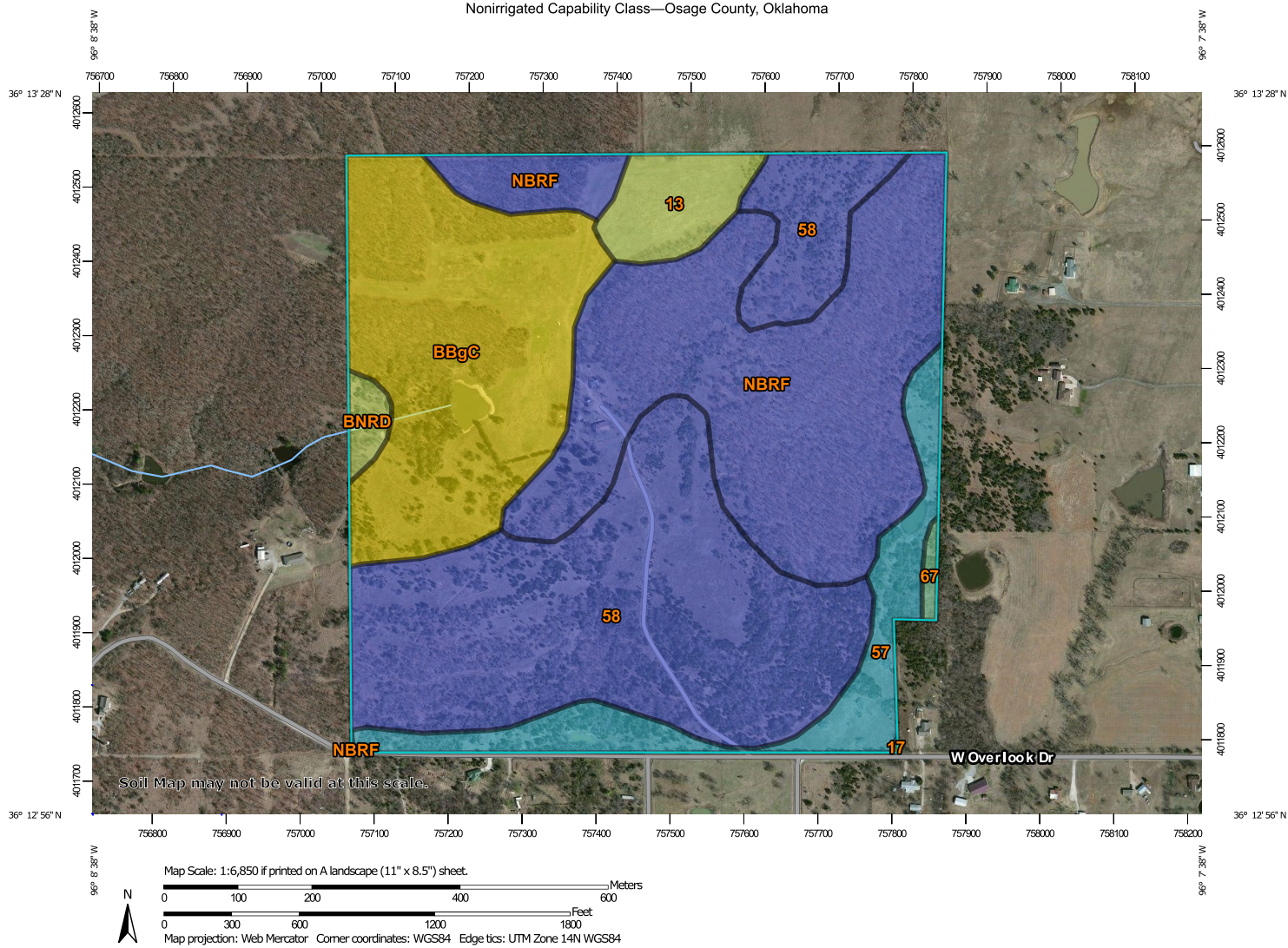



Nonirrigated Capability Class—Osage County, Oklahoma



Nonirrigated Capability Class—Osage County, Oklahoma

















MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)










 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils



Soil Rating Polygons

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Capability Class - I |  Capability Class - III |
|  Capability Class - II |  Capability Class - IV |
|  Capability Class - III |  Capability Class - V |
|  Capability Class - IV |  Capability Class - VI |
|  Capability Class - V |  Capability Class - VII |
|  Capability Class - VI |  Capability Class - VIII |
|  Capability Class - VII |  Not rated or not available |
|  Capability Class - VIII | |
|  Not rated or not available | |


Soil Rating Lines

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Capability Class - I |
|  Capability Class - II |
|  Capability Class - III |
|  Capability Class - IV |
|  Capability Class - V |
|  Capability Class - VI |
|  Capability Class - VII |
|  Capability Class - VIII |
|  Not rated or not available |






Soil Rating Points

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Capability Class - I |
|  Capability Class - II |

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: Osage County, Oklahoma
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 15, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 10, 2011—Mar 23, 2011

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.

Nonirrigated Capability Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
13	Lucien-Coyle complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4	5.9	3.8%
17	Agra-Pharoah complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	3	0.0	0.0%
57	Steedman-Lucien complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	6	12.5	8.0%
58	Steedman-Lucien complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	7	54.5	34.6%
67	Verdigris silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	5	0.6	0.4%
BBgC	Bartlesville-Bigheart complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, very rocky	3	34.2	21.8%
BNRD	Bigheart-Niotaze-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	4	1.5	1.0%
NBRF	Niotaze-Bigheart-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony	7	48.0	30.5%
Totals for Area of Interest			157.4	100.0%

expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations that show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels-capability class, subclass, and unit. Only class and subclass are included in this data set.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition



component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derived a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.