







Pesticides and Groundwater

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

Scotts Bluff County

-  **Clayey, silty or loamy soils with a water table greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a slight vulnerability for groundwater contamination.
-  **Generally clayey, silty or loamy soils with a water table generally greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a slight vulnerability to groundwater contamination, because the water table is greater than 30 feet below the surface. Some parts have a water table less than 30 feet below the surface creating a moderate vulnerability for groundwater contamination. Caution should be used where the water table is near the surface.
-  **Sand, loamy sand or sandy loam soils with little organic matter and a water table generally greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a moderate vulnerability for groundwater contamination because of the porous soils. Caution should be used in sandy areas. Some parts with clayey, silty or loamy soils have a slight vulnerability for groundwater contamination.
-  **Sand, loamy sand or sandy loam soils with little organic matter and a water table greater than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a moderate vulnerability for groundwater contamination. Even though the water table is greater than 30 feet below the surface, the soils are porous and caution should be used.
-  **Clayey, silty or loamy soils with a water table less than 30 feet below the surface.**
These areas have a moderate vulnerability for 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.
-  **Sand, loamy sand or 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. Extreme caution should be used in these areas.

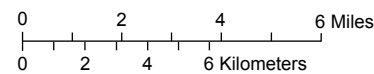
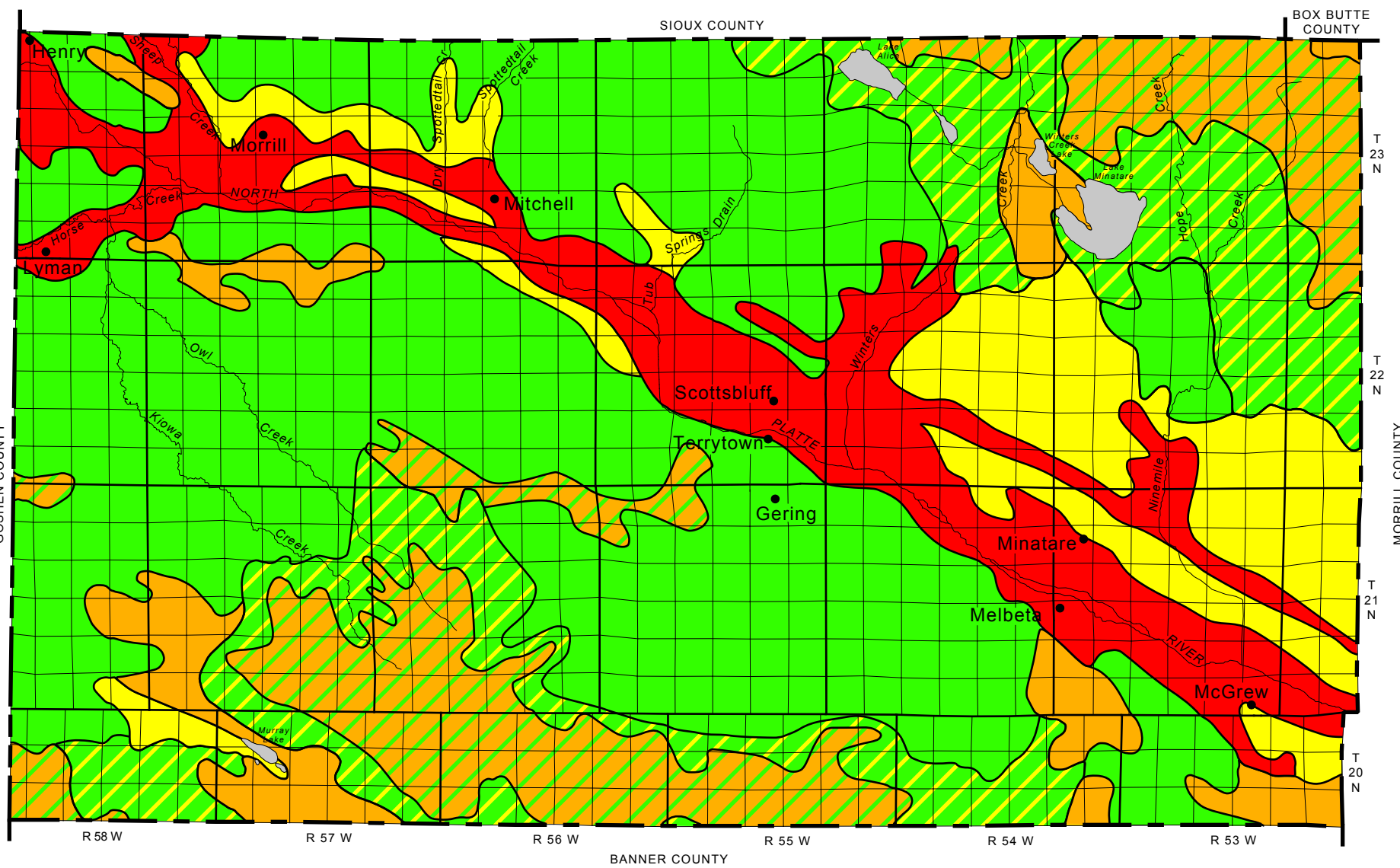
Refer to the accompanying discussion and index of pesticides for guidance on pesticide use.

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)

Scotts Bluff County Extension Office
1825 10th St.
County Administrative Office Building
Gering, NE 69341-2444
(308) 436-6622
(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)



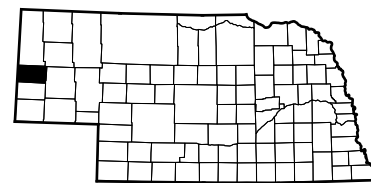
Resources

Soil Survey of Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, 1968. 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.

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