

Pesticides and Groundwater

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

Antelope 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 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.
- 
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 parts have silty and loamy soils and slight vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Caution should be used in sandy areas.
- 
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.
- 
Generally silty and loamy soils with a water table greater than 30 feet below the surface.
Much of this area has a slight vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Some parts have sand, loamy sand or sandy loam soils with little organic matter and moderate vulnerability to groundwater contamination. Caution should be used in sandy 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

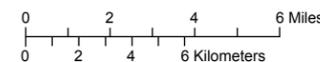
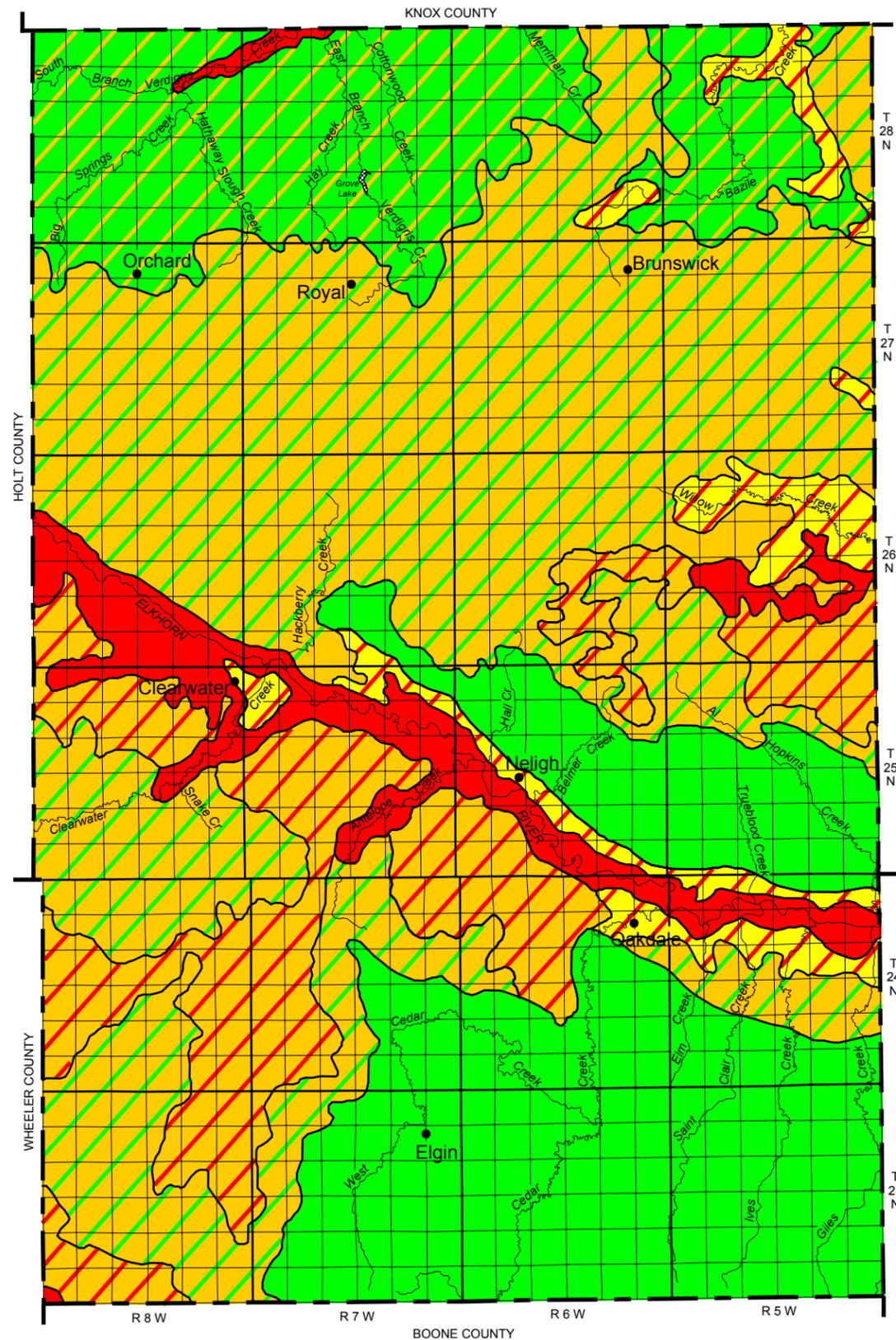
113 Nebraska Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0517
(402) 472-7537
(soil and groundwater data)

Antelope County Extension Office

Box 146
Neligh, NE 68756
(402) 887-5414
(proper pesticide use)

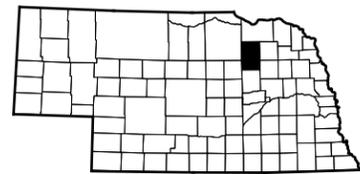
Nebraska Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry - Pesticide Program

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



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

Resources

Soil Survey of Antelope County, Nebraska, 1978. USDA NRCS and Conservation and Survey Division, UNL.

Configuration of the water table, Spring 1979, Broken Bow Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.

Configuration of the water table, Spring 1979, Fremont and Omaha Quadrangles, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.

Configuration of the water table, Spring 1979, O' Neill Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.

Configuration of the water table, Spring 1979, Sioux City Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.