The Magnor component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on ground moraines on till plains. The parent material consists of loess and/or silty lacustrine deposits over dense sandy loam till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 39 to 59 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** Mk - Markey muck

**Component:** Markey (100%)

*The Markey component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on outwash plains, depressions on stream terraces. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.*

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**Map unit:** Rf - Rifle muck

**Component:** Rifle (100%)

*The Rifle component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on moraines, depressions on outwash plains, depressions on lake plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** RoC2 - Rosholt sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

**Component:** Rosholt (85%)

*The Rosholt component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on outwash plains. The parent material consists of loamy glaciofluvial deposits over stratified sandy and gravelly outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** SaB - Santiago silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes

**Component:** Santiago, dense substratum (95%)

*The Santiago, dense substratum component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 6 percent. This component is on moraines. The parent material consists of loess over sandy loam till. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** Sm - Seelyeville muck

**Component:** Seelyeville (95%)

*The Seelyeville component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on moraines, depressions on lake plains, depressions on outwash plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 62 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

**Map unit:** W - Water

**Component:** Water (100%)

*Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.*

**Map unit:** Wv - Warman variant sandy loam

**Component:** Warman variant, sandy substratum (85%)

*The Warman variant, sandy substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on outwash plains, depressions on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy drift over sandy and gravelly*

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**Map unit:** Wv - Warman variant sandy loam

**Component:** Warman variant, sandy substratum (85%)

*outwash. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during April, May, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.*

## Map Unit Description

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

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

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.