







Pesticides and Groundwater

*An Applicator's Map and Guide
to Prevent Groundwater Contamination*

Keith County

-  **Sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils with little organic matter and a water table less than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a high vulnerability for groundwater contamination.
-  **Sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils with little organic matter and a water table greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a moderate vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Even though the water table is greater than 30 feet below the surface, the soils are porous and caution should be used.
-  **Sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils with little organic matter and a water table generally greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
Much of this area has a moderate vulnerability to groundwater contamination because the soils are porous. Some low-lying parts of the area may have high vulnerability to groundwater contamination because the water table is less than 30 feet below the surface. Caution should be used throughout the area and detailed maps should be consulted concerning low-lying areas.
-  **Silty and loamy soils with a water table less than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a moderate vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Even though the soils restrict the downward movement of pesticides, the water table is less than 30 feet below the surface and caution should be used.
-  **Generally silty and loamy soils with a water table less than 30 feet below the surface.**
Much of this area has a moderate vulnerability to groundwater contamination because the water table is less than 30 feet below the surface. Some parts have sand, loamy sand or sandy loam soils with little organic matter and high vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Extreme caution should be used in sandy areas. Caution should be used throughout the entire area.
-  **Silty and loamy soils with a water table greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a slight vulnerability to groundwater contamination.

Refer to the accompanying discussion and index of pesticides for guidance on pesticide use.

The vulnerability of groundwater contamination was determined using soil properties and depth to groundwater as indicated in general on pesticide labels. Areas on this map may have dissimilar soil and groundwater characteristics from those generally identified for that area. More detailed information can be obtained from:

Conservation and Survey Division

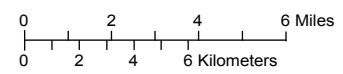
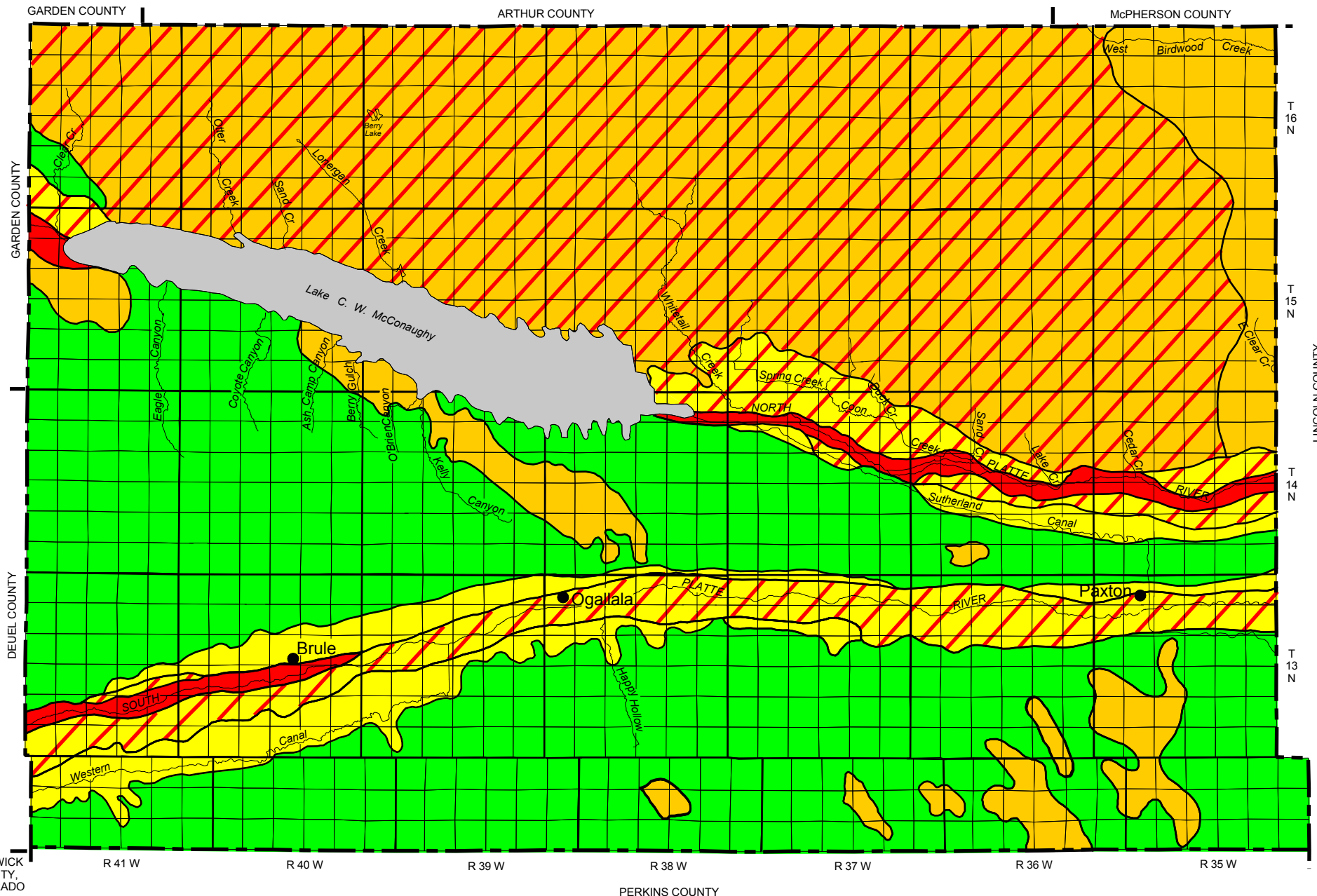
113 Nebraska Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0517
(402) 472-7537
(soil and groundwater data)

Keith County Extension Office

Box 450
Ogallala, NE 69153
(308) 284-6051
(proper pesticide use)

Nebraska Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry - Pesticide Program

Box 94756
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756
(402) 471-2394
(pesticide labels and regulations)

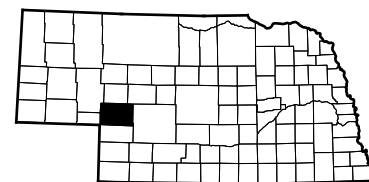


Resources

- Soil Survey of Keith County, Nebraska, 1995. USDA NRCS and Conservation and Survey Division, UNL.
- Configuration of the water table, Fall 1971, Scottsbluff Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.
- Configuration of the water table, Spring 1971, North Platte Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.
- Groundwater in Keith County, Nebraska, 1941. USGS and Conservation and Survey Division, IANR, UNL. USGS Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 848.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Sectionalized Township



County Location Map