The vulnerability of groundwater contamination was determined using soil properties and depth to groundwater as indicated 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:

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

### Hayes County

- **Sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils with 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.

- **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.

Resources

- Soil Survey of Hayes County, Nebraska, 1982. USDA NRCS and Conservation and Survey Division, UNL.
- Configuration of the water table, Spring 1979, McCook Quadrangle, Nebraska. Conservation and Survey Division, UNL. GM-54.