

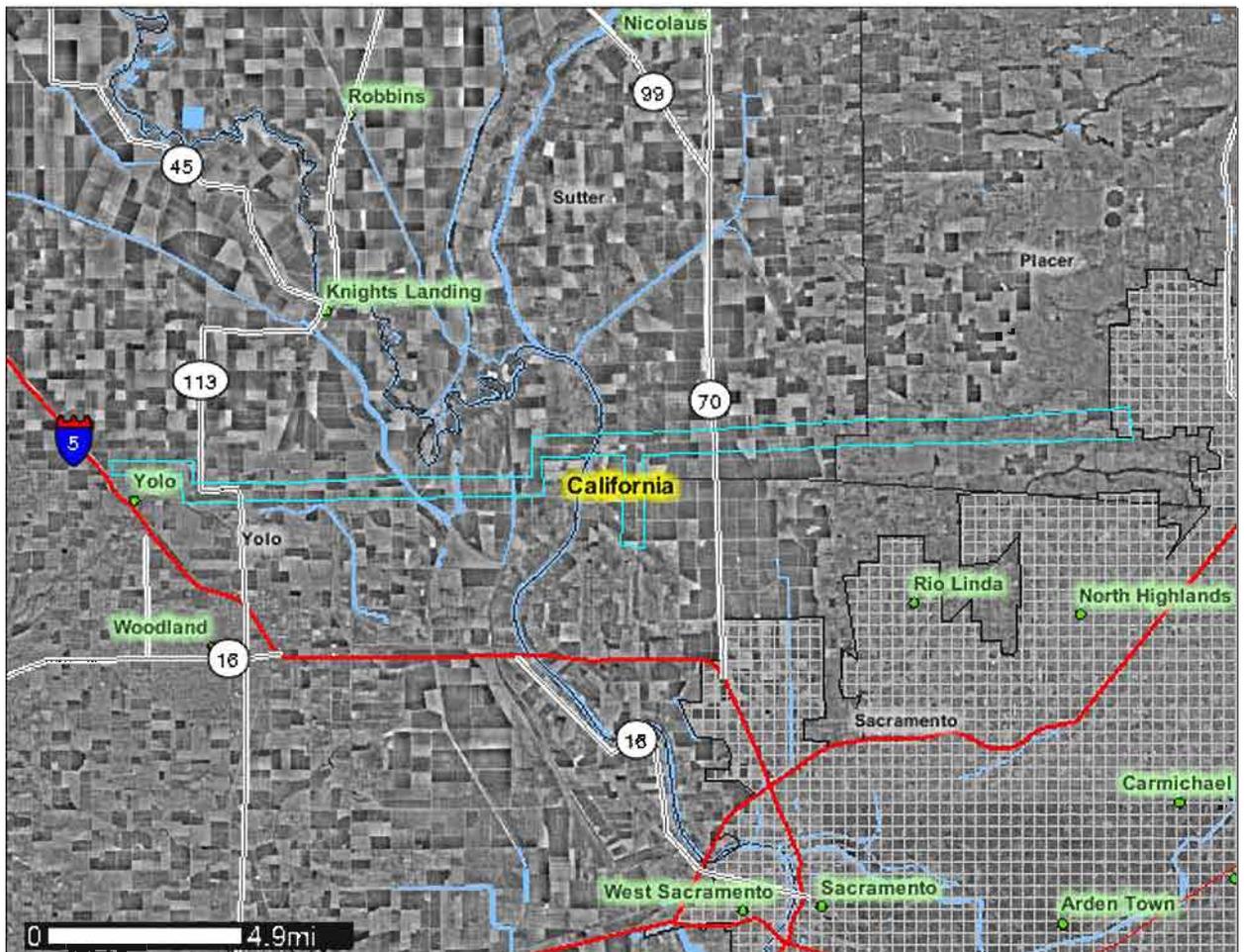




A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Placer County, California, Western Part; Sacramento County, California; Sutter County, California; and Yolo County, California

## PG&E Line 407



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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# **How Soil Surveys Are Made**

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

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individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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Soil Map



# Custom Soil Resource Report Legend

## MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>		 Wet Spot	
	Area of Interest (AOI)	 Other	
<b>Soils</b>		 Gully	
	Soil Map Units	 Short Steep Slope	
	Blowout	 Other	
	Borrow Pit	<b>Political Features</b>	
	Clay Spot	<b>Municipalities</b>	
	Closed Depression	 Cities	
	Gravel Pit	 Urban Areas	
	Gravelly Spot	<b>Water Features</b>	
	Landfill	 Oceans	
	Lava Flow	<b>Transportation</b>	
	Marsh	<b>Roads</b>	
	Mine or Quarry	 Interstate Highways	
	Miscellaneous Water	 US Routes	
	Perennial Water	 State Highways	
	Rock Outcrop	 Local Roads	
	Saline Spot	 Other Roads	
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		
	Spoil Area		
	Stony Spot		
	Very Stony Spot		

## MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10N

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Placer County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 4, Jan 5, 2007

Soil Survey Area: Sacramento County, California  
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Jan 8, 2007

Soil Survey Area: Sutter County, California  
 Survey Area Data: Version 4, Jan 8, 2007

Soil Survey Area: Yolo County, California  
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Feb 27, 2007

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 1993; 5/23/1993; 6/12/1993; 8/17/1998; 8/18/1998; 8/21/1998; 8/22/1998; 9/12/1998; 9/13/1998; 9/16/1998; 7/28/1999

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Placer County, California, Western Part (CA620)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104	Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	495.6	5.0%
140	Cometa sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	7.1	0.1%
141	Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	937.2	9.4%
142	Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	118.4	1.2%
146	Fiddymment loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	63.0	0.6%
147	Fiddymment-Kaseberg loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes	358.8	3.6%
175	Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	31.1	0.3%
181	San Joaquin sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	5.9	0.1%
182	San Joaquin-Cometa sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	750.2	7.5%
194	Xerofluvents, frequently flooded	2.9	0.0%
195	Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum	129.5	1.3%

Sacramento County, California (CA067)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
115	Clear Lake clay, hardpan substratum, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes	150.8	1.5%
127	Cosumnes silt loam, partially drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.2	0.1%
151	Galt clay, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes	26.3	0.3%
213	San Joaquin silt loam, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes	59.0	0.6%
216	San Joaquin-Durixeralfs complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	68.1	0.7%
217	San Joaquin-Galt complex, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes	128.2	1.3%
221	San Joaquin-Xerarents complex, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes	119.8	1.2%
238	Xerarents-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	17.1	0.2%

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Sutter County, California (CA101)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
109	Capay clay, hardpan substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	218.1	2.2%
112	Clear Lake clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	259.4	2.6%
114	Clear Lake clay, hardpan substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	129.0	1.3%
123	Cometa loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	198.7	2.0%
129	Galt clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	162.1	1.6%
137	Jacktone clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	144.2	1.4%
141	Marcum clay loam, siltstone substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	119.7	1.2%
144	Nueva loam, 0 to 1 percent	73.7	0.7%
146	Nueva loam, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes	58.7	0.6%
158	San Joaquin sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	566.6	5.7%
160	San Joaquin-Arents-Durochrepts complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	636.8	6.4%
177	Water	25.9	0.3%

Yolo County, California (CA113)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BrA	Brentwood silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	21.0	0.2%
La	Lang sandy loam	71.7	0.7%
Lb	Lang sandy loam, deep	27.7	0.3%
Lg	Laugenour very fine sandy loam	397.8	4.0%
Mb	Maria silt loam	306.6	3.1%
Md	Maria silt loam, deep	89.5	0.9%
Ra	Reiff very fine sandy loam	273.1	2.7%
Rh	Riverwash	21.5	0.2%
Sa	Sacramento silty clay loam	95.0	1.0%
Sc	Sacramento clay	343.4	3.4%
Sd	Sacramento clay, drained	38.1	0.4%
Sg	Sacramento soils, flooded	157.2	1.6%
Sn	Soboba gravelly sandy loam	4.3	0.0%
So	Sycamore silt loam	15.2	0.2%
Sp	Sycamore silt loam, drained	365.9	3.7%
Sr	Sycamore silt loam, flooded	143.6	1.4%

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Yolo County, California (CA113)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Su	Sycamore complex	170.7	1.7%
Sv	Sycamore complex, drained	274.1	2.8%
Sw	Sycamore complex, flooded	126.4	1.3%
Tb	Tyndall very fine sandy loam	18.2	0.2%
Tc	Tyndall very fine sandy loam, drained	327.9	3.3%
Te	Tyndall very fine sandy loam, deep	67.4	0.7%
W	Water	51.6	0.5%
Ya	Yolo silt loam	444.6	4.5%
Yb	Yolo silty clay loam	42.4	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)		9,954.4	100.0%

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, 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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Placer County, California, Western Part

### 104—Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 50 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Alamo and similar soils:* 50 percent  
*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent

#### Description of Alamo

##### Setting

*Landform:* Depressions  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 37 to 41 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

##### Typical profile

*0 to 9 inches:* Clay  
*9 to 37 inches:* Clay  
*37 to 41 inches:* Indurated

#### Description of Fiddymment

##### Setting

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches; 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 28 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.2 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4e

**Typical profile**

*0 to 12 inches:* Loam  
*12 to 28 inches:* Clay loam  
*28 to 35 inches:* Indurated  
*35 to 39 inches:* Weathered bedrock

**Minor Components**

**San joaquin sandy loam**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

**Cometa sandy loam**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Kaselburg loam**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**140—Cometa sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 20 to 400 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 300 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Cometa and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Cometa**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent

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*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.2 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3e

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 18 inches:* Sandy loam  
*18 to 29 inches:* Clay  
*29 to 60 inches:* Sandy loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **Kaseburg**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

#### **Fiddymment**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

#### **San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

#### **Alamo**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions

## **141—Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 20 to 400 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 35 percent  
*Cometa and similar soils:* 35 percent  
*Minor components:* 30 percent

### **Description of Cometa**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent

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*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.5 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Ecological site:* CLAYPAN (R017XD093CA)

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 18 inches:* Sandy loam  
*18 to 29 inches:* Clay  
*29 to 60 inches:* Sandy loam

## **Description of Fiddyment**

### **Setting**

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from siltstone

### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 28 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.7 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Ecological site:* CLAYPAN (R017XD093CA)

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 12 inches:* Loam  
*12 to 28 inches:* Clay loam  
*28 to 35 inches:* Indurated  
*35 to 39 inches:* Weathered bedrock

## **Minor Components**

### **San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

**Kaseburg**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Ramona**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**Alamo**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Depressions*

**142—Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 3,500 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 23 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 230 to 320 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Cometa and similar soils: 50 percent*

*Ramona and similar soils: 30 percent*

*Minor components: 20 percent*

**Description of Cometa**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 1 to 5 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 18 inches: Sandy loam*

*18 to 29 inches: Clay*

*29 to 60 inches: Sandy loam*

**Description of Ramona**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3e

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 6 inches:* Sandy loam

*6 to 14 inches:* Loam

*14 to 55 inches:* Sandy clay loam

*55 to 73 inches:* Gravelly sandy loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

#### **Fiddymment**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

#### **Alamo**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Depressions

#### **Xerofluent**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

## **146—Fiddymment loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 50 to 280 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 19 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

## Description of Fiddymment

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from siltstone

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 8 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 28 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4e

### Typical profile

*0 to 12 inches:* Loam  
*12 to 28 inches:* Clay loam  
*28 to 35 inches:* Indurated  
*35 to 39 inches:* Weathered bedrock

## Minor Components

### Cometa

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

### Kaseburg

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

### San joaquin

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

### Alamo

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions

## 147—Fiddymment-Kaseberg loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 50 to 280 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 16 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 50 percent

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Kaseberg and similar soils: 30 percent*

*Minor components: 20 percent*

### Description of Fiddyment

#### Setting

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from siltstone*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 2 to 9 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 28 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.7 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*

*Ecological site: CLAYPAN (R018XD082CA)*

#### Typical profile

*0 to 12 inches: Loam*

*12 to 28 inches: Clay loam*

*28 to 35 inches: Indurated*

*35 to 39 inches: Weathered bedrock*

### Description of Kaseberg

#### Setting

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from siltstone*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 2 to 9 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 17 inches to duripan; 17 to 21 inches to lithic bedrock*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*  
*Ecological site: CLAYPAN (R018XD082CA)*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches: Loam*  
*16 to 17 inches: Indurated*  
*17 to 21 inches: Weathered bedrock*

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed, gravelly**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Alamo**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*  
*Landform: Depressions*

**175—Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 250 to 3,500 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 20 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 230 to 320 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Ramona and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Ramona**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 2 to 9 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Well drained*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*  
*Frequency of flooding: None*  
*Frequency of ponding: None*  
*Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam  
6 to 14 inches: Fine sandy loam  
14 to 55 inches: Sandy clay loam  
55 to 73 inches: Gravelly sandy loam*

**Minor Components**

**Cometa**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**Kilaga**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent  
Landform: Drainageways*

**181—San Joaquin sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 500 feet  
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 22 inches  
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F  
Frost-free period: 250 to 300 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin and similar soils: 80 percent  
Minor components: 20 percent*

**Description of San Joaquin**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 1 to 5 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: 35 to 50 inches to duripan  
Drainage class: Well drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches  
Frequency of flooding: None  
Frequency of ponding: None  
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e  
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*

*Ecological site:* CLAYPAN (R017XD093CA)

**Typical profile**

*0 to 15 inches:* Sandy loam  
*15 to 35 inches:* Clay loam  
*35 to 50 inches:* Indurated  
*50 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

**Minor Components**

**Cometa**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

**Fiddymment**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

**Alamo**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions

**182—San Joaquin-Cometa sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 20 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin and similar soils:* 40 percent  
*Cometa and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 30 percent

**Description of San Joaquin**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 35 to 50 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.8 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*  
*Ecological site: CLAYPAN (R017XD093CA)*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 15 inches: Sandy loam*  
*15 to 35 inches: Clay loam*  
*35 to 50 inches: Indurated*  
*50 to 60 inches: Stratified sandy loam to loam*

**Description of Cometa**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 1 to 5 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Well drained*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*  
*Frequency of flooding: None*  
*Frequency of ponding: None*  
*Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*  
*Ecological site: CLAYPAN (R017XD093CA)*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 18 inches: Sandy loam*  
*18 to 29 inches: Clay*  
*29 to 60 inches: Sandy loam*

**Minor Components**

**Ramona**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Fiddymment**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Alamo**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*  
*Landform: Depressions*

**Kaseburg**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

## 194—Xerofluvents, frequently flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 0 to 1,500 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 20 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 250 to 270 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Xerofluvents, frequently flooded, and similar soils:* 90 percent

*Minor components:* 10 percent

## Description of Xerofluvents, Frequently Flooded

### Setting

*Landform:* Drainageways

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 30 to 57 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Frequent

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

### Typical profile

*0 to 15 inches:* Stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam

*15 to 37 inches:* Stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam

*37 to 55 inches:* Stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay

## Minor Components

### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

## 195—Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 300 to 3,500 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 30 to 40 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Frost-free period:* 200 to 300 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Xerofluvents and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of Xerofluvents

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 5 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 36 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3w

#### Typical profile

*0 to 40 inches:* Stratified loam to clay loam

*40 to 44 inches:* Indurated

### Minor Components

#### Alamo

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

*Landform:* Depressions

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

## Sacramento County, California

### 115—Clear Lake clay, hardpan substratum, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 0 to 100 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 12 to 18 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Clear lake and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

#### Description of Clear Lake

##### Setting

*Landform:* Basin floors

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 48 to 64 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 10 percent

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

##### Typical profile

*0 to 15 inches:* Clay

*15 to 34 inches:* Clay

*34 to 48 inches:* Clay loam

*48 to 64 inches:* Cemented

#### Minor Components

##### Cosumnes

*Percent of map unit:* 8 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

**San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit: 7 percent*

**127—Cosumnes silt loam, partially drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 10 to 70 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 15 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 250 to 300 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Cosumnes and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Cosumnes**

**Setting**

*Landform: Flood plains*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 2 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 0 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 9.7 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 8 inches: Silt loam*

*8 to 21 inches: Stratified silty clay loam to clay*

*21 to 43 inches: Stratified clay loam to clay*

*43 to 60 inches: Stratified clay loam to clay*

**Minor Components**

**Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

**Columbia**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

**Sailboat**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

**Egbert**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

**Stratified unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

**151—Galt clay, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 10 to 150 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 18 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 59 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Galt and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Galt**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 32 to 60 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 1 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.3 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 3s*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 13 inches: Clay*

*13 to 32 inches: Clay*

*32 to 60 inches: Cemented*

**Minor Components**

**Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

**San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Urban land**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Overburden/hardpan unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Rarely flooded, unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**213—San Joaquin silt loam, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 500 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 22 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 250 to 300 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of San Joaquin**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: 28 to 54 inches to duripan*

*Drainage class: Moderately well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 3.7 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 23 inches:* Silt loam  
*23 to 28 inches:* Clay loam  
*28 to 54 inches:* Indurated  
*54 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **Bruella**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

#### **Durixeralfs**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

#### **Galt**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions

#### **Hedge**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

#### **Kimball**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

#### **Xerarents**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

#### **Rarely flooded, unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

## **216—San Joaquin-Durixeralfs complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 20 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin and similar soils:* 55 percent  
*Durixeralfs and similar soils:* 35 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent

### **Description of San Joaquin**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 28 to 54 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water capacity:* Low (about 3.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

### Typical profile

*0 to 23 inches:* Silt loam

*23 to 28 inches:* Clay loam

*28 to 54 inches:* Indurated

*54 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

## Description of Durixeralfs

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 60 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.9 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Clay

*6 to 20 inches:* Clay loam

*20 to 60 inches:* Indurated

### Minor Components

#### Galt

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions

#### Kimball

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

#### Xerarents

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

## 217—San Joaquin-Galt complex, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 20 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

### Map Unit Composition

*San joaquin and similar soils:* 45 percent  
*Galt and similar soils:* 40 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of San Joaquin

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 46 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

#### Typical profile

*0 to 15 inches:* Silt loam  
*15 to 20 inches:* Clay loam  
*20 to 46 inches:* Indurated  
*46 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

## Description of Galt

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 38 to 60 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

### Typical profile

*0 to 6 inches:* Silt loam  
*6 to 19 inches:* Clay  
*19 to 38 inches:* Clay  
*38 to 60 inches:* Cemented

## Minor Components

### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

### Durixeralfs

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

### Xerarents

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

### Kimball

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

### Rarely flooded, unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

## 221—San Joaquin-Xerarents complex, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 0 to 2,500 feet

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

### Map Unit Composition

*San joaquin and similar soils:* 45 percent  
*Xerarents and similar soils:* 40 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of San Joaquin

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 28 to 54 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 3.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

#### Typical profile

*0 to 23 inches:* Silt loam  
*23 to 28 inches:* Clay loam  
*28 to 54 inches:* Indurated  
*54 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

### Description of Xerarents

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 0.0 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 7e

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 60 inches:* Variable

### **Minor Components**

#### **Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Basin floors

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

#### **Columbia**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

#### **Galt**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Terraces

#### **Sailboat**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

#### **Durixeralfs**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

#### **Kimball**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

#### **Rarely flooded, unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

## **238—Xerarents-San Joaquin complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 0 to 2,500 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Xerarents and similar soils:* 65 percent

*San joaquin and similar soils:* 20 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### **Description of Xerarents**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 0.0 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

### Typical profile

*0 to 60 inches:* Variable

## Description of San Joaquin

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 35 to 60 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low  
(0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 4.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 3s

### Typical profile

*0 to 13 inches:* Fine sandy loam  
*13 to 30 inches:* Loam  
*30 to 35 inches:* Clay loam  
*35 to 60 inches:* Indurated  
*60 to 67 inches:* Stratified loamy coarse sand to loam

## Minor Components

### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

### **Columbia**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

### **Sailboat**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

### **Durixeralfs**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

### **Red bluff**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

### **Redding**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

### **Rarely flooded, unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

## Sutter County, California

### 109—Capay clay, hardpan substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 20 to 50 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 17 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Capay, clay, hardpan substratum, and similar soils:* 80 percent

*Minor components:* 20 percent

#### Description of Capay, Clay, Hardpan Substratum

##### Setting

*Landform:* Basin floors

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 42 to 46 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

##### Typical profile

*0 to 26 inches:* Clay

*26 to 42 inches:* Clay

*42 to 46 inches:* Cemented

*46 to 60 inches:* Clay loam, loam

#### Minor Components

##### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Basin floors

##### Galt

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Rims

**Jacktone**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*  
*Landform: Basin floors*

**Capay, weakly cem pan substr**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*  
*Landform: Basin floors*

**112—Clear Lake clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 50 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 17 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 260 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Clear lake, clay, and similar soils: 90 percent*  
*Minor components: 10 percent*

**Description of Clear Lake, Clay**

**Setting**

*Landform: Basin floors*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Mixed alluvium*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 2 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Poorly drained*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches*  
*Frequency of flooding: Rare*  
*Frequency of ponding: None*  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*  
*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)*  
*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 15.0*  
*Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 42 inches: Clay*  
*42 to 60 inches: Clay*

### Minor Components

#### Capay

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

#### Oswald

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

#### Subaco

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains

## 114—Clear Lake clay, hardpan substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 10 to 40 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 17 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Clear lake, clay, hardpan substratum, and similar soils:* 80 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent

### Description of Clear Lake, Clay, Hardpan Substratum

#### Setting

*Landform:* Basin floors  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 40 to 60 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

#### Typical profile

*0 to 14 inches:* Clay  
*14 to 35 inches:* Clay  
*35 to 48 inches:* Clay loam

48 to 60 inches: Cemented

### Minor Components

#### Capay

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

#### Jacktone

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

#### Galt

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

#### Clear lake clay

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

## 123—Cometa loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 30 to 60 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Cometa, loam, and similar soils:* 75 percent  
*Minor components:* 25 percent

### Description of Cometa, Loam

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed clayey alluvium

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.4 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches: Loam  
16 to 60 inches: Clay*

**Minor Components**

**San joaquin**

*Percent of map unit: 13 percent*

**Snelling**

*Percent of map unit: 12 percent*

**129—Galt clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 10 to 40 feet  
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 17 inches  
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F  
Frost-free period: 260 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Galt, clay, and similar soils: 85 percent  
Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Galt, Clay**

**Setting**

*Landform: Rims  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Clayey alluvium derived from mixed*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 2 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to duripan  
Drainage class: Moderately well drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches  
Frequency of flooding: Rare  
Frequency of ponding: None  
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent  
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s  
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 10 inches: Clay  
10 to 21 inches: Clay  
21 to 42 inches: Cemented  
42 to 62 inches: Loam*

## Minor Components

### Capay

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

### Jacktone

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

## 137—Jacktone clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 10 to 30 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 16 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Jacktone, clay, and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

### Description of Jacktone, Clay

#### Setting

*Landform:* Basin floors  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Clayey alluvium derived from mixed

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 35 to 39 inches to duripan; 39 to 61 inches to cemented horizon  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 18 to 36 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 2 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

#### Typical profile

*0 to 25 inches:* Clay

25 to 35 inches: Clay

**Minor Components**

**Capay**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

**Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

**Galt**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Rims

**141—Marcum clay loam, siltstone substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 20 to 80 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Marcum, clay loam, siltstone substratum, and similar soils:* 75 percent  
*Minor components:* 25 percent

**Description of Marcum, Clay Loam, Siltstone Substratum**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces, rims  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Loamy alluvium derived from mixed

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 40 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 1 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 9.2 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches: Clay loam  
16 to 28 inches: Clay loam  
28 to 40 inches: Silty clay, clay  
40 to 43 inches: Clay loam  
43 to 47 inches: Weathered bedrock*

**Minor Components**

**Conejo**

*Percent of map unit: 7 percent*

**Oswald**

*Percent of map unit: 6 percent  
Landform: Basin floors*

**Gridley**

*Percent of map unit: 6 percent*

**Tisdale**

*Percent of map unit: 6 percent*

**144—Nueva loam, 0 to 1 percent**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 50 feet  
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 17 inches  
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F  
Frost-free period: 260 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Nueva, loam, and similar soils: 85 percent  
Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Nueva, Loam**

**Setting**

*Landform: Flood plains  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from mixed*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches  
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches  
Frequency of flooding: Rare  
Frequency of ponding: None  
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
Available water capacity: High (about 9.9 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 17 inches: Loam*  
*17 to 42 inches: Stratified sandy loam to silt loam*  
*42 to 60 inches: Clay loam*

**Minor Components**

**Columbia**

*Percent of map unit: 8 percent*  
*Landform: Flood plains*

**Shanghai**

*Percent of map unit: 7 percent*  
*Landform: Flood plains*

**146—Nueva loam, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 50 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 17 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 260 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Nueva, loam, wet, and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Nueva, Loam, Wet**

**Setting**

*Landform: Flood plains*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from mixed*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches*  
*Frequency of flooding: Rare*  
*Frequency of ponding: None*  
*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*  
*Available water capacity: High (about 9.9 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 17 inches:* Loam  
*17 to 42 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to silt loam  
*42 to 60 inches:* Clay loam

**Minor Components**

**Columbia**

*Percent of map unit:* 8 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains

**Shanghai**

*Percent of map unit:* 7 percent  
*Landform:* Flood plains

**158—San Joaquin sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 30 to 60 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 to 280 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin, sandy loam, and similar soils:* 75 percent  
*Minor components:* 25 percent

**Description of San Joaquin, Sandy Loam**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 40 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.1 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Sandy loam  
*16 to 20 inches:* Clay

Custom Soil Resource Report

20 to 40 inches: Indurated  
40 to 60 inches: Stratified sandy loam to loam

**Minor Components**

**Cometa**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Snelling**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Unnamed, leveled**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**160—San Joaquin-Arents-Durochrepts complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 20 to 50 feet  
Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 20 inches  
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F  
Frost-free period: 260 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*San joaquin, sandy loam, and similar soils: 30 percent  
Durochrepts and similar soils: 25 percent  
Arents and similar soils: 25 percent  
Minor components: 20 percent*

**Description of San Joaquin, Sandy Loam**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change;  
20 to 40 inches to duripan  
Drainage class: Well drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to  
moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches  
Frequency of flooding: None  
Frequency of ponding: None  
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.9 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s  
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4s*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Sandy loam  
*16 to 20 inches:* Clay  
*20 to 40 inches:* Indurated  
*40 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

**Description of Arents**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

**Typical profile**

*0 to 60 inches:* Variable

**Description of Durochrepts**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 5 to 20 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.1 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 7s  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 7s

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Sandy loam  
*16 to 20 inches:* Indurated

**Minor Components**

**Cometa**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Galt**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Depressions*

**Snelling**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**177—Water**

**Map Unit Composition**

*Water: 100 percent*

## Yolo County, California

### BrA—Brentwood silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation:* 50 to 400 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 12 to 20 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 280 days

#### Map Unit Composition

*Brentwood and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

#### Description of Brentwood

##### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.8 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

##### Typical profile

*0 to 10 inches:* Silty clay loam

*10 to 35 inches:* Silty clay loam

*35 to 60 inches:* Silty clay loam

#### Minor Components

##### Yolo

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

##### Zamora

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

##### Rincon

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

**Myers**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**La—Lang sandy loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 10 to 30 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 18 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 64 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Lang and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Lang**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed alluvium*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Available water capacity: Low (about 5.8 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 6 inches: Sandy loam*

*6 to 47 inches: Stratified sand to loamy fine sand*

*47 to 85 inches: Stratified sand to silt loam*

**Minor Components**

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Valdez**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Lb—Lang sandy loam, deep**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 10 to 30 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 18 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 280 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Lang and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Lang**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 72 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

**Typical profile**

*0 to 6 inches:* Sandy loam  
*6 to 47 inches:* Stratified sand to loamy fine sand  
*47 to 85 inches:* Stratified silty clay loam to clay

**Minor Components**

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Valdez**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Lg—Laugenour very fine sandy loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 10 to 50 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 18 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 63 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 250 to 330 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Laugenour and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Laugenour**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 72 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

**Typical profile**

*0 to 11 inches:* Very fine sandy loam

*11 to 20 inches:* Stratified very fine sandy loam to silt loam

*20 to 68 inches:* Stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam

**Minor Components**

**Lang**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Maria**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Soboba**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Mb—Maria silt loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 10 to 80 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 18 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 64 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Maria and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Maria**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 10.8 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 1*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4c*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 13 inches: Silt loam*

*13 to 72 inches: Silt loam*

**Minor Components**

**Laugenour**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

### **Riverwash**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

### **Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

### **Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

## **Md—Maria silt loam, deep**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 10 to 80 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 18 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 280 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Maria and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 10 percent

### **Description of Maria**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* High (about 9.9 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 13 inches:* Silt loam

*13 to 40 inches:* Silt loam

*40 to 60 inches:* Clay

**Minor Components**

**Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Ra—Reiff very fine sandy loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 30 to 70 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 240 to 275 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Reiff and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Reiff**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed coarse-loamy alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Very fine sandy loam  
*16 to 60 inches:* Stratified sandy loam to loam

**Minor Components**

**Yolo**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Rh—Riverwash**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 500 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 20 inches*

*Frost-free period: 230 to 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Riverwash: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Riverwash**

**Setting**

*Landform: Channels on streams*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed sandy and gravelly alluvium*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 2 percent*

*Drainage class: Excessively drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)*

*Frequency of flooding: Frequent*

*Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 8*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 6 inches: Gravelly sand*

*6 to 60 inches: Stratified gravelly coarse sand to sandy loam*

**Minor Components**

**Loamy alluvial land**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*

**Soboba**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**Sa—Sacramento silty clay loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: -10 to 60 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 17 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Frost-free period: 275 days*

### Map Unit Composition

*Sacramento and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

### Description of Sacramento

#### Setting

*Landform: Basin floors*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed clayey alluvium*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0*

*Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

#### Typical profile

*0 to 16 inches: Silty clay loam*

*16 to 53 inches: Clay*

*53 to 60 inches: Clay*

### Minor Components

#### Merritt

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

#### Omni

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

#### Sycamore

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

## Sc—Sacramento clay

### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation: -10 to 60 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 17 inches*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 275 days*

### Map Unit Composition

*Sacramento and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

### Description of Sacramento

#### Setting

*Landform: Basin floors*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed clayey alluvium*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0*

*Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

#### Typical profile

*0 to 16 inches: Clay*

*16 to 53 inches: Clay*

*53 to 60 inches: Clay*

### Minor Components

#### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

#### Merritt

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

#### Omni

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

#### Willows

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Basin floors*

#### Sycamore

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

## **Sd—Sacramento clay, drained**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* -10 to 60 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 275 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Sacramento and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### **Description of Sacramento**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Basin floors

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Mixed clayey alluvium

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Poorly drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum:* 5.0

*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Clay

*16 to 53 inches:* Clay

*53 to 60 inches:* Clay

### **Minor Components**

#### **Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Basin floors

#### **Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Willows**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

**Sg—Sacramento soils, flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* -10 to 60 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 275 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Sacramento and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent

**Description of Sacramento**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Basin floors  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed clayey alluvium

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum:* 5.0  
*Available water capacity:* Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*16 to 53 inches:* Clay  
*53 to 60 inches:* Clay

**Minor Components**

**Capay**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

### **Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Basin floors

### **Willows**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Basin floors

## **Sn—Soboba gravelly sandy loam**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 30 to 400 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 20 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 175 to 250 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Soboba and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

### **Description of Soboba**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Recent sandy and gravelly alluvium derived from igneous rock

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

*Drainage class:* Excessively drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 60 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* Very low (about 2.0 inches)

#### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4s

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4s

#### **Typical profile**

*0 to 4 inches:* Gravelly sandy loam

*4 to 60 inches:* Stratified very cobbly sand to very gravelly loamy sand

### **Minor Components**

#### **Loamy alluvial land**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

**Arbuckle**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Reiff, sandy loam**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Riverwash**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Channels*

**Reiff, gravelly loam**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**So—Sycamore silt loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 60 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 20 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Sycamore and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Sycamore**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches: Silt loam*

*14 to 60 inches: Silt loam*

**Minor Components**

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Merritt**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Maria**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Yolo**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Sp—Sycamore silt loam, drained**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 60 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 20 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Sycamore and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Sycamore**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 1*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4c*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches: Silt loam*

*14 to 60 inches: Silt loam*

### Minor Components

#### **Maria**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Landform: Alluvial fans*

#### **Valdez**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Landform: Alluvial fans*

#### **Merritt**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

#### **Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

#### **Yolo**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

### **Sr—Sycamore silt loam, flooded**

#### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 60 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 20 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 280 days*

#### **Map Unit Composition**

*Sycamore and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*

#### **Description of Sycamore**

##### **Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

##### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches*  
*Frequency of flooding: Occasional*  
*Frequency of ponding: None*  
*Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)*  
*Available water capacity: High (about 11.4 inches)*

##### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w*  
*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches:* Silt loam  
*14 to 60 inches:* Silt loam

**Minor Components**

**Maria**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

**Tyndall**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

**Valdez**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Su—Sycamore complex**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 0 to 60 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 15 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 280 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Sycamore and similar soils:* 60 percent  
*Sycamore and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent

**Description of Sycamore**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.4 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2w

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*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

### Typical profile

*0 to 14 inches: Silty clay loam  
14 to 44 inches: Silty clay loam  
44 to 60 inches: Silty clay*

### Description of Sycamore

#### Setting

*Landform: Alluvial fans  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches  
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches  
Frequency of flooding: Rare  
Frequency of ponding: None  
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
Available water capacity: High (about 10.7 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w  
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

### Typical profile

*0 to 14 inches: Silt loam  
14 to 44 inches: Silt loam  
44 to 60 inches: Silty clay*

### Minor Components

#### Sacramento

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent  
Landform: Basin floors*

#### Merritt

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent  
Landform: Alluvial fans*

#### Marvin

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent*

### Sv—Sycamore complex, drained

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation: 0 to 60 feet*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Mean annual precipitation:* 15 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 280 days

### Map Unit Composition

*Sycamore and similar soils:* 60 percent  
*Sycamore and similar soils:* 25 percent  
*Minor components:* 13 percent

### Description of Sycamore

#### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

#### Typical profile

*0 to 14 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*14 to 44 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*44 to 60 inches:* Silty clay

### Description of Sycamore

#### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None

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*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.7 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches:* Silt loam  
*14 to 44 inches:* Silt loam  
*44 to 60 inches:* Silty clay

### **Minor Components**

#### **Marvin**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

#### **Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

#### **Sacramento**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

## **Sw—Sycamore complex, flooded**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 0 to 60 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 15 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 275 to 300 days

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Sycamore and similar soils:* 60 percent  
*Sycamore and similar soils:* 25 percent  
*Minor components:* 13 percent

### **Description of Sycamore**

#### **Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

#### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

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*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 72 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.7 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*14 to 44 inches:* Silty clay loam  
*44 to 60 inches:* Silty clay

## **Description of Sycamore**

### **Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial flats  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Mixed alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

### **Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 72 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Occasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 10.7 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 14 inches:* Silt loam  
*14 to 44 inches:* Silt loam  
*44 to 60 inches:* Silty clay

## **Minor Components**

### **Marvin**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

### **Merritt**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

### **Sacramento**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Basin floors

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Tb—Tyndall very fine sandy loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 70 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 17 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Tyndall and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Tyndall**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent*

*Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4w*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches: Very fine sandy loam*

*16 to 60 inches: Very fine sandy loam*

**Minor Components**

**Langenour**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Reiff**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Lang**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

**Tc—Tyndall very fine sandy loam, drained**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 0 to 70 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 17 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 280 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Tyndall and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 13 percent*

**Description of Tyndall**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent*

*Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 9.6 inches)*

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 1*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4c*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches: Very fine sandy loam*

*16 to 60 inches: Very fine sandy loam*

**Minor Components**

**Loamy alluvial land**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

**Sacramento**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Alluvial fans

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

**Te—Tyndall very fine sandy loam, deep**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation:* 0 to 70 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 17 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 280 days

**Map Unit Composition**

*Tyndall and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 13 percent

**Description of Tyndall**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 1 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 36 to 72 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 10 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water capacity:* High (about 9.4 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2w  
*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4w

**Typical profile**

*0 to 16 inches:* Very fine sandy loam  
*16 to 40 inches:* Very fine sandy loam  
*40 to 60 inches:* Clay

### Minor Components

#### Lang

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

#### Sycamore

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

### W—Water

#### Map Unit Composition

*Water: 100 percent*

### Ya—Yolo silt loam

#### Map Unit Setting

*Elevation: 30 to 400 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 270 days*

#### Map Unit Composition

*Yolo and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 14 percent*

#### Description of Yolo

##### Setting

*Landform: Alluvial fans*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Fine-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water capacity: High (about 11.0 inches)*

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 1*

*Land capability (nonirrigated): 4c*

**Typical profile**

*0 to 26 inches: Silt loam  
26 to 65 inches: Silt loam*

**Minor Components**

**Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent  
Landform: Alluvial fans*

**Zamora**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Soboba**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Reiff**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Loamy alluvial land**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Brentwood**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Arbuckle**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*

**Yb—Yolo silty clay loam**

**Map Unit Setting**

*Elevation: 30 to 400 feet  
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches  
Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F  
Frost-free period: 270 days*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Yolo and similar soils: 85 percent  
Minor components: 15 percent*

**Description of Yolo**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans  
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope  
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope  
Down-slope shape: Linear  
Across-slope shape: Linear  
Parent material: Fine-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 1 percent  
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches  
Drainage class: Well drained  
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)  
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches  
Frequency of flooding: None*

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*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water capacity:* High (about 11.0 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1

*Land capability (nonirrigated):* 4c

### **Typical profile**

*0 to 26 inches:* Silty clay loam

*26 to 65 inches:* Silty clay loam

### **Minor Components**

#### **Sycamore**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

#### **Zamora**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

#### **Brentwood**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

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