SOIL MAP OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Geological and Natural History Survey, George F. Hanson, Director, Soil Survey Division, F.D. Hole, Chairman; Cartographic Division, R.D. Sale, in charge.

SOILS LEGEND

SOILS OF THE GLACIAL TILL UPLANDS

A. Well to Moderately Well Drained Soils; 0 to 30 percent slopes.
Soil Units 1 through 4 are subdivided according to slope by letters as follows: a equals 0 to 6 percent; b equals 6 to 12 percent; c equals 12 percent plus.

1. Dodge, McHenry, St. Charles and Theresa silt loams. (formed in more than 20 inches of silts over sandy loam till)
2. Lapeer loam and Theresa silt loam. (formed in less than 20 inches of silty deposits over sandy loam till)
3. Lapeer sandy loam, Metea fine sandy loam. (formed in loamy deposits over sandy loam till)
4. Hochheim silt loam and loam, thin solum Lapeer sandy loam, Hennepin sandy loam and loam. (formed in loamy deposits over sandy loam till, sola are less than 24 inches thick)

B. Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 6 percent slopes.

5. Lamartine, Lisbon, Kendall and Elburn silt loams. (formed in more than 20 inches of silty deposits over sandy loam till).

C. Poorly and Very Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 2 percent slopes.

6. Pella, Harpster, Brookston and Kokomo silt loams and silty clay loams. (formed in more than 20 inches of silty deposits over sandy loam till)

SOILS OF THIN GLACIAL DRIFT OVER BEDROCK UPLANDS

A. Well to Moderately Well Drained Soils; 0 to 30 percent slopes.
Soil unit 7 is subdivided according to slope by letters as follows: a equals 0 to 6 percent, b equals 6 to 30 percent.

7. Knowles silt loam, Whalan loam and sandy loam. (formed in more than 20 inches of silty or loamy deposits over thin deposits of glacial drift over limestone)

SOILS OF THE GLACIO-FLUVIAL UPLANDS

A. Well to Moderately Well Drained Soils; 0 to 30 percent slopes.
Soil unit 9 is subdivided according to slope by letter as follows: a equals 0 to 6 percent, b equals 6 to 12 percent, c equals 12 percent plus. Soil units 8, 10, and 11 are subdivided according to slope by letter as follows: a equals 0 to 6 percent, b equals 6 to 12 percent plus.

8. Waterloo silt loam (formed in more than 20 inches of silty deposits over outwash sand or gravel or both)
9. Fox silt loam and loam, Casco and Rodman sandy loams and loams. (formed in less than 20 inches of silty deposits over outwash or gravel or both)
10. Oshtemo and Boyer sandy loams and loamy sands. (formed in sandy outwash deposits)
11. Spinks and Oakville loamy sands and sands. (formed in sandy outwash or aeolian deposits)

B. Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 6 percent slopes.
Soil units 12 and 13 are subdivided according to thickness of silty deposits as follows: g equals more than 20 inches of silty deposits; h equals less than 20 inches of silty deposits.

12. Busseyville silt loam, Matherton silt loam and loam, Fabius, Brady, Wasepi loams and sandy loams. (formed in silty or loamy deposits over outwash sand or gravel or both)

C. Poorly and Very Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 2 percent slopes. See B above.

13. Milford silt loam, Sebewa and Will silt loams and loams, Gilford loam and sandy loam. (formed in silty or loamy deposits over outwash sand or gravel or both)

SOILS OF GLACIO-LACUSTRINE PLAINS

A. Well to Moderately Well Drained Soils; 0 to 6 percent slopes.

14. Hebron loam and sandy loam. (formed in 20 to 36 inches of sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
15. Saylesville silt loam and loam. (formed in less than 20 inches of sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
16. Sisson and Salter fine sandy loams, silt loams and loams; Camden silt loam. (formed in silty or loamy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts or very fine sands or both)

B. Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 6 percent slopes.

17. Mosel and Aztalan loams and sandy loams. (formed in 20 to 36 inches of sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
18. Del Ray, Tichigan and Martinton silt loams and loams. (formed in less than 20 inches of sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
19. Kibbie and Shiocton fine sandy loams, silt loams and loams. (formed in silty, fine sandy or loamy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and very fine sands)

C. Poorly and Very Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 2 percent slopes.

20. Navan loam, sandy loam. (formed in 20 to 36 inches sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
21. Montgomery silt loam and silty clay loam. (formed in less than 20 inches sandy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and clays)
22. Colwood fine sandy loam, silt loam and loam. (formed in silty, fine sandy or loamy deposits over calcareous lacustrine silts and very fine sands)
23. Keowns fine sandy loam and loamy fine sand. (formed in calcareous lacustrine very fine and fine sands)

SOILS OF ORGANIC DEPOSITS

A. Poorly and Very Poorly Drained Soils; 0 to 2 percent slopes.
Soil units 24 and 25 are subdivided according to whether the area is forested or non-forested as follows: v equals forested; x equals non-forested.

24. Peats and mucks (formed in more than 42 inches of organic materials over sandy, loamy or silty glacial drift)
25. Peats and mucks (formed in less than 42 inches of organic materials over sandy, loamy or silty glacial drift)

1 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES

MAP SIGNS

County boundary
Township line
Section line
Stream
Lake
Soil boundary
Drainage ditch
Gravel pit or quarry
Interstate highway
U.S. highway
State highway
County highway
Railroad
Urbanized area
Village

Soil Survey, 1963 to 1966, was by the Soil Survey Division, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, University Extension, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, in cooperation with the Department of Soil Science, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Wisconsin, and the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil survey was by Clarence J. Milfred, field party chief R. J. Allan, G. A. Borchardt, E. J. Cialkosz, F. D. Hole, J. E. Langton, A. Q. Lind, G. W. Peterson, R. O. Radke, and W. Wells. A. J. Klingelhoets and P. H. Carroll of the Soil Conservation Service, and F. D. Hole and G. B. Lee of the University of Wisconsin served as Correlators. Reference was made by permission to some detailed soil maps by J. Steingraeber of the Soil Conservation Service. The manuscript map was compiled by C. J. Milfred from field sheets consisting of aerial photographs and U.S.G.S. topographic map quadrangles. Cartography by R. D. Sale, J. T. Liu, D. M. Brophy and M. L. Czechanski.

CIVIL TOWNS

LAMBERT CONFORMAL PROJECTION 4000 FOOT GRID BASED ON WISCONSIN COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTHERN ZONE