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Hole, Francis Doan, 1913-; Robinson, Glenn H. (Glenn Hugh), 1912-1999; Miller, A. V.

[Madison, Wis.]: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Soil Survey Division., 1950

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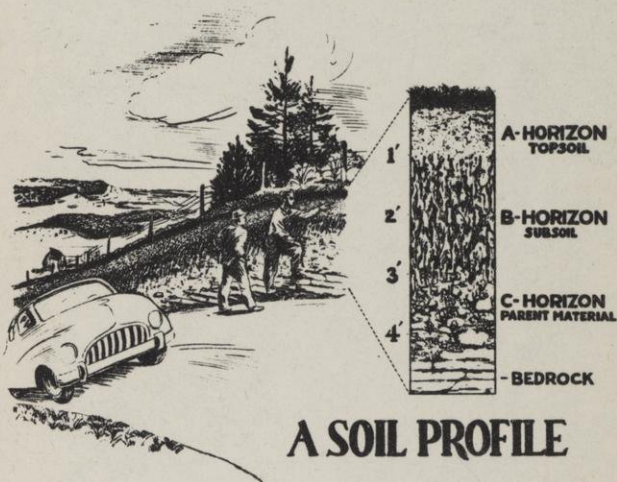
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SOILS**OF***Richland County*
WISCONSIN

F. D. HOLE, G. H. ROBINSON and A. V. MILLER

This preliminary soil map is intended to serve until such time as the U. S. Department of Agriculture publishes a more detailed soil map of Richland County in color and to supplement that detailed map when it becomes available. Several sets of uncolored, large-scale township maps, showing detailed soils information, will be bound together in the form of an Atlas of Soil Maps for Richland County. These atlases may be consulted in the office of the County Agent, the Soil Conservation District Office, at the Soils Department, University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and at other places to be announced.

How to Know Your Soils**A SOIL PROFILE**

A SOIL PROFILE. To find out what a soil is like, look at the side of a newly-dug pit or fresh road cut. Above is a sketch of one type of soil. A vertical cross-section of a soil, made up of layers of surface soil and subsoil, is called a soil profile. For example, the Dubuque soil has 4 layers or "horizons":

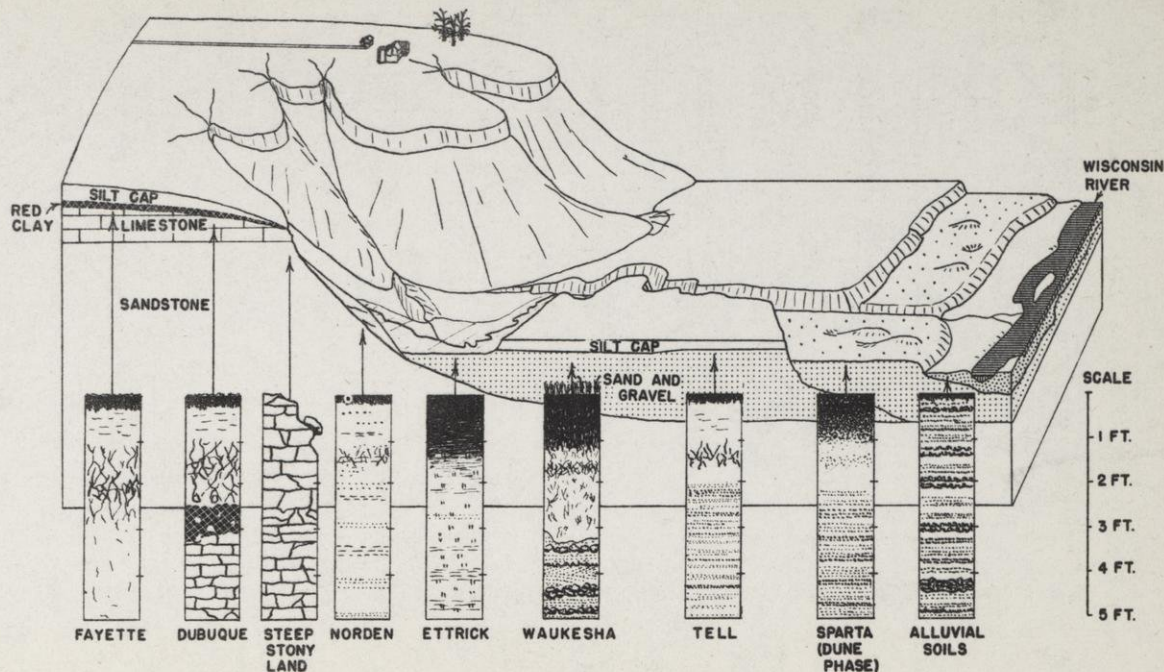
- (1) Dark colored surface soil (A_1)
- (2) Light colored subsurface soil (A_2)
- (3) Brown subsoil (B)
- (4) Red stony clay (C)

Each soil or soil group has a particular kind of profile.

Soil Survey Division
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
and the
Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Wisconsin at Madison
1950

SOILS CHANGE FROM PLACE TO PLACE. As you cross a field, look for differences in soil. These differences may be in any one layer or in several layers of the soil profile. A buried sand bed may merge into a buried clay bed. Or the surface soil may change from a flour-like silt loam into a gritty sandy loam. Soil surveyors drew lines—soil boundaries—on the map wherever one kind of soil changes to another kind of soil. The diagram gives sketches of some of the kinds of soil found in various positions on the sides of the hills and valleys of Richland County.

LAY OF THE LAND. Richland County has (1) hilly upland and (2) valley flats. In the hilly upland are ridge tops and valley slopes. In the valley flats are low stream bottoms and high terraces.



How to Increase Crop Yields On the Soils of Richland County

Soils differ as to the kind of crop and the yield per acre which they can produce. A sand, without special management, will not produce as well as a silt loam. Even on the first-class soils the most profitable yields can be obtained only by proper management.

LIME. All of the soils of Richland County which have not been limed are acid. For best results with most farm crops, especially clover and alfalfa, every field should be limed according to soil tests.

TEST FOR ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS. The county agent is ready to help each farmer get his soils tested. Field experiments show that for general farm crops at least 50 pounds of available phosphorus and 200 pounds of available potassium should be present in the plow layer of each acre of soil. Potatoes and truck crops require twice as much of each. Most fields need phosphate and potash fertilizer to produce high yields.

USE ANIMAL MANURE AND GREEN MANURE. Manure from livestock provides valuable plant nutrients and organic matter. Best returns from manure are usually obtained by spreading it as soon as possible after it is produced. Application should not be made on steep, frozen soils, where loss by washing may occur. During the winter, manure can be stored in large, deep piles, so that rain and water from melting snow will not drain through it. The organic matter from crop residues, particularly from alfalfa and red clover, helps to maintain and increase soil organic matter and nitrogen. Plowing under of green manures is highly desirable.

USE CONSERVATION PRACTICES. Along with a well planned fertility program, one of the essentials for erosion control is a crop rotation having at least two years of a sod crop in each four year period or three in each five years. Many farms need additional conservation practices, such as sod waterways, strip cropping, and terracing.

What the Soil Map Shows

The soil maps show where the various kinds of soils in Richland County occur. The county soil map shows groups of soils, while the township map shows each soil separately by number. These numbers are explained in the List of Soils on the back of the map where the general ratings and properties of the soils are also given.

One of the important soil properties is texture (coarseness or fineness of the surface soil). Soil is made up of sticky clay, flour-like silt, gritty sand, and organic matter. The principal kinds are: clay soil (contains about 50% clay); silt loam soil (contains about 65% silt); loam soil (contains about 40% silt and 35% sand); sandy loam soil (contains about 60% sand); sand soil (contains about 90% sand). Silt loams and loams are best for general farming. They contain enough clay and silt to store water and plant nutrients, and enough sand to form a loose, open soil.

LIST OF SOILS OF RICHLAND COUNTY

(A list of all soil numbers used on the township soil maps, with names and general productivity ratings of the soils)

Soil Number	Name of the Soil, Location and Color	Gen. Productivity Rating* For			Soil Number	Name of the Soil, Location and Color	Gen. Productivity Rating* For		
		Crops	Pasture	Forest†			Crops	Pasture	Forest†
1	Dorchester silt loam (Stream bottom)-----	Good	Good	Good	50	Dakota fine sandy loam (Valley flats; brown)-----	Good	Good	Good
2	Wallkill silt loam (Stream bottom; black)-----	Fair	Good	Poor	52	Judson fine sandy loam (Ravine soil; black)-----	Good	Good	Good
3	Chaseburg silt loam (Ravine soil; brown)-----	Fair	Fair	Good	53	Stony colluvium (Ravine soil; stony)-----			Fair
4	Akan silt loam (Stream bottom; grey)-----	Poor	Good	Poor	59	Downs silt loam (Ridge; dark brown; deep)-----	Best	Best	Good
5	Lawson silt loam (Stream bottom; black)-----	Good	Good	Poor	61	Hixton loam (Valley slope; brown)-----	Poor	Good	Fair
6	Fairly well drained alluvium (Stream bottom)-----		Good	Fair	62	Hixton fine sandy loam (Valley slope; brown)-----	Poor	Good	Poor
10	Ray silt loam (Stream bottom; brown on black)-----	Fair	Good	Poor	66	Meridian loam (Valley flat; brown)-----	Good	Good	Fair
11	Poorly drained alluvium (Stream bottom)-----		Fair	Poor	70	Norden silt loam (Valley slopes; greensand below)---	Good	Good	Good
11	Marsh-----		Fair		71	Norden loam (Valley slopes; greensand below)-----	Fair	Good	Good
12	Richwood silt loam (Valley flat; black)-----	Best	Best	Good	72	Norden fine sandy loam (Valley slopes; greensand) --	Poor	Good	Fair
14	Bertrand silt loam (Valley flat; brown)-----	Best	Best	Good	73	Norden stony loam (Valley slope; greensand)-----			Fair
16	Meridian fine sandy loam (Valley flat; brown)-----	Good	Good	Fair	88	Tell silt loam (Valley flat; shallow)-----	Good	Best	Fair
18	Plainfield loamy fine sand (Valley flat; brown)-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	94	Sparta loamy fine sand, dune phase (V. flat; grey)---			Poor
19	Plainfield fine sand, dune phase (Valley flat; brown)-----			Poor	121	Marshan silt loam (Valley flat; black; wet)-----	Fair	Good	Poor
20	Sparta loamy fine sand (Valley flat; black)-----	Poor	Poor	Poor	128	Dakota loam (Valley flat; dark grey)-----	Good	Good	Good
23	Judson silt loam (Ravine soil; black)-----	Good	Good	Good	136	Curran silt loam (Valley flat; dark grey)-----	Good	Good	Poor
24	Medary silt loam (Valley flat; brown on red)-----	Good	Good	Good	137	Chaseburg fine sandy loam (Ravine soil; brown)-----		Fair	Fair
25	Oshawa silt loam (Stream bottom; black; wet)-----		Fair	Poor	141	Jackson silt loam (Valley flat; dark brown)-----	Best	Best	Fair
27	Fayette silt loam (Ridge; brown; very deep)-----	Best	Best	Best	166	Cadott loam (Valley flat; dark grey)-----	Fair	Good	Poor
30	Dubuque silt loam, deep phase (Ridge; brown)-----	Best	Best	Good	195	Riverwash (Bottom; gravelly)-----			Poor
31	Dubuque silt loam, shallow phase (Ridge; brown on red)-----	Fair	Good	Fair	196	Toddville silt loam (Valley flat, black)-----	Good	Best	Fair
32	Rockbridge silt loam (High bench in valley)-----	Fair	Good	Fair	197	Orion silt loam (Stream bottom; grey)-----	Fair	Good	Fair
39	Boone loamy fine sand (Valley slope; sandstone)-----		Poor	Poor	211	Boaz silt loam (Stream bottom; dark grey; wet)-----	Poor	Good	Poor
40	Hesch loam (Valley slope; black)-----	Fair	Good	Fair	213	Ettrick silt loam (Stream bottom; black; wet)-----	Poor	Fair	Poor
42	Steep stony land-----		Poor	Fair	270	Fayette silt loam, valley phase (V. slope; brown; deep)	Fair	Good	Best
48	Carlisle muck (Stream bottom)-----	†	Fair†		321	Dubuque stony silt loam, shallow phase (Ridge)-----		Poor	Poor
49	Lindstrom silt loam (Valley slope; dark grey)-----	Fair	Good	Good					

* Ratings group the soils into 4 grades: 1—Best, 2—Good, 3—Fair, 4—Poor. If no rating is given, the soil is unsuitable for such use. In areas where erosion is severe or slopes steep, the general rating given for the soil is too high. This is also true wherever good agricultural soils occur in areas too narrow for common field operations. Soil ratings for forest on valley slopes should be raised wherever there is plenty of water for the trees.

† When drained, Carlisle muck makes good cropland and good pasture land.

‡ General soil ratings for forest growth by C. T. Youngberg. In order to establish trees on soils numbered 12, 20, 23, 40, 49, 50, 52, 59, 94, 128, 196, use seedlings from long established nurseries.

This is a detailed topographic map of Vernon County, Wisconsin, and its surrounding areas. The map features a grid system with townships (T8N to T12N) and ranges (R1W to R2E) labeled along the edges. Major towns and cities shown include Viola, Ash Ridge, Bloom, West Lima, Henrietta, Corwin, Westford, Sylvan, Rockbridge, Cullingham, Buck Creek, Lloyd, Napoleon, Richard Center, Five Point, Severa, Eastwood, Port Andrew, Eagle Corners, Orion, Twin Bluff, Sextonville, and Gotham. The Wisconsin River is prominent along the southern border, with several islands and points marked. The map includes a scale bar (1/2 inch = 1 mile) and a north arrow. A legend at the bottom explains various map symbols: soil boundaries (wavy line), county boundaries (dashed line), section lines (dotted line), roads (solid line), township lines (long dashed line), water (blue area), cities or villages (thick black line), and P.O. or Store locations (small circle). The map is titled "VERNON CO. WISCONSIN" at the top center.

LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY

-
- 1300
1100
800
500
700
- Elevations
in feet
- 1300
1100
- Bedrock
- LEGEND
- 1 VALLEY FLATS
- 2 HILLY UPLAND
- Vertical distances are exaggerated.
The vertical scale is about 14 times
the corresponding horizontal scale.

SECTIONS AND TOWNSHIPS: Each township contains thirty-six sections, each of which has an area of one square mile or 640 acres. Sections are numbered from east to west in the northmost row, from west to east in the next row south, and so on.

SOIL MAP OF FOREST TOWNSHIP (T.12 N., R.2 W.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



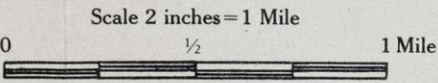
SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

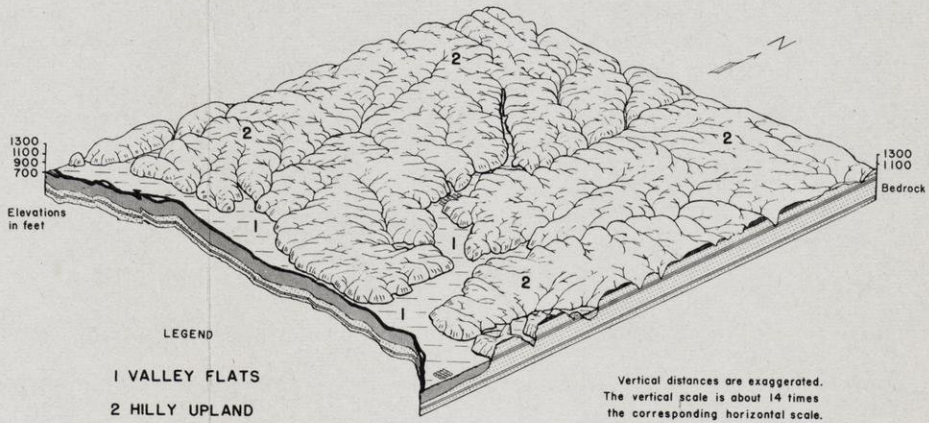
This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) = no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) = C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-25%), G(25-30%).

SOIL MAP OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP (T.12N., R.1W.)

RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

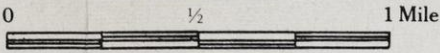
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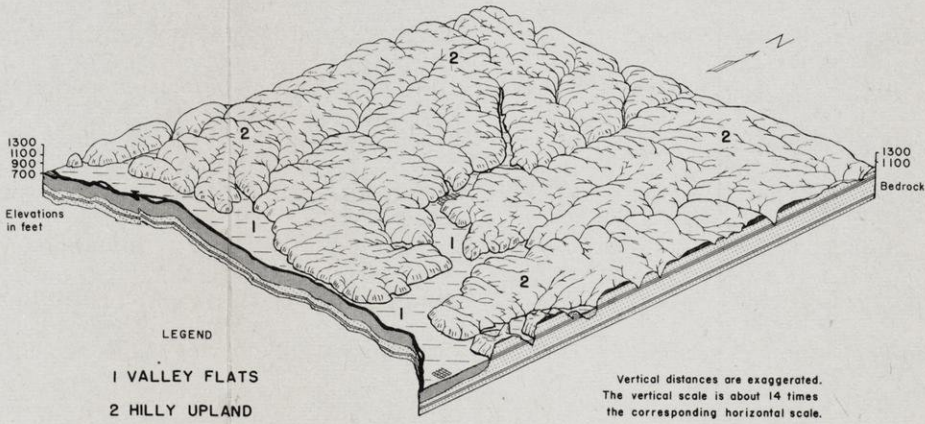
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Scale 2 inches = 1 Mile



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

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SOIL MAP OF HENRIETTA TOWNSHIP (T. 12 N., R. 1 E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



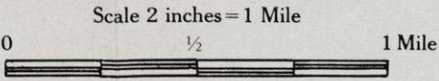
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HOW TO READ THE MAP

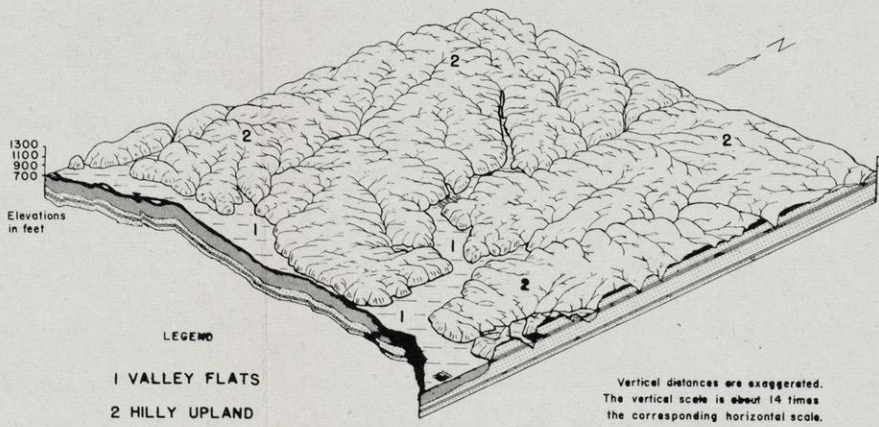
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LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

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SOIL MAP OF WESTFORD TOWNSHIP (T 12 N., R. 2 E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



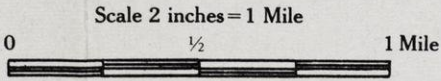
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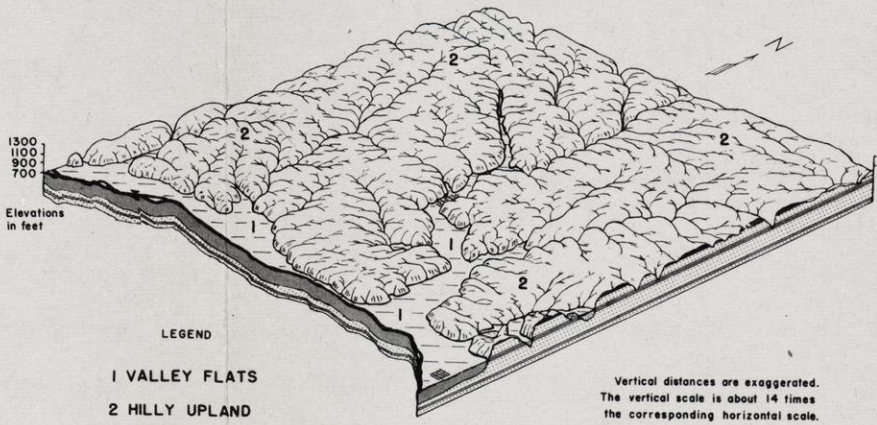
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LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



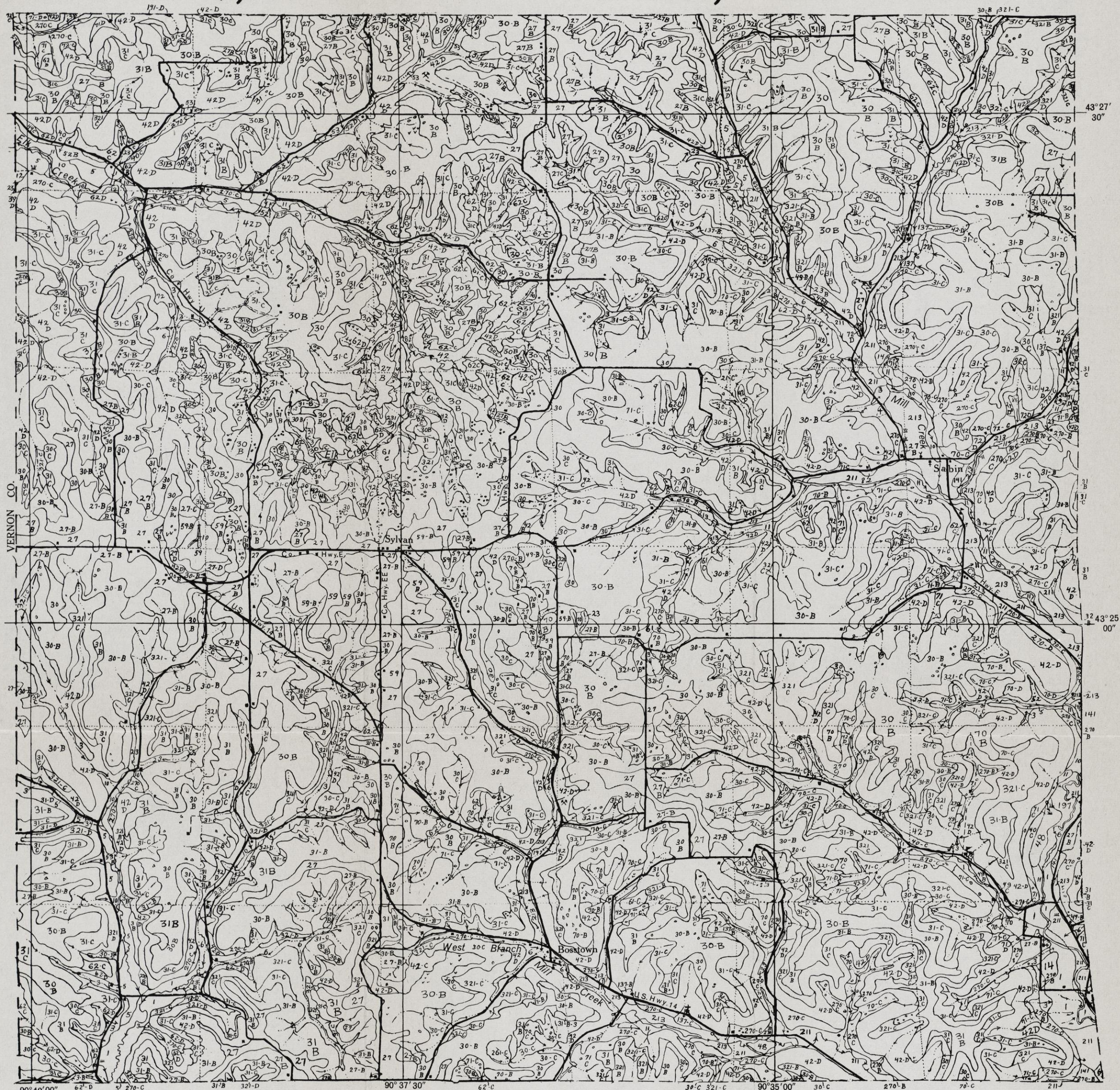
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Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

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SOIL MAP OF SYLVAN TOWNSHIP (T.11 N., R.2 W.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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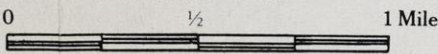
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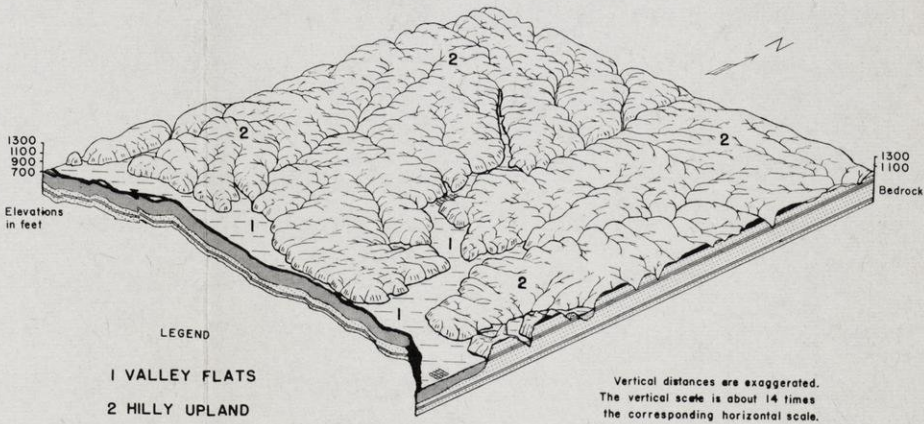
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Scale 2 inches = 1 Mile



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

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SOIL MAP OF MARSHALL TOWNSHIP (T.11N., R.1W.) RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



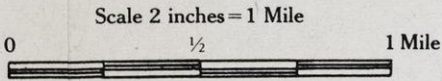
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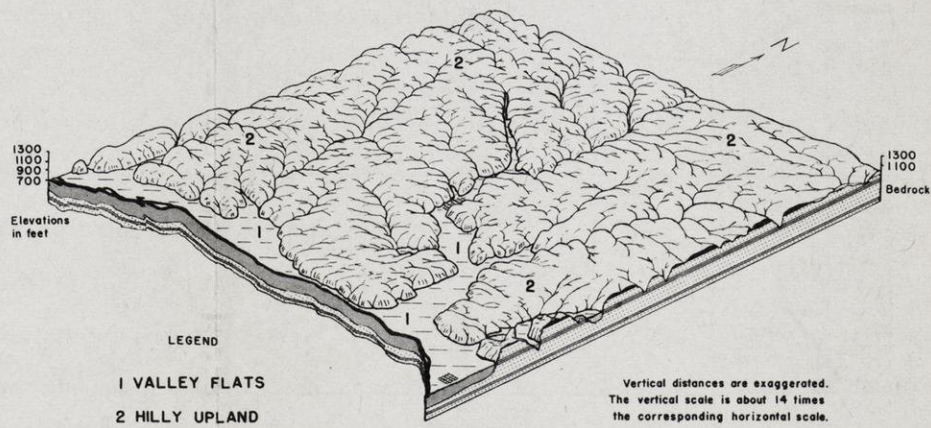
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MAP SIGNS

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NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF ROCKBRIDGE TOWNSHIP (T.11 N., R.1 E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



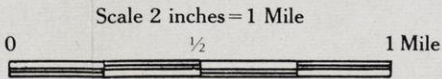
SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

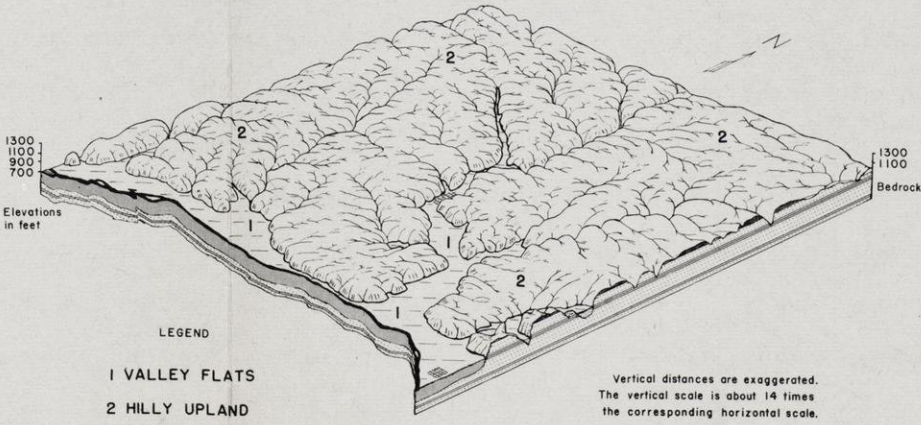
This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) = no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) = C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF WILLOW TOWNSHIP (T.11 N., R.2 E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

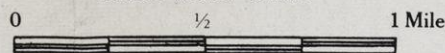
Level or gently sloping land (0-6%)= no letter.

Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.

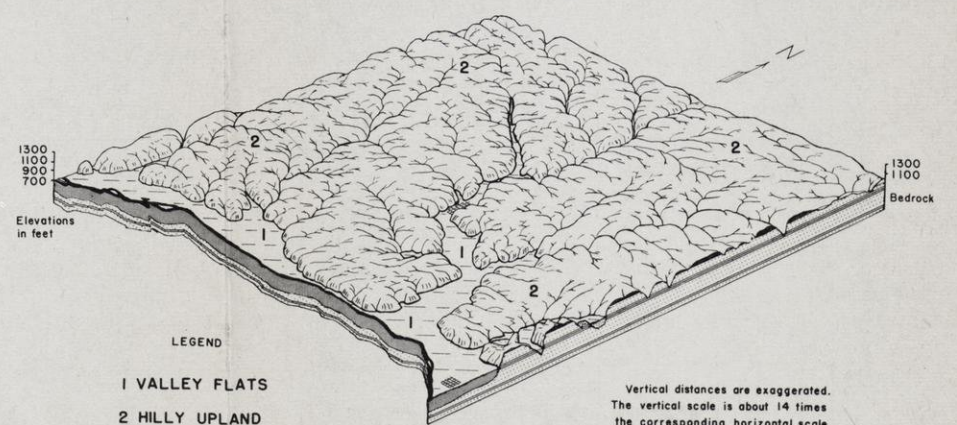
Steep to very steep land (15-30%)=C.

Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.

Scale 2 inches = 1 Mile



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary 	House 	Marshy spot 
Township boundary 	School 	Bluff or escarpment 
Section line 	Church 	Quarry 
Road 	River 	Rock ledges 
Lane 	Permanent stream 	Stony spot 
Railroad 	Intermittent stream 	Sandy spot 
Cemetery 	Water 	Sink 

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF AKAN TOWNSHIP (T. 10 N., R. 2 W.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

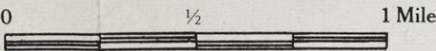
HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

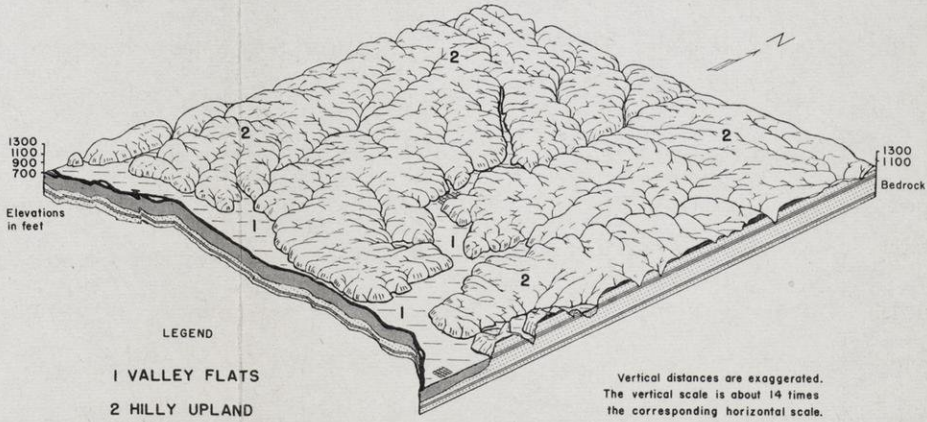
LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) = no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) = C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.

Scale 2 inches = 1 Mile



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF DAYTON TOWNSHIP (T.10N. R.1W.) RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

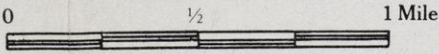
HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

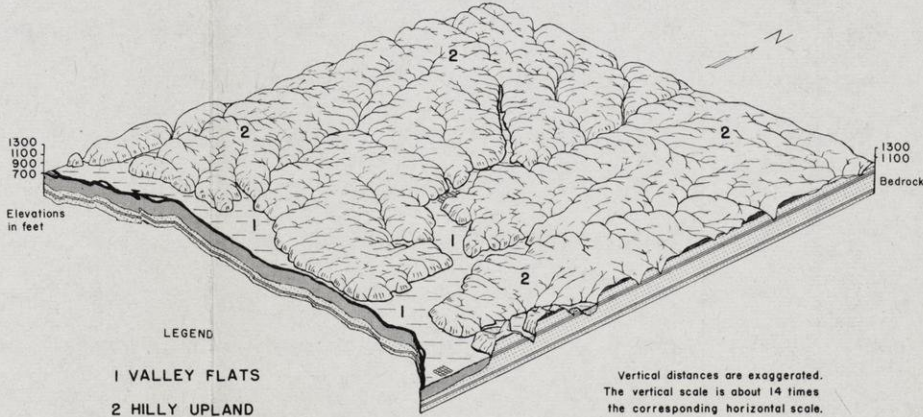
LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) = no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) = C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.

Scale 2 inches = 1 Mile



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



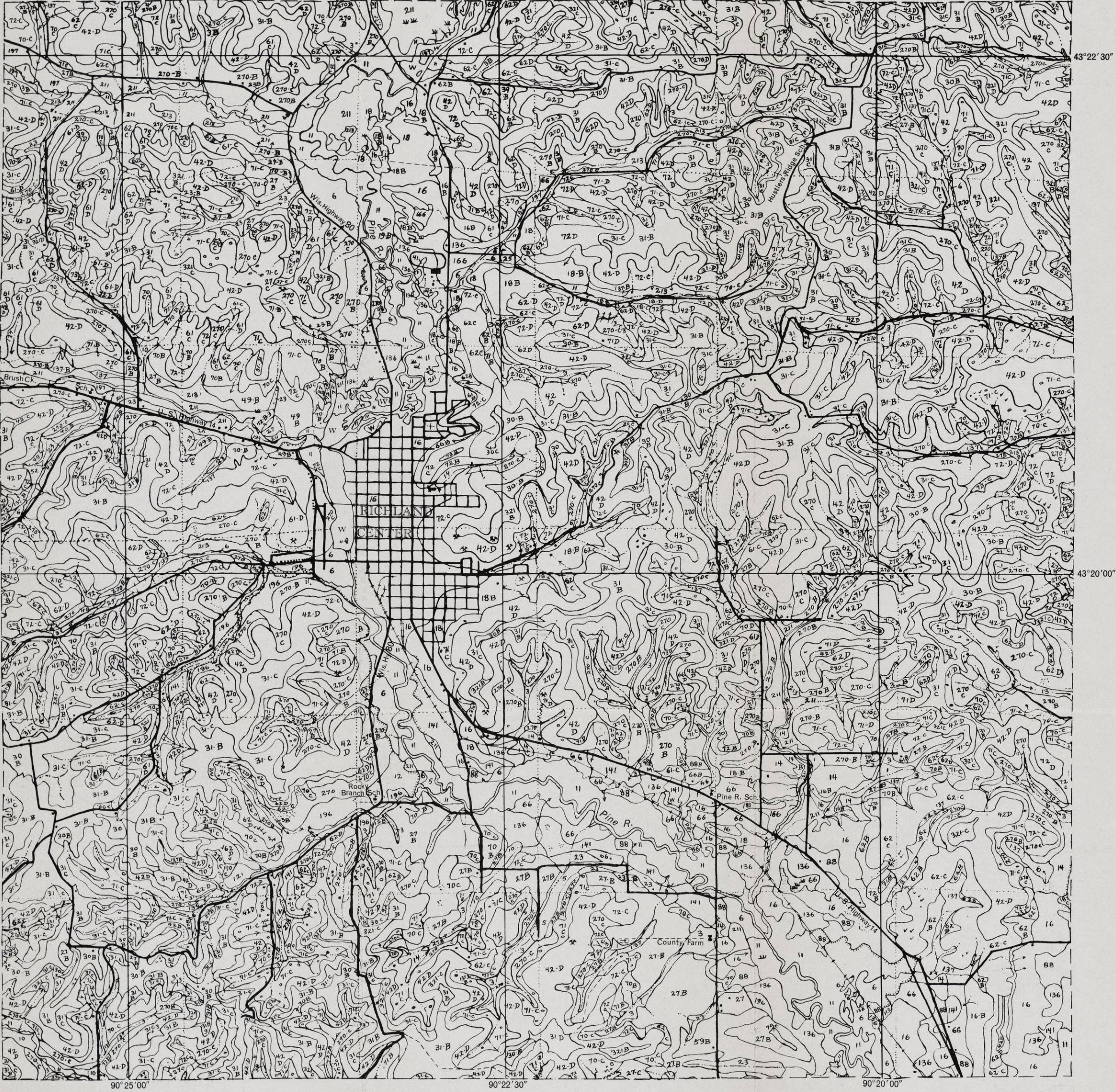
MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF RICHLAND TOWNSHIP (T.10N., R.1E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



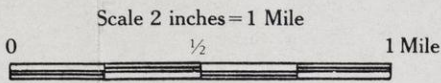
SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

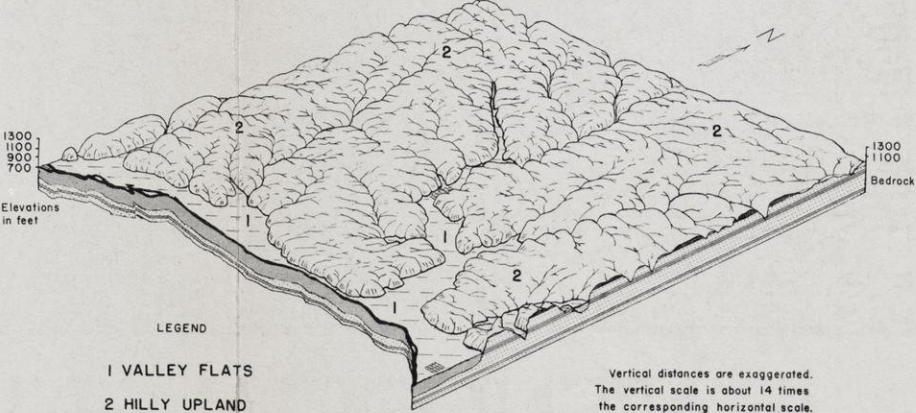
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LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%)= no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%)=B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%)=C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+)=D.



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

SOIL MAP OF ITHACA TOWNSHIP (T. 10 N., R. 2 E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



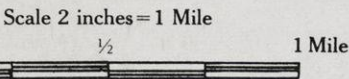
SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

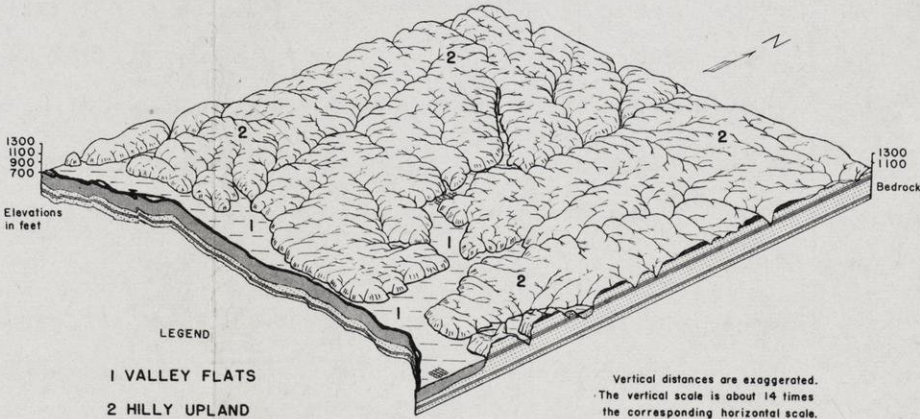
This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay). Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is. Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance). Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) = no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) = B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) = C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) = D.



LANDSCAPE TYPES OF RICHLAND COUNTY



MAP SIGNS

Soil boundary	House	Marshy spot
Township boundary	School	Bluff or escarpment
Section line	Church	Quarry
Road	River	Rock ledges
Lane	Permanent stream	Stony spot
Railroad	Intermittent stream	Sandy spot
Cemetery	Water	Sink

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF RICHWOOD TOWNSHIP (T.9N., R.2W.) RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48,
BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY,
IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU
OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL
CONSERVATION SERVICE, AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas.
Each number on the map stands for a soil. Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay).
Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is.
Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance).
Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter. Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

MAP SIGNS

County line	Stony spot
Township line	Water
Section line	Intermittent stream
Road	Permanent stream
Lane	River
House	Soil boundary
Church	Marshy spot
School	Rock ledges
Cemetery	Sandy spot
Quarry	Bluff or escarpment

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

Level or gently sloping land (0-6%)	No letter
Sloping to steep land (6-15%)	B
Steep to very steep land (15-30%)	C
Very steep land, usually stony (30%+)	D

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF EAGLE TOWNSHIP (T.9N., R.1W.)

RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



MAP SIGNS

County line	-----	Stony spot	-----
Township line	-----	Water	-----
Section line	-----	Intermittent stream	-----
Road	-----	Permanent stream	-----
Lane	-----	River	-----
House	-----	Soil boundary	-----
Church	-----	Marshy spot	-----
School	-----	Rock ledges	-----
Cemetery	-----	Sandy	-----
Quarry	-----	Bluff or escarpment	-----

HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil.

Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay).
Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is.

Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance).

Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter.
Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15 - 30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

Level or gently sloping land (0-6%)	-----	no letter.
Sloping to steep land (6 - 15%)	-----	B.
Steep to very steep land (15 - 30%)	-----	C.
Very steep land, usually stony (30%+)	-----	D.

SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF ORION TOWNSHIP (T.9N.,R.1E.)

RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



MAP SIGNS

County line	Stony spot
Township line	Sandy spot
Section line	Marshy spot
Road	Water
Lane	River
House	Permanent stream
Church	Intermittent stream
School	Rock ledges
Cemetery	Bluff or escarpment
Quarry	Soil boundary

HOW TO READ THE MAP

This soil map shows section lines, roads, houses, and streams, and it shows the soils, the slope of the land, and the eroded areas. Each number on the map stands for a soil.

Example: 30 = Dubuque silt loam (brown soil over red clay).

Some of the soil numbers on the map are followed by a letter which tells you how steep the slope is.

Example: 30C = Dubuque silt loam, with a slope of 15 to 30 per cent (the surface of the soil rises or falls 15 to 30 feet in every 100 feet of horizontal distance).

Where the soil is seriously eroded, a number follows the slope letter.

Example: 30C3 = Dubuque silt loam with a slope of 15-30%, seriously eroded.

LETTERS TELL SLOPE:

- Level or gently sloping land (0-6%) ----- no letter.
- Sloping to steep land (6-15%) ----- B.
- Steep to very steep land (15-30%) ----- C.
- Very steep land, usually stony (30%+) ----- D.

SOIL SURVEY, 1947-48, BY THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, U. S. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

TURN UP THIS BOTTOM FLAP TO FIND THE COMPLETE LIST OF SOIL NUMBERS

NOTE: The Richland County Soil Conservation District classifies slopes into seven classes on farm plans: A(0-2%), B(2-6%), C(6-10%), D(10-15%), E(15-20%), F(20-30%), G(30%+).

SOIL MAP OF BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP (T.9N., R.2E.), RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

