NOTICE

This scan only represents the application as filed. The information contained herein meets the requirements of K.A.R. 5-3-1 or K.A.R. 5-5-1, and has been found acceptable for filing in the office of the Chief Engineer. The application should not be considered to be a complete application as per K.A.R. 5-3-1b or K.A.R. 5-5-2a.



SEP 1 2 2023

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KS DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mike Beam, Secretary of Agriculture

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCESEarl D. Lewis Jr., Chief Engineer

File Number 51104
This item to be completed by the Division of Water Resources.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE WATER FOR BENEFICIAL USE

Filing Fee Must Accompany the Application (Please refer to Fee Schedule attached to this application form.)

To the Chief Engineer of the Division of Water Resources, Kansas Department of Agriculture, 1320 Research Park Drive, Manhattan, Kansas 66502:

	1320 Research Park Drive, Manhattan, Kansas 66502:
1.	Name of Applicant (Please Print): Tyler J. Peterson
	Address: 1567 N 110 th Rd
	City: Minneapolis State KS Zip Code 67467
	Telephone Number: (785) 201-2561
2.	The source of water is: surface water in
	OR Solomon River (stream) (drainage basin)
	Certain streams in Kansas have minimum target flows established by law or may be subject to administration when water is released from storage for use by water assurance district members. If your application is subject to these regulations on the date we receive your application, you will be sent the appropriate form to complete and return to the Division of Water Resources.
3.	The maximum quantity of water desired is _320 acre-feet OR gallons per calendar year.
	to be diverted at a maximum rate of 800 gallons per minute OR cubic feet per second.
	Once your application has been assigned a priority, the requested maximum rate of diversion and maximum requested quantity of water under that priority number can NOT be increased. Please be certain your requested maximum rate of diversion and maximum quantity of water are appropriate and reasonable for your proposed project and are in agreement with the Division of Water Resources' requirements.
4.	The water is intended to be appropriated for (Check use intended):
	(a) ☐ Artificial Recharge (b) 🗵 Irrigation (c) ☐ Recreational (d) ☐ Water Power
	(e) ☐ Industrial (f) ☐ Municipal (g) ☐ Stockwatering (h) ☐ Sediment Control
	(i) ☐ Domestic (j) ☐ Dewatering (k) ☐ Hydraulic Dredging (l) ☐ Fire Protection
	(m) ☐ Thermal Exchange (n) ☐ Contamination Remediation

Receipt Date 9/12/2023

Code

	File No
The	location of the proposed wells, pump sites or other works for diversion of water is:
Note	e: For the application to be accepted, the point of diversion location must be described to at least a 10 acre tract, unless you specifically request a 60 day period of time in which to locate the site within a specifically described, minimal legal quarter section of land.
(A)	One in the \overline{SE} quarter of the \overline{NE} quarter of the $\underline{N\omega}$ quarter of Section $\underline{14}$, more particularly
	described as being near a point 4067 feet North and 2848 feet West of the Southeast corner of said
	section, in Township <u>IO</u> South, Range <u>4</u> East West (circle one), <u>O++a wa</u> County, Kansas.
(B)	One in the quarter of the quarter of the quarter of Section, more particularly
	described as being near a point feet North and feet West of the Southeast corner of said
	section, in Township South, Range East/West (circle one), County, Kansas.
(C)	One in the quarter of the quarter of the quarter of Section, more particularly
	described as being near a point feet North and feet West of the Southeast corner of said
	section, in Township South, Range East/West (circle one), County, Kansas.
(D)	One in the quarter of the quarter of the quarter of Section, more particularly
	described as being near a point feet North and feet West of the Southeast corner of said
	section, in Township South, Range East/West (circle one), County, Kansas.
well	e source of supply is groundwater, a separate application shall be filed for each proposed well or battery of s, except that a single application may include up to four wells within a circle with a quarter (¼) mile radius is same local source of supply which do not exceed a maximum diversion rate of 20 gallons per minute per we
four not	attery of wells is defined as two or more wells connected to a common pump by a manifold; or not more than wells in the same local source of supply within a 300 foot radius circle which are being operated by pumps to exceed a total maximum diversion rate of 800 gallons per minute and which supply water to a commor ribution system.
The	owner of the point of diversion, if other than the applicant is (please print):
	(name, address and telephone number)
	(name, address and telephone number)
land	nust provide evidence of legal access to, or control of, the point of diversion from the landowner or the downer's authorized representative. Provide a copy of a recorded deed, lease, easement or other documen this application. In lieu thereof, you may sign the following sworn statement:
	I have legal access to, or control of, the point of diversion described in this application from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
	Executed on, 20
	Applicant's Signature
	applicant must provide the required information or signature irrespective of whether they are the landowner ure to complete this portion of the application will cause it to be unacceptable for filing and the application will

7. The proposed project for diversion of water will consist of a battery of up 1 4 wells (number of wells, pumps or dams, etc.)

and (was will be completed (by) 5/1/2025 (Month/Day/Year - each was or will be completed)

be returned to the applicant.

8. The first actual application of water for the proposed beneficial use was or is estimated to be 10/1/2025. (Mo/Day/Year)

9.		pesticide, fertilizer, or other foreign substance be injected into the water pumped from the diversion works?											
	M/	res ☐ No If "yes", a check valve shall be required.											
	All	chemigation safety requirements must be met including a chemigation permit and reporting requirements.											
10.	 If you are planning to impound water, please contact the Division of Water Resources for assistance, prior submitting the application. Please attach a reservoir area capacity table and inform us of the total acres surface drainage area above the reservoir. 												
	Have you also made an application for a permit for construction of this dam and reservoir with the Division of Water Resources? ☐ Yes 🛕 No												
	•	If yes, show the Water Structures permit number here											
	•	If no, explain here why a Water Structures permit is not required											
11.	sho	e application <u>must</u> be supplemented by a U.S.G.S. topographic map, aerial photograph or a detailed plat owing the following information. On the topographic map, aerial photograph, or plat, identify the center of the ction, the section lines or the section corners and show the appropriate section, township and range numbers. so, please show the following information:											
	(a)	The location of the proposed point(s) of diversion (wells, stream-bank installations, dams, or other diversion works) should be plotted as described in Paragraph No. 5 of the application, showing the North-South distance and the East-West distance from a section line or southeast corner of section.											
	(b)	If the application is for groundwater, please show the location of any existing water wells of any kind within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the proposed well or wells. Identify each existing well as to its use and furnish the name and mailing address of the property owner or owners. If there are no wells within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, please advise us.											
	(c)	If the application is for surface water, the names and addresses of the landowner(s) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile downstream and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile upstream from your property lines must be shown.											
	(d)	The location of the proposed place of use should be shown by crosshatching on the topographic map, aerial photograph or plat.											
	(e)	Show the location of the pipelines, canals, reservoirs or other facilities for conveying water from the point of diversion to the place of use.											
		A 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. topographic map may be obtained by providing the section, township and range numbers to: Kansas Geological Survey, 1930 Constant, Campus West, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66047.											
12.	poi ma	t any application, appropriation of water, water right, or vested right file number that covers the same diversion into or any of the same place of use described in this application. Also list any other recent modifications de to existing permits or water rights in conjunction with the filing of this application.											
	_/-	applicant requests 60 days to provide drillers test log for desind											
		point of diversion in NW/4 of 14-105-4W in Ottava Co KS											
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											

File No.

				File No.						
13.	Furnish the following well information if the has not been completed, give information	he proposed a on obtained fro	ppropriation is fo om test holes, if	or the use of gro available.	undwater. If the well					
	Information below is from: Test ho	les 🗆 We	ell as completed	☐ Drillers	log attached					
	Well location as shown in paragraph No.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)					
	Date Drilled									
	Total depth of well									
	Depth to water bearing formation									
	Depth to static water level									
	Depth to bottom of pump intake pipe									
14.	The relationship of the applicant to compare (owner, tenant, agent or otherwise)	the proposed	place where	the water will	be used is that of					
15.	The owner(s) of the property where the (name,		if other than the		please print):					
	(name,	address and t	elephone numb	er)						
16.	The undersigned states that the information set forth above is true to the best of his/her knowledge and tha this application is submitted in good faith.									
	Dated at Minner Polis , Ka	nsas, this 💍	day of Se	ptember	7023					
				(month)	(year)					
_	1 gl A Policant Signature)									
<u>B</u>	(Agent or Officer Signature)									
_	(Agent or Officer - Please Print)									

Assisted by _____ Date: ______ Date: _____

FEE SCHEDULE

1. The fee for an application for a permit to appropriate water for beneficial use, except for domestic use, shall be (see paragraph No. 2 below if requesting storage):

ACRE-FEET	FEE
0-100	\$200.00
101-320	\$300.00
More than 320	\$300.00 plus \$20.00 for each additional 100 acre-feet or any part thereof.

2. The fee for an application in which storage is requested, except for domestic use, shall be:

ACRE-FEET	FEE	
0-250	\$20	0.00
More than 250	\$20	0.00 plus \$20.00 for each additional 250 acre-feet of storage or any part thereof.

Note: If an application requests both direct use and storage, the fee charged shall be as determined under No. 1 or No. 2 above, whichever is greater, but not both fees.

3. The fee for an application for a permit to appropriate water for water power or dewatering purposes shall be \$100.00 plus \$200.00 for each 100 cubic feet per second, or part thereof, of the diversion rate requested.

ote: The applicant shall notify the Chief Engineer and pay the statutorily required field inspection fee of \$400.00 when construction of the works for diversion has been completed, except that for applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, for works constructed for sediment control use and for evaporation from a groundwater pit for industrial use shall be accompanied by a field inspection fee of \$200.00.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ATTENTION

A Water Conservation Plan may be required per K.S.A. 82a-733. A statement that your application for permit to appropriate water may be subject to the minimum desirable streamflow requirements per K.S.A. 82a-703a, b, and c may also be required from you. After the Division of Water Resources has had the opportunity to review your application, you will be notified whether or not you will need to submit a Water Conservation Plan. You also may be required to install a water flow meter or water stage measuring device on your diversion works prior to diverting water. There may be other special conditions or Groundwater Management District regulations that you will need to comply with if this application is approved.

CONVERSION FACTORS

1 acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons

1 million gallons equal 3.07 acre-feet



- ◯ ½ Mile Radius From Proposed Point of Diversion
- Proposed place of use
- Peterson Domestic Well *2196ft away from point of diversion* Tyler J Peterson – 1567 N 110th Rd Minneapolis, KS 67467 (785)201-2561

All wells of any kind within ½ mile of the proposed point of diversion have been plotted

Signed Tyl Doll

Date 9/8/2023

9/11/2023 (Date)

Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Water Resources Earl D. Lewis, Jr., Chief Engineer 1320 Research Park Drive Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Re: Application
File No. _____

Minimum Desirable Streamflow

I understand that a Minimum Desirable Streamflow requirement has been established by the legislature for the source of supply to which the above referenced application applies.

I understand that diversion of water pursuant to this application will be subject to regulation any time Minimum Desirable Streamflow requirements are not being met.

I also understand that if this application is approved, there could be times, as determined by the Division of Water Resources, when I would not be allowed to divert water. I realize that this could affect the economics of my decision to appropriate water.

I am aware of the above factors, and with the knowledge thereof, request that the Division of Water Resources proceed with processing and approval, if possible, of the above referenced application.

Signature of Applicant

State of Kansas

SALINE)S

(Print Applicant's Name)

I hereby certify that the foregoing instrument was signed in my presence and sworn to before me this $\underline{}$ day of $\underline{}$, $\underline{}$, $\underline{}$, $\underline{}$.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Que 01, 2025

Kathy J. Hollis Notary Public

State of Kansas

My Appointment Expires June 1, 2074

MINIMUM DESIRABLE STREAMFLOW FORM TO BE USED WHEN APPLICABLE WHEN FILING AN APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE WATER FOR BENEFICIAL USE

The Kansas Legislature has established minimum desirable streamflows for the streams listed below. If your proposed diversion of water is going to be from one of these watercourses or adjacent alluvial aquifers, please complete the back side of this page and submit it along with your application for permit to appropriate water.

Arkansas River
Big Blue River
Chapman Creek
Chikaskia River
Cottonwood River
Delaware River
Little Arkansas River
Little Blue River
Marais des Cygnes River
Medicine Lodge River
Mill Creek (Wabaunsee Co. area)
Neosho River

Ninnescah River
North Fork Ninnescah River
Rattlesnake Creek
Republican River
Saline River
Smoky Hill River
Solomon River
South Fork Ninnescah
Spring River
Walnut River

Whitewater River

IRRIGATION USE SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET

File No.

		1	Vame	of Ap	plica	nt (Pl	ease	Print)	: <u>T</u>	yler	J	Pe	ters	ion				_	
1. P	lease esign	suppl	y the	name	e and	addr	ess of	f each	land	owne	r, the	legal	desc	riptio	n of t	he lar	nds to portio	be iron the	rigated, and reof:
Land	owne	r of R	Recor	d		NAM	Œ:	Tyl	er .	JŶ	ete	ريئ.	1						
					AD	DRES	SS:	156	7/	U	10 4	120	1	Minn	eap	slis	KS	67	1467
S	Т	R		NE	E½			NV	V1/4	SW¼			SE ¹ / ₄				TOTAL		
4	Inc	115.1	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE 2.2	NW 19.5	SW 20	SE 40		NW 10,3	9.5	SE 40	NE	NW	SW	SE	7742
5	105		5			3	72	11,0	28	70	UF	10,3	12	40					220,3ac
3	105	46				2												\vdash	Dac
			\vdash																
Land	owne	r of F	Recor	d															
			1	NΠ	AD E1/4	DRE	88:		W ¹ / ₄			GT.	V1/4		I	CI	E1/4		
S	Т	R	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	TOTAL
Land	lowne	r of I	Recor	d		NAM	Æ:												
					AD	DRE	SS:_												
S	Т				OF.	\m_		W1/4	or.	SE1/4				TOTAL					
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	

a.	Indicate the soils in the field(s) and their intake rates: *See attacked Soil map packet*												
	Soil Nam		Percent of field (%)	Intake Rate (in/hr)	-	Irrigation Design Group							
					-								
	T	'otal:	100 %		-								
b.	Estimate t	he average land slope in	the field(s):		_%								
	Estimate ti	he maximum land slope	in the field(s):		_%								
C.	Type of im	rigation system you propo	ose to use (check one):										
	X Cen	ter pivot	Center pivot - I	LEPA	"Big	gun" sprinkler							
	Gra	vity system (furrows)	Gravity system	(borders)	Side	roll sprinkler							
	Other, pl	ease describe:											
d.	System design features:												
	i. Des	cribe how you will contro	ol tailwater:										
	ii. For	sprinkler systems:											
	(1)	Estimate the operatin	g pressure at the distribution	on system:	psi								
	(2)	What is the sprinkler	package design rate?	gpm									
	(3)	What is the wetted dia	meter (twice the distance the	he sprinkler thr	ows water) of	a sprinkler on th							
		outer 100 feet of the s	system?fee	et									
	(4)	Please include a copy	of the sprinkler package of	design informat	ion.								
	Crop(s)		ease note any planned crop	p rotations:									
	- Grains	orghum											
f.	Please d importan	escribe how you will dent if you do not plan a ful	etermine when to irrigate I irrigation).	and how muc	h water to ap	oply (particular							
_	Soil	noisture probes											
-	Monit	or crop water us	lage by using Eta	data									
		•											

You may attach any additional information you believe will assist in informing the Division of the need for your request.



United States Department of Agriculture

VRCS

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 Ottawa County, Kansas



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.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

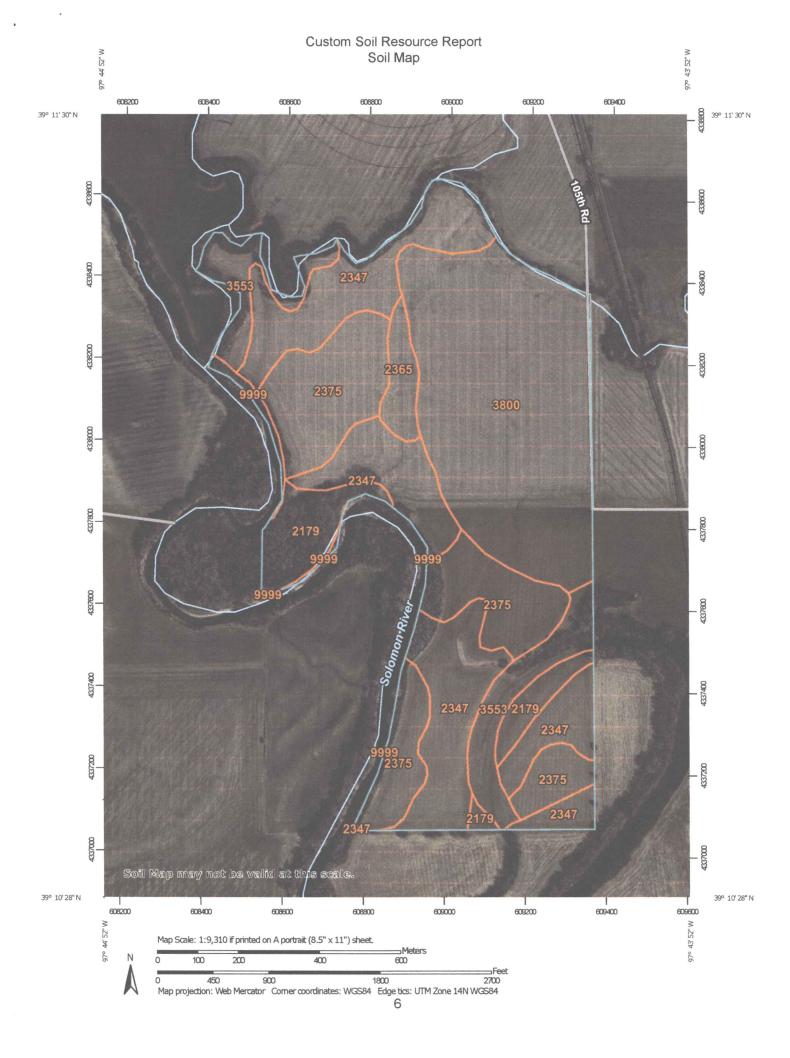
alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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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.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

K 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

Stony Spot

W.

Very Stony Spot

Spoil Area

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: Ottawa County, Kansas Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 13, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 16, 2022—Mar 28, 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
2179	McCook soils, occasionally flooded	15.7	6.6%
2347	McCook silt loam, rarely flooded	67.1	28.4%
2365	New Cambria silty clay loam, rarely flooded	5.5	2.3%
2375	Roxbury silt loam, rarely flooded	49.4	20.9%
3553	Hobbs silt loam, frequently flooded	20.2	8.5%
3800	Crete silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, loess plains and breaks	76.8	32.5%
9999	Water	2.1	0.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		236.7	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.

Ottawa County, Kansas

2179—McCook soils, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xlgr Elevation: 1,310 to 1,640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 34 inches Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 165 to 200 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mccook, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mccook, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
A - 6 to 14 inches: silt loam
AC - 14 to 26 inches: silt loam

C - 26 to 79 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R074XY113KS - Loamy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutphen, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY104KS - Clay Lowland

Hydric soil rating: No

Aquolls, occasionally ponded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R074XY132KS - Subirrigated

Hydric soil rating: Yes

2347—McCook silt loam, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2twl9 Elevation: 1,660 to 3,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 30 inches Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mccook, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mccook, Rarely Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
A - 6 to 14 inches: silt loam
AC - 14 to 26 inches: silt loam

C - 26 to 79 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R073XY119KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Munjor, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY107KS - Sandy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Roxbury, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY108KS - Loamy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

2365—New Cambria silty clay loam, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2twld Elevation: 1,660 to 3,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 30 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

New cambria, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of New Cambria, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silty clay loam
A - 7 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Bw1 - 14 to 31 inches: silty clay
Bw2 - 31 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
C - 37 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R073XY120KS - Clay Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bridgeport, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY119KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Ness

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Closed depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R073XY115KS - Closed Upland Depression

Hydric soil rating: Yes

2375—Roxbury silt loam, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 307nn Elevation: 1,660 to 3,410 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 30 inches Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 190 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Roxbury, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 79 percent

Minor components: 21 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Roxbury, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
A - 8 to 22 inches: silt loam

Bk1 - 22 to 33 inches: silty clay loam Bk2 - 33 to 56 inches: silt loam 2Bk3 - 56 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R073XY119KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hord, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY119KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Munjor, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood-plain steps

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY107KS - Sandy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Bridgeport, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R073XY119KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Aquolls, occasionally ponded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions on flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: R073XY103KS - Subirrigated

Hydric soil rating: Yes

3553—Hobbs silt loam, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2zt60 Elevation: 1,310 to 1,640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 34 inches Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 165 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hobbs, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hobbs, Frequently Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam C1 - 7 to 24 inches: silt loam C2 - 24 to 39 inches: silt loam C3 - 39 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 13.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R074XY113KS - Loamy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Muir, very rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY114KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Detroit, rarely flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY114KS - Loamy Terrace

Hydric soil rating: No

Tobin, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY113KS - Loamy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Mccook, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY113KS - Loamy Floodplain

Hydric soil rating: No

Aquolls, occasionally ponded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R074XY132KS - Subirrigated

Hydric soil rating: Yes

3800—Crete silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, loess plains and breaks

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2r9c8 Elevation: 1,310 to 1,640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 34 inches Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 165 to 200 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Crete and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Crete

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
BA - 6 to 15 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 15 to 25 inches: silty clay
Bt2 - 25 to 33 inches: silty clay
Bk - 33 to 40 inches: silty clay loam
C - 40 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low

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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R074XY107KS - Clay Hills

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hastings

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills

Hydric soil rating: No

Butler

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swales

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY107KS - Clay Hills

Hydric soil rating: No

Geary

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills

Hydric soil rating: No

Aquolls, occasionally ponded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R074XY132KS - Subirrigated

Hydric soil rating: Yes

9999-Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hd7h Elevation: 600 to 1,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 31 inches Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 210 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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DATA ENTRY SYSTEM ID NUMBER SHEET

FILE NUMBER 51104		•
APPLICANT PERSON ID & SEQ #	PDIV ID 90547	BATTERY ID
66170		
	,	
LANDOWNER PERSON ID & SEQ #	71526 PUSE ID	
66170	71527	
WATER USE CORRESPONDENT		
PERSON ID & SEQ #		
66170		
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