# Disposal Site #1


0 350 700 1050 ft.

Legend

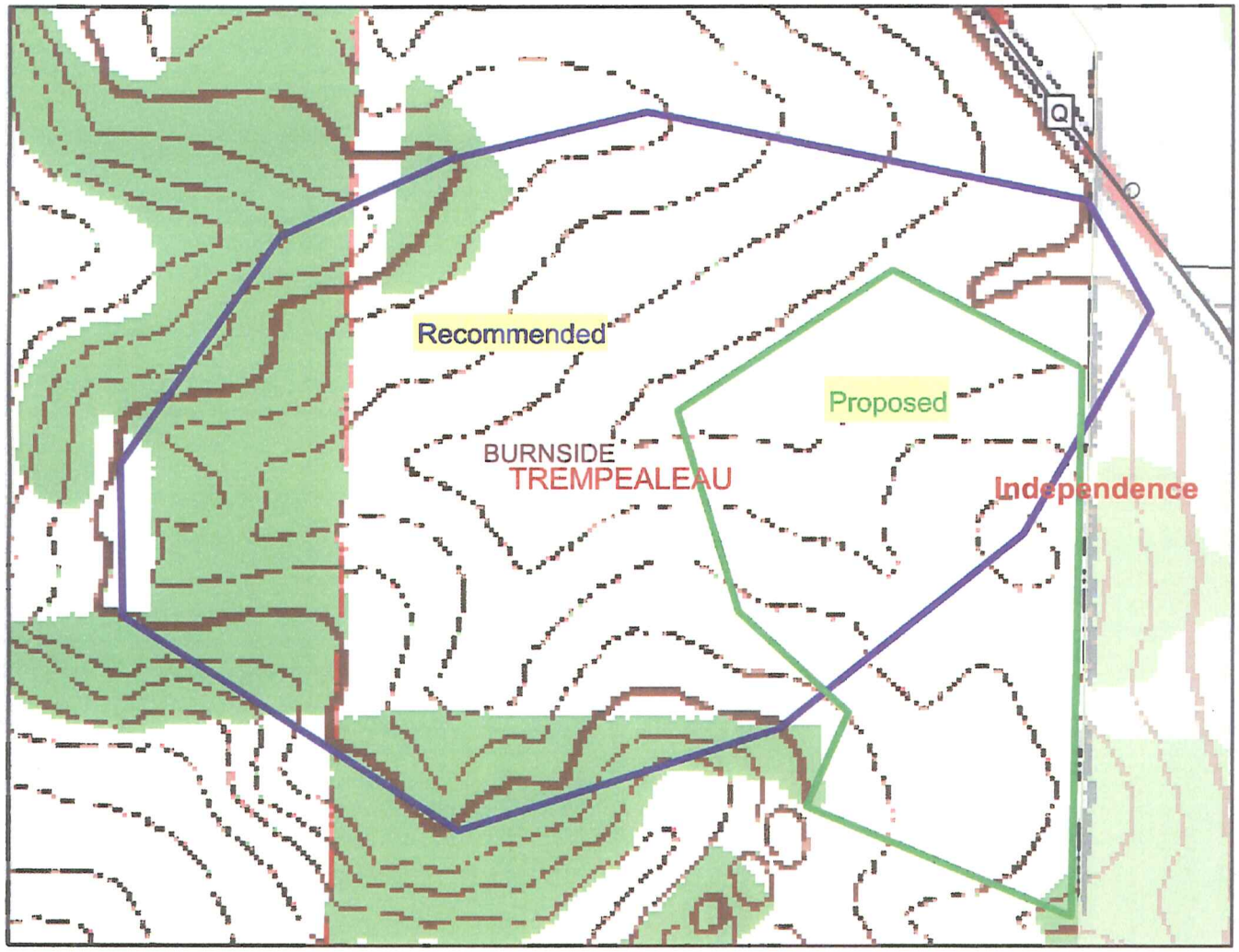
- Dams
- Major Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- U.S. Highways
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- 24K County Boundaries
- Civil Towns
- Civil Town
- 24K Open Water
- 24K Rivers and Shorelines
- Intermittent
- Fluctuating
- Perennial
- Cities and Villages
- Village
- City

Scale: 1:3,552



Notes: Proposed and Recommended Areas

# Disposal Site #1

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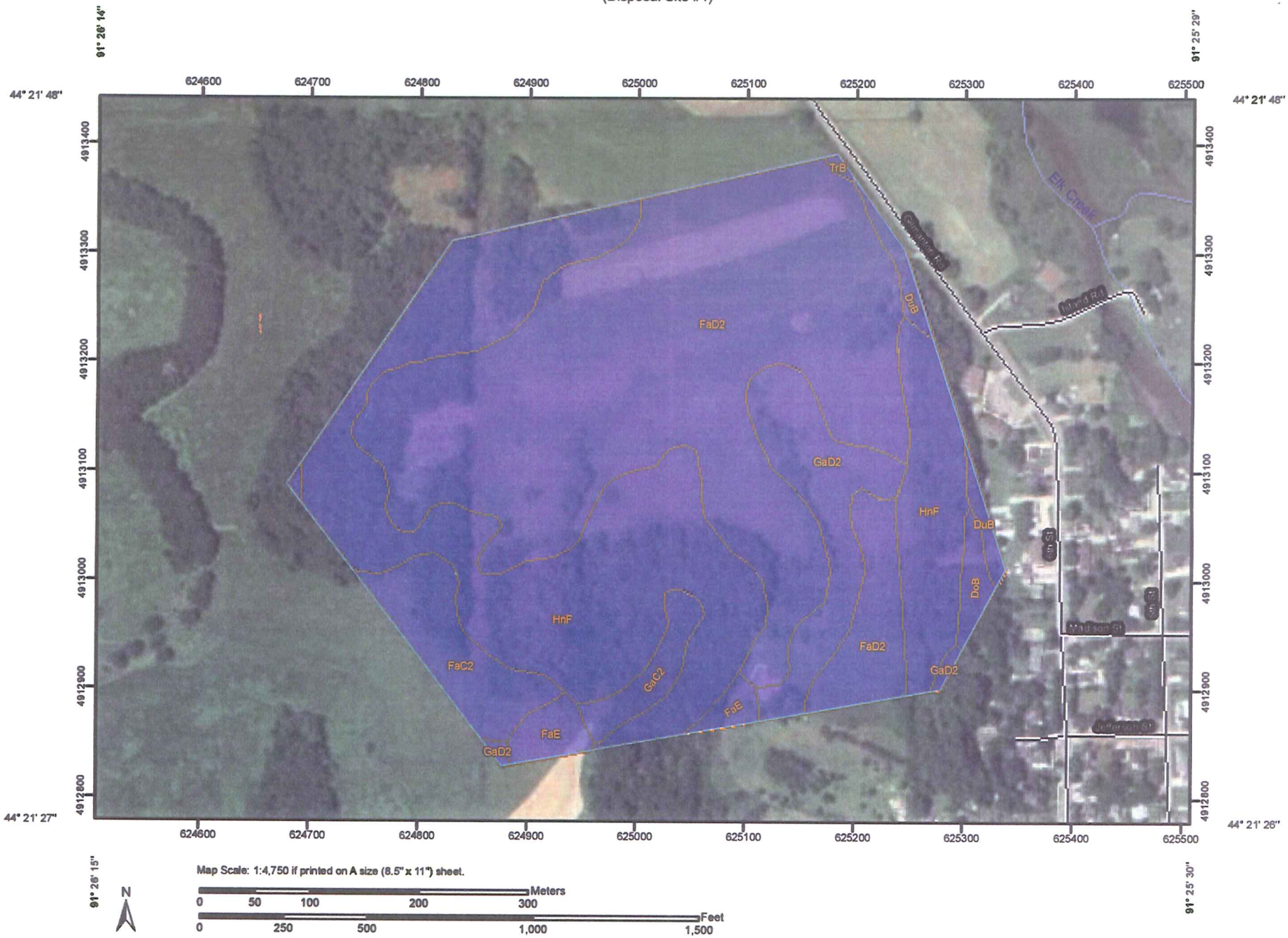
Notes: Proposed and Recommended Areas

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Trempealeau County, Wisconsin
(Disposal Site #1)



## MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**
- Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**
- Soil Map Units

**Soil Ratings**
- All Hydric
- Partially Hydric
- Not Hydric
- Unknown Hydric
- Not rated or not available

**Political Features**
- Cities

**Water Features**
- Oceans
- Streams and Canals

**Transportation**
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,750 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Trempealeau County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 4, May 11, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 6/17/2005

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.

# Hydric Rating by Map Unit

| Hydric Rating by Map Unit— Summary by Map Unit — Trempealeau County, Wisconsin | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| DoB | Downs silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Not Hydric | 0.6 | 1.0% |
| DuB | Dunnville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Not Hydric | 0.9 | 1.4% |
| FaC2 | Fayette silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded | Not Hydric | 3.0 | 4.7% |
| FaD2 | Fayette silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded | Not Hydric | 30.7 | 48.7% |
| FaE | Fayette silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes | Not Hydric | 1.2 | 2.0% |
| GaC2 | Gale silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded | Not Hydric | 1.2 | 1.9% |
| GaD2 | Gale silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded | Not Hydric | 4.4 | 7.0% |
| HnF | Hixton loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes | Not Hydric | 21.0 | 33.3% |
| TrB | Trempe loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Not Hydric | 0.1 | 0.1% |
| **Totals for Area of Interest** | | | **63.1** | **100.0%** |

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* Absence/Presence

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower

# Water Features

This table gives estimates of various soil water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

*Hydrologic soil groups* are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

*Surface runoff* refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. The concept indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which a water table, ponding, and/or flooding is most likely to be a concern.

*Water table* refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The water features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

*Ponding* is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

*Flooding* is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

*Duration* and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

# Report—Water Features

| Water Features– Trempealeau County, Wisconsin | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Map unit symbol and soil name | Hydrologic group | Surface runoff | Month | Water table | | Ponding | | | Flooding | |
| | | | | Upper limit | Lower limit | Surface depth | Duration | Frequency | Duration | Frequency |
| | | | | *Ft* | *Ft* | *Ft* | | | | |
| DoB—Downs silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Downs | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| DuB—Dunnville fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunnville | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| FaC2—Fayette silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayette | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| FaD2—Fayette silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayette | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| GaC2—Gale silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gale | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| GaD2—Gale silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gale | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| HnF—Hixton loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hixton | B | — | Jan-Dec | — | — | — | — | None | — | — |

# Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Trempealeau County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 4, May 11, 2009