

# **SOIL DATA:**

## **Flagstone Estates**

**in**

**Rockwall, TX**

This information was taken from NRCS web soil survey of Rockwall County, Texas.

United States Department of Agriculture  
Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with  
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

## Map Unit Description (Brief)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the selected area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit. A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The "Map Unit Description (Brief)" report gives a brief, general description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of nonsoil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components may or may not be included. This description is written by the local soil scientists responsible for the respective soil survey area data. A more detailed description can be generated by the "Map Unit Description" report.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

## Report—Map Unit Description (Brief)

### Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas

**Description Category:** SOI

**Map Unit:** FhC—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

THE HEIDEN SERIES CONSISTS OF VERY DEEP, WELL DRAINED, CALCAREOUS, NEARLY LEVEL TO MODERATELY STEEP SOILS OF UPLANDS. THE SOIL FORMED IN CALCAREOUS CLAYEY SEDIMENTS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY ABOUT 18 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL FROM 18 TO A DEPTH OF 58 INCHES IS DARK GRAYISH BROWN AND OLIVE GRAY CLAY WITH OLIVE MOTTLES. THE LOWER LAYER FROM 58 TO 70 INCHES IS MOTTLED OLIVE AND YELLOW CLAY AND WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED SHALE.

THE FERRIS SERIES CONSISTS OF SOILS THAT ARE DEEP TO WEATHERED SHALE. THEY ARE WELL DRAINED, VERY SLOWLY PERMEABLE, GENTLY SLOPING TO MODERATELY STEEP SOILS OF UPLANDS. THE SOIL FORMED IN WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED CALCAREOUS MARINE SHALES AND CLAYS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE IS OLIVE CLAY ABOUT 8 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS PALE OLIVE CLAY ABOUT 32 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSTRATUM IS WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED SHALE THAT HAS CLAY TEXTURE.

**Map Unit:** HoB—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

THE HOUSTON BLACK SERIES CONSISTS OF VERY DEEP, MODERATELY WELL DRAINED, VERY SLOWLY PERMEABLE, NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING SOILS OF UPLANDS. THE SOIL FORMED IN CALCAREOUS MARINE CLAYS AND MARLS. IN A REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE, THE SURFACE LAYER IS VERY DARK GRAY CLAY ABOUT 24 INCHES THICK. BELOW 24 INCHES AND TO DEPTHS OF MORE THAN 80 INCHES THE SOIL IS CLAY THAT GRADES FROM DARK GRAY TO GRAYISH BROWN AS DEPTH INCREASES.

### **Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas  
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 3, 2007

## Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. This table shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings and small commercial buildings.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

*Dwellings* are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

*Small commercial buildings* are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Information in this table is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this table. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

## Report—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

[Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. The table shows only the top five limitations for any given soil. The soil may have additional limitations]

Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings— Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
FhC—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes							
Ferris	60	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
Heiden	30	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
Unnamed, minor components	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
HoB—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes							
Houston black	100	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas  
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 3, 2007

## Chemical Soil Properties

This table shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

*Depth* to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

*Cation-exchange capacity* is the total amount of extractable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

*Effective cation-exchange capacity* refers to the sum of extractable cations plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

*Soil reaction* is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. It is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

*Calcium carbonate* equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil.

*Gypsum* is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

*Salinity* is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

*Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)* is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced saturated hydraulic conductivity and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

## Report—Chemical Soil Properties

Chemical Soil Properties— Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas								
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation-exchange capacity	Effective cation-exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100g</i>	<i>meq/100g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
FhC—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes								
Ferris	0-10	40-60	—	7.9-8.4	0-5	0	0.0-2.0	0
	10-40	40-60	—	7.9-8.4	2-30	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-66	20-45	—	7.9-8.4	0-15	0-5	0.0-2.0	1-5
Heiden	0-18	20-45	—	7.9-8.4	0-30	0	0.0-2.0	0-2
	18-75	20-45	—	7.9-8.4	10-40	0-1	0.0-2.0	0-2
	75-80	20-40	—	7.9-8.4	25-55	0-5	0.0-2.0	2-10
Unnamed, minor components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HoB—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes								
Houston black	0-14	30-60	—	7.4-8.4	10-30	0	0.0-2.0	0
	14-60	30-60	—	7.4-8.4	15-35	0	0.0-2.0	0
	60-84	20-45	—	7.4-8.4	30-40	0	0.0-4.0	0-2

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas  
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 3, 2007

## Physical Soil Properties

This table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

*Depth* to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

*Sand* as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

*Silt* as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

*Clay* as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (*K<sub>sat</sub>*), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

*Moist bulk density* is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

*Saturated hydraulic conductivity (K<sub>sat</sub>)* refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (*K<sub>sat</sub>*) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

*Available water capacity* refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

*Linear extensibility* refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. The amount and type of clay minerals in the soil influence volume change.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

*Organic matter* is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In this table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil.

Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

*Erosion factors* are shown in the table as the K factor ( $K_w$  and  $K_f$ ) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and  $K_{sat}$ . Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

*Erosion factor  $K_w$*  indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

*Erosion factor  $K_f$*  indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

*Erosion factor T* is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

*Wind erodibility groups* are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook."

*Wind erodibility index* is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. (<http://soils.usda.gov>)

## Report—Physical Soil Properties

Physical Soil Properties— Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas														
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity	Available water capacity	Linear extensibility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodibility group	Wind erodibility index
										Kw	Kf	T		
	<i>In</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>g/cc</i>	<i>micro m/sec</i>	<i>In/In</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					
FhC—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes														
Ferris	0-10	-18-	-29-	40-53- 65	1.40-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.15-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.5-2.0	.32	.32	4	4	86
	10-40	-18-	-29-	40-53- 65	1.40-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
	40-66	-16-	-26-	40-58- 75	1.45-1.65	0.01-0.42	0.11-0.15	6.0-8.9	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
Heiden	0-18	-22-	-28-	40-50- 60	1.30-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	1.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	18-75	-22-	-28-	40-50- 60	1.35-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
	75-80	-22-	-28-	40-50- 60	1.45-1.65	0.01-0.42	0.11-0.15	9.0-25.0	0.1-0.5	.32	.32			
Unnamed, minor components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
HoB—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes														
Houston black	0-14	-17-	-28-	50-55- 60	1.20-1.40	0.01-0.42	0.15-0.20	9.0-25.0	1.0-5.0	.32	.32	5	4	86
	14-60	-17-	-28-	50-55- 60	1.25-1.50	0.01-0.42	0.12-0.18	9.0-25.0	0.5-3.0	.32	.32			
	60-84	-17-	-28-	45-55- 65	1.30-1.55	0.01-0.42	0.10-0.16	9.0-25.0	0.1-1.0	.32	.32			

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas  
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 3, 2007

## Soil Features

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

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

*Subsidence* is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage, or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

*Potential for frost action* is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

*Risk of corrosion* pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

## Report—Soil Features

Soil Features— Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas									
Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive Layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		
FhC—Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes									
Ferris	Densic bedrock	40-60	—	Noncemented	0	—	None	High	Low
Heiden		—	—		0	—	None	High	Low
Unnamed, minor components		—	—		—	—			
HoB—Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes									
Houston black		—	—		0	—	None	High	Low

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, Texas  
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 3, 2007