

Surface Texture ¹	Drainage ²	Depth to Semipermeable Layer (inches) ³	Landscape Position ⁴	Acceptable Operating Season ⁵	
				Compaction	Rutting
Coarse (sand & loamy sand)	Excessive & Somewhat Excessive	Not Applicable	Top, Mid-slope, Level	All	All
			Toe & Depression	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S	All but spring break up
	Well	> 12	Any	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S	All but spring break up
			< 12	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S
	Moderately Well	> 12	Toe & Depression	Wf > Sd > Fd > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
			< 12	Any	Wf > W
	Somewhat Poor	Any	Any	Wf > W	Wf > Sd > Fd
	Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf > Sd
Medium (sandy clay, silty clay, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, loam, v fine sandy loam, & silt loam)	Excessive & Somewhat Excessive	Not Applicable	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
			Toe & Depression	Wf > Sd > Fd > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
	Well	> 24	Any	Wf > Sd > Fd > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
			< 24	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > Sd > Fd > W
	Moderately Well	> 24	Toe & Depression	Wf > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S
			< 24	Any	Wf
	Somewhat Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf > Sd > Fd
	Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf > Sd
Fine (clay & silt)	Excessive & Somewhat Excessive	Not Applicable	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
			Toe & Depression	Wf > Sd > Fd > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
	Well	> 24	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > Sd > Fd > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W > S > F
			< 24	Toe & Depression	Wf > W
	Moderately Well	> 24	Any	Wf > W	Wf > Sd > Fd > W
			< 24	Top, Mid-slope, Level	Wf > W
	Somewhat Poor	Any	Toe & Depression	Wf	Wf > Sd > Fd
			Any	Wf	Wf > Sd > Fd
Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf > Sd > Fd	
Peat & Muck	Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf
	Very Poor	Any	Any	Wf	Wf

Footnotes on back

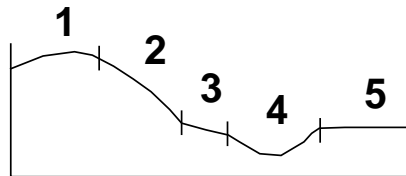


Foot Notes

1. Surface Texture and Landform Affinity – the dominant texture within 12 inches of the mineral soil surface, listed in ascending order of moisture holding capacity; landforms are listed when distinct associations with soil texture are evident
2. Soil Drainage
 - Excessive – water moves very rapidly through the soil; saturation does not occur during the growing season except for brief periods
 - Somewhat Excessive – water moves rapidly through the soil; saturation occurs greater than 60 inches below the surface but within the rooting zone periodically during the growing season
 - Well – water moves readily through the soil; saturation occurs 40 inches or more below the surface during the growing season
 - Moderately Well – water saturation occurs within 20 to 40 inches of the surface periodically during the growing season
 - Somewhat Poor – water saturation occurs within 20 inches of the surface periodically during the growing season
 - Poor – water saturation occurs within 10 inches of the surface for most of the growing season
 - Very Poor – water saturation occurs at the surface or within 10 inches of the surface for most of the growing season
3. Semipermeable Layer – any feature that retards downward water movement such as: hardpan, clay layer, bedrock, contrasting soil texture.

4. Landscape Position

- 1 – Top
- 2 – mid-slope
- 3 – toe
- 4 – depression
- 5 – level



5. Acceptable Operating Season

Listed in order of decreasing preference and increasing risk for compaction based on duration of dry conditions

- Wf Winter with frozen soil - ground is frozen enough to support heavy equipment
- Sd Dry Summer – extended periods without rain during the growing season when surface soil is dry; delay operations for brief periods after rain
- Fd Dry Fall - extended periods without rain in the fall when surface soil is dry; cease operations when significant rain occurs (1"-2" cumulative)
- W Winter – the ground is snow covered or partially frozen
- S Summer – the growing season; delay operations for a brief period after rain
- F Fall – after leaves fall until the ground is snow covered or frozen
- Sp Spring – after the frost goes out until herbaceous forest plants have reached full size (commonly two to three weeks after tree canopy leaf-out); delay operations during break-up

The presence of an intact duff layer and slash on the surface together with use of low ground pressure equipment may help reduce the risk, severity, and extent of compaction.