



United States
Department of
Agriculture

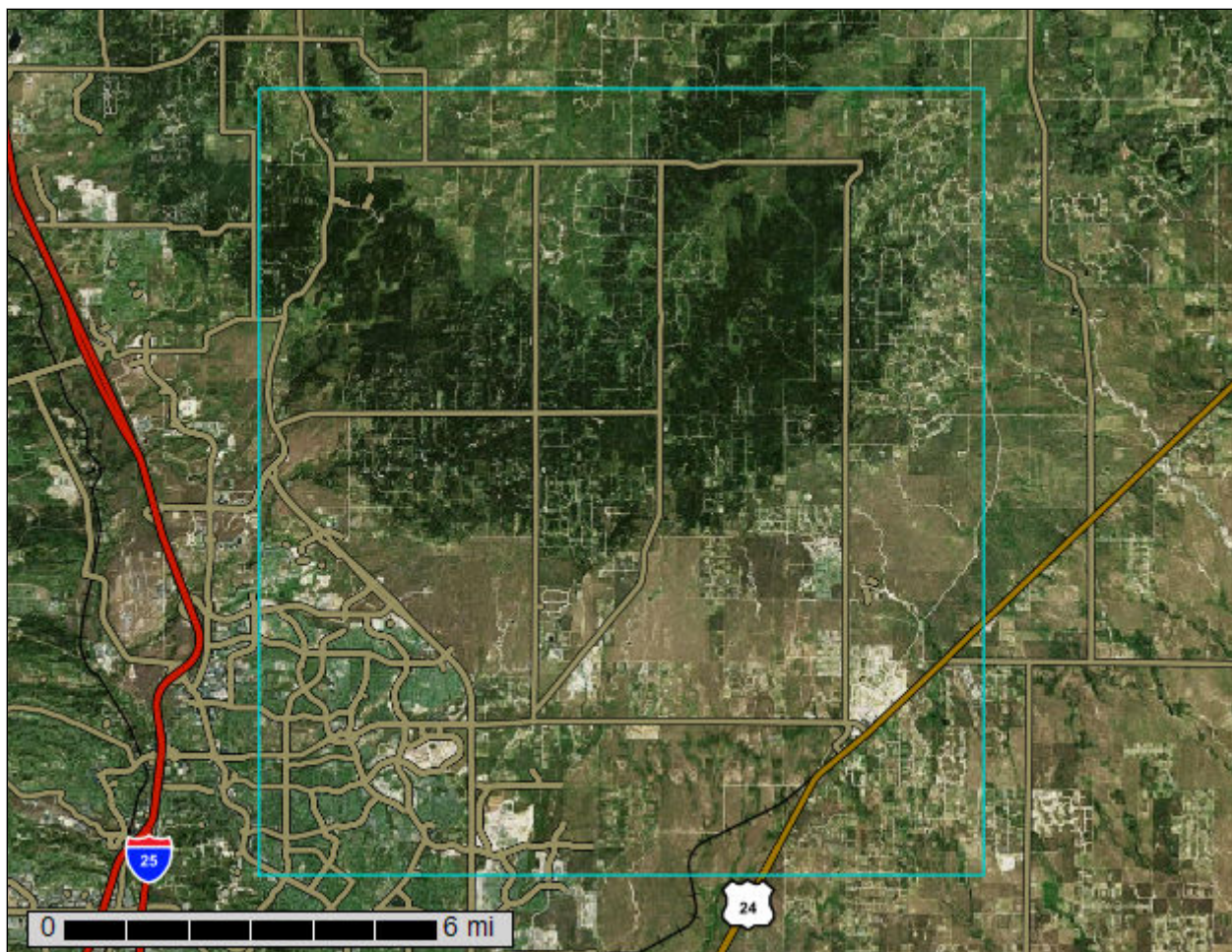
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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 **El Paso County Area, Colorado**

FAWWA



March 8, 2022

Preface

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.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

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 Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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 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.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

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.

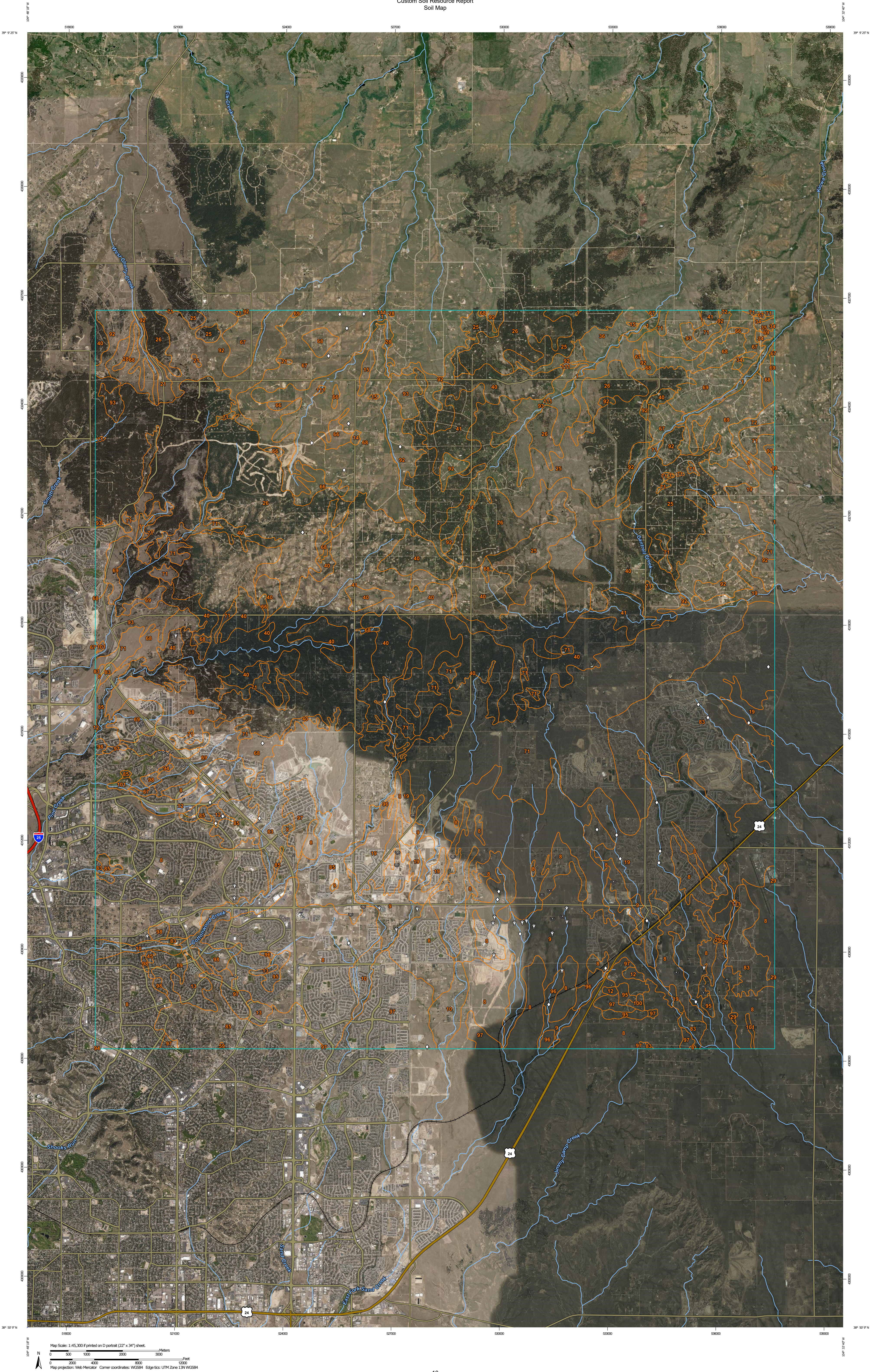
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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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

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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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 31, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 19, 2018—May 26, 2019

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	309.6	0.3%
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	13,623.4	14.4%
9	Blakeland-Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls	2,939.0	3.1%
10	Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	746.3	0.8%
12	Bresser sandy loam, cool, 3 to 5 percent slopes	366.8	0.4%
13	Bresser sandy loam, cool, 5 to 9 percent slopes	352.0	0.4%
14	Brussett loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	19.6	0.0%
15	Brussett loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	84.0	0.1%
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8,447.7	8.9%
21	Cruckton sandy loam, 1 to 9 percent slopes	120.0	0.1%
25	Elbeth sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5,100.5	5.4%
26	Elbeth sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6,222.0	6.6%
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	265.9	0.3%
29	Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level	162.4	0.2%
34	Holderness loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	77.3	0.1%
35	Holderness loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes	32.3	0.0%
36	Holderness loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	289.8	0.3%
40	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7,272.0	7.7%
41	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes	10,948.6	11.6%
45	Kutch clay loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes	16.2	0.0%
59	Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5.1	0.0%
66	Peyton sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	383.6	0.4%

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Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
67	Peyton sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	2,487.9	2.6%
68	Peyton-Pring complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5,237.4	5.5%
69	Peyton-Pring complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2,008.7	2.1%
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10,649.2	11.3%
72	Pring coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	169.7	0.2%
83	Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5,264.5	5.6%
85	Stapleton-Bernal sandy loams, 3 to 20 percent slopes	2,636.3	2.8%
89	Tassel fine sandy loam, 3 to 18 percent slopes	215.1	0.2%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3,654.3	3.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1,411.3	1.5%
94	Travessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 90 percent slopes	15.3	0.0%
95	Truckton loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	239.7	0.3%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	251.4	0.3%
97	Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	2,013.1	2.1%
98	Truckton-Blakeland complex, 9 to 20 percent slopes	360.5	0.4%
100	Truckton-Bresser complex, eroded	32.1	0.0%
101	Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy	70.3	0.1%
111	Water	25.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		94,543.2	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.

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.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

1—Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3670

Elevation: 7,200 to 7,700 feet

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium

Map Unit Composition

Alamosa and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alamosa

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, fans

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loam

Bt - 6 to 14 inches: clay loam

Btk - 14 to 33 inches: clay loam

Cg1 - 33 to 53 inches: sandy clay loam

Cg2 - 53 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to strongly saline (2.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R048AY241CO - Mountain Meadow

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blakeland and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits
derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand
C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

9—Blakeland-Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36b6

Elevation: 3,500 to 5,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 17 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 165 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blakeland and similar soils: 60 percent

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls and similar soils: 38 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose and/or eolian deposits
derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand

AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand

C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

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: More than 80 inches

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Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls

Setting

Landform: Swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: variable
H2 - 12 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R048AY241CO - Mountain Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

10—Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3671
Elevation: 6,000 to 6,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blendon and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blendon

Setting

Landform: Terraces, alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 10 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

12—Bresser sandy loam, cool, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tlpd

Elevation: 6,300 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 19 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 140 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

Bresser, cool, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bresser, Cool

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Tertiary aged alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 5 to 8 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 8 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam

Bt3 - 27 to 36 inches: sandy loam

C - 36 to 80 inches: loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Truckton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Yoder

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Alluvial fans

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

13—Bresser sandy loam, cool, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tlpk

Elevation: 5,500 to 6,960 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 19 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 130 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bresser, cool, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bresser, Cool

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Tertiary aged alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 5 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 8 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 27 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 80 inches: loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ascalon

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Truckton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

14—Brussett loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367j
Elevation: 7,200 to 7,500 feet
Frost-free period: 115 to 125 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Brussett and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Brussett

Setting

Landform: Flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loam
BA - 8 to 12 inches: loam
Bt - 12 to 26 inches: clay loam
Bk - 26 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

15—Brussett loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367k

Elevation: 7,200 to 7,500 feet

Frost-free period: 115 to 125 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Brussett and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Brussett

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loam

BA - 8 to 12 inches: loam

Bt - 12 to 26 inches: clay loam

Bk - 26 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367p
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Columbine and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Columbine

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, fan terraces, fans
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swales
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

21—Cruckton sandy loam, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367s
Elevation: 7,200 to 7,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 42 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 120 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Cruckton and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cruckton

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tal
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 11 to 28 inches: sandy loam
C - 28 to 60 inches: loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

25—Elbeth sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367x

Elevation: 7,300 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Elbeth and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elbeth

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sandy loam

E - 3 to 23 inches: loamy sand

Bt - 23 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 68 to 74 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F048AY908CO - Mixed Conifer
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

26—Elbeth sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367y
Elevation: 7,300 to 7,600 feet
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Elbeth and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elbeth

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sandy loam
E - 3 to 23 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 23 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 68 to 74 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F048AY908CO - Mixed Conifer

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

28—Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3680

Elevation: 5,500 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellicott and similar soils: 97 percent

Minor components: 3 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellicott

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy coarse sand

C - 4 to 60 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R069XY031CO - Sandy Bottomland LRU's A and B

Other vegetative classification: SANDY BOTTOMLAND (069AY031CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquoll

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swales

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

29—Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls, nearly level

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3681

Elevation: 5,000 to 7,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 165 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fluvaquentic Haplaquolls

Setting

Landform: Swales, flood plains, marshes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: variable

C - 12 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R067BY029CO - Sandy Meadow

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Domes

Hydric soil rating: Yes

34—Holderness loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3687

Elevation: 7,200 to 7,400 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holderness and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holderness

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tal

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loam

Bt - 9 to 43 inches: clay loam

C - 43 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

35—Holderness loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3688

Elevation: 7,200 to 7,400 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holderness and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holderness

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loam

Bt - 9 to 43 inches: clay loam

C - 43 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

36—Holderness loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3689

Elevation: 7,200 to 7,400 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holderness and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holderness

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loam

Bt - 9 to 43 inches: clay loam

C - 43 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

40—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368g

Elevation: 7,000 to 7,700 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kettle and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kettle

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

E - 0 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bt - 16 to 40 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C - 40 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F048AY908CO - Mixed Conifer

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368h

Elevation: 7,000 to 7,700 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kettle and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kettle

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

E - 0 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bt - 16 to 40 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C - 40 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F048AY908CO - Mixed Conifer
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

45—Kutch clay loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 368m
Elevation: 6,300 to 6,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kutch and similar soils: 99 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kutch

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous residuum weathered from clayey shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: clay loam
Bt1 - 10 to 17 inches: clay loam
Bt2 - 17 to 28 inches: clay loam
Bk - 28 to 36 inches: extremely gravelly clay loam
Cr - 36 to 40 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Runoff class: Medium

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: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R049XB208CO - Clayey Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

59—Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3693

Elevation: 5,400 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Nunn and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nunn

Setting

Landform: Fans, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: clay loam

Bt - 12 to 26 inches: clay loam

BC - 26 to 30 inches: clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Bk - 30 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 58 to 72 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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: 15 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R069XY042CO - Clayey Plains LRU's A and B

Other vegetative classification: CLAYEY PLAINS (069AY042CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

66—Peyton sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369c

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

Peyton and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Peyton

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 12 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam

C - 35 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

67—Peyton sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369d

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 115 to 125 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peyton and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Peyton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 12 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam

C - 35 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

68—Peyton-Pring complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369f

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peyton and similar soils: 40 percent

Pring and similar soils: 30 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Peyton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 12 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 25 to 35 inches: sandy loam

C - 35 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam

C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

69—Peyton-Pring complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369g

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peyton and similar soils: 40 percent

Pring and similar soils: 30 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Peyton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 12 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam

BC - 25 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 35 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam

C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369k

Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pring and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam

C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

72—Pring coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369l
Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pring and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

83—Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369z
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stapleton and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stapleton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam

Bw - 11 to 17 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C - 17 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Swales

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

85—Stapleton-Bernal sandy loams, 3 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36b1

Elevation: 6,500 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stapleton and similar soils: 55 percent

Bernal and similar soils: 44 percent

Minor components: 1 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stapleton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam

Bw - 11 to 17 inches: gravelly sandy loam

C - 17 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bernal

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 4 to 11 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 11 to 13 inches: sandy loam

R - 13 to 17 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R049XB204CO - Shallow Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

89—Tassel fine sandy loam, 3 to 18 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36b5

Elevation: 5,600 to 6,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 51 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tassel and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tassel

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Calcareous slope alluvium over residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

C - 4 to 10 inches: sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Cr - 10 to 14 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 18 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains

Other vegetative classification: SANDY PLAINS (069AY026CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

92—Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36b9

Elevation: 7,300 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tomah and similar soils: 50 percent

Crowfoot and similar soils: 30 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tomah

Setting

Landform: Hills, alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from arkose and/or residuum weathered from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
E - 10 to 22 inches: coarse sand
Bt - 22 to 48 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy clay loam
C - 48 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Crowfoot

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand
E - 12 to 23 inches: sand
Bt - 23 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

93—Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36bb

Elevation: 7,300 to 7,600 feet

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tomah and similar soils: 50 percent

Crowfoot and similar soils: 30 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tomah

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from arkose and/or residuum weathered from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand

E - 10 to 22 inches: coarse sand

Bt - 22 to 48 inches: stratified coarse sand to sandy clay loam

C - 48 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Crowfoot

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loamy sand

E - 12 to 23 inches: sand

Bt - 23 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 36 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R049XY216CO - Sandy Divide

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Hydric soil rating: No

94—Travessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 90 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36bc
Elevation: 6,200 to 6,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Travessilla and similar soils: 55 percent
Rock outcrop: 40 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Travessilla

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 3 inches: sandy loam
C - 3 to 11 inches: sandy loam
R - 11 to 15 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
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
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F048AY924CO - Douglas Fir/Gambel Oak
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

R - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 90 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

95—Truckton loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yvrn

Elevation: 5,800 to 7,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 19 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, interfluvies

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Wind re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand

Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 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 to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills, interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Terraces, interfluves

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Ellicott, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: R067BY031CO - Sandy Bottomland

Hydric soil rating: No

96—Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yvrd

Elevation: 5,400 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 23 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Wind re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam

C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 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 to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves, terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant, frequently ponded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Closed depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R067BY010CO - Closed Upland Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ellicott, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: R067BY031CO - Sandy Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: No

97—Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x0j2
Elevation: 5,300 to 6,850 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 19 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 85 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam

C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 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 (0.1 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blakeland

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Interfluves, hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Interfluves, low hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

98—Truckton-Blakeland complex, 9 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yvrn
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 19 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 60 percent
Blakeland and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Fans, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Wind re-worked alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy loam
C - 19 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Custom Soil Resource Report

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XC210CO - Sandy Foothill MLRA 49 LRU C

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Fans, hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Alluvium and/or eolian deposits derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand

AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand

C - 27 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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 to very slightly saline (0.1 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R049XC210CO - Sandy Foothill MLRA 49 LRU C

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interfluvies, fans

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Ecological site: R049XC210CO - Sandy Foothill MLRA 49 LRU C

Hydric soil rating: No

Stapleton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fans, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: R049XC210CO - Sandy Foothill MLRA 49 LRU C
Hydric soil rating: No

Yoder

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Fans, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: R049XC214CO - Gravelly Foothill MLRA 49 LRU C
Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

100—Truckton-Bresser complex, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3672
Elevation: 6,300 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton, eroded, and similar soils: 60 percent
Bresser, eroded, and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talus
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 24 inches: sandy loam
C - 24 to 60 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bresser, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Flats, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 27 inches: sandy clay loam
BC - 27 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

101—Ustic Torrfluvents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3673

Elevation: 5,500 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 155 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ustic torrfluvents and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ustic Torrfluvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy, clayey, stratified loamy

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: variable

C - 6 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Custom Soil Resource Report

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R069XY037CO - Saline Overflow LRU's A and B

Other vegetative classification: OVERFLOW (069BY036CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

111—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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ENTECH
ENGINEERING, INC.

505 ELKTON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907
PHONE (719) 531-5599
FAX (719) 531-5238

**SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION
FAWWA WATER LINE NORTH
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO**

Prepared for:

**Classic Homes
2138 Flying Horse Club Drive
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80921**

Attn: Loren Moreland

March 30, 2022

March 30, 2022

Classic Homes
2138 Flying Horse Club Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80921



ENTECH
ENGINEERING, INC.

505 ELKTON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907
PHONE (719) 531-5599
FAX (719) 531-5238

Attn: Loren Moreland

Re: Subsurface Soil Investigation
FAWWA Water Line North
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Mr. Moreland:

As requested, personnel of Entech Engineering, Inc., have performed a Subsurface Soil Investigation for the proposed water transmission line project. The proposed alignment is located west of Goodson Road and Meridian Road and south of Hodgen Road along the overhead powerline easement northwest of Falcon, Colorado, Figure 1. The purpose of the study was to provide general soils, bedrock, and groundwater information for the proposed water transmission line project.

Project/Site Conditions

The project is to consist of the installation of a new water transmission line. Five test borings were drilled along the new pipeline alignment. Drill locations were limited by access constraints. The alignment is gradually sloping from north to south. Vegetation consists of field grasses and weeds with some scattered trees. The majority of the alignment was along a public utility line easement, with some access easements on privately owned property.

Field Explorations and Laboratory Testing

Subsurface conditions at the site were explored by drilling five test borings at the approximate locations shown on Figure 2. The drilling was performed using a truck-mounted continuous flight auger-drilling rig supplied and operated by Entech Engineering, Inc. The borings were drilled to depths of 15 feet below the existing ground surface. Representative soil samples were recovered from each of the borings at approximately 2-to-5-foot intervals in the borings using a 2-inch O.D. split barrel sampler and a California Sampler according to the Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D-1586). Boring logs describing the subsurface conditions encountered in each of the borings are included in Appendix A.

Laboratory testing was completed on selected soil samples recovered from the borings for purposes of determining moisture content, and soil classification. Moisture content testing (ASTM D-2216) was performed on all samples recovered from the borings and the results are shown on the boring logs. Grain-size Analysis Testing (ASTM D-422) and Atterberg Limits Testing (ASTM D-4318) were performed on selected samples to assist in classifying the materials encountered in the borings. Swell/Consolidation Testing (ASTM D-4546) was performed to analyze to expansion/consolidation characteristics of the soil. Soluble sulfate testing was performed on samples to evaluate the soils corrosive characteristics. The laboratory test results are included in Appendix B and are summarized in Table 1.

Soils and Bedrock

Two primary soil types and two bedrock types were encountered in the test borings: Type 1: silty to clayey sand (SM, SC), Type 2: very sandy clay (CL), Type 3: silty sandstone bedrock (SM), and Type 4: very sandy claystone bedrock (CL). Bedrock was encountered in the test borings at between 1 and 14 feet which were drilled to depths of 15 feet. The soil was classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) using the laboratory test results and the observations made during drilling.

Soil Type 1 consists of silty to clayey sand (SM, SC). The sand was encountered in all of the test borings at the surface and extending to 1 to 14 feet bgs. Standard Penetration Testing on the sand resulted in SPT N-values ranging from 9 to 44 blows per foot (bpf), indicating loose to dense states. Water content and grain size testing conducted on samples of the sand resulted in moisture contents of 3 to 16 percent with approximately 16 to 18 percent of the soil size particles passing the No. 200 Sieve. Atterberg limits testing performed resulted in the sands being non-plastic. Swell/Consolidation Testing on the silty to clayey sand resulted in a volume change of -1.0 percent, which indicates a low potential for expansion or consolidation. Soluble sulfate testing performed on the sand resulted in less than 0.01 percent sulfate by weight indicating the sand has negligible potential for below grade concrete degradation due to sulfate attack.

Soil Type 2 classified as very sandy clay (CL). The clay was encountered in Test Boring No. 5 at a depth of 4 feet and extending to 14 feet bgs. Standard Penetration Testing on the clay resulted in N-values of 32 to 39 bpf indicating stiff to very stiff consistencies. Water content and grain size testing resulted in water contents of 11 to 14 percent with 59 percent passing the No. 200 sieve.

Soil Type 3 classified as silty sandstone bedrock (SM). The bedrock was encountered in Test Boring Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 below the Type 1 sands at 1 to 14 feet and extended to the termination of the borings (15 feet). Shallow bedrock was encountered at 1 to 4 feet in Test Boring Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Standard Penetration Testing resulted in SPT N-values of greater than 50 bpf, indicating very dense states. Water content and grain size testing resulted in 7 to 13 percent water content and 16 to 22 percent of soil size particles passing the No. 200 sieve. Atterberg Limits Testing resulted in no values. Sulfate Testing resulted in less than 0.01 percent soluble sulfate by weight, which indicates a negligible potential for below grade concrete degradation due to sulfate attack.

Soil Type 4 classifies as a very sandy claystone bedrock (CL). The claystone was encountered in Test Boring No. 5 at 14 to 15 feet bgs. Standard Penetration Testing resulted in greater than 50 bpf, indicating hard consistencies. Water content and grain size testing resulted in 17 percent water content and 61 percent passing the No. 200 sieve.

The test boring logs are included in Appendix A. Laboratory Test Results are included in Appendix B and are summarized in Table 1.

Site Soil Conditions

Subsurface conditions encountered in the test borings drilled for the site consisted of silty to clayey sands and very sandy clay overlying sandstone and very sandy claystone bedrock which was encountered at between 1 to 14 feet bgs. Shallow bedrock was encountered in Test Boring

Nos. 1, 3, and 4. The sands were encountered at loose to dense states and the clay was encountered at stiff to very stiff consistencies. The medium dense sands, stiff clays, and very dense sandstone are adequate to support the proposed water transmission line. Any loose or very loose sands encountered at the pipe bedding level may require recompaction.

Excavation of site sand and clay materials should be moderate with rubber-tired equipment. The sandstone bedrock will be difficult and will likely require track-mounted equipment. Site materials are acceptable for use as trench backfill if the sandstone fragments are properly broken down.

Groundwater was not encountered in the test borings, which were drilled to 15 feet. Groundwater may be encountered where the water alignment crosses drainages.

Utility Trench Backfill

Fill placed in utility trenches should be compacted according to El Paso County specifications. Typically trench backfill is compacted to 95 percent of maximum modified proctor (ASTM D-1557). Fill should be placed in horizontal lifts having a compacted thickness of six inches or less and at a water content conducive to adequate compaction, within ± 2 percent of optimum water content. Moisture of on-site soils ranged from 3 to 16 percent. No water flooding techniques of any type should be used for compaction or placement of utility trench fill.

We trust that this has provided you with the information you required. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully Submitted,

ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC.



Stuart Wood.
Geologist



Reviewed by:



Joseph C. Goode, Jr., P.E.
President

SW/el

Encl.

Entech Job No. 220531
AAprojects/2022/220531 ssi

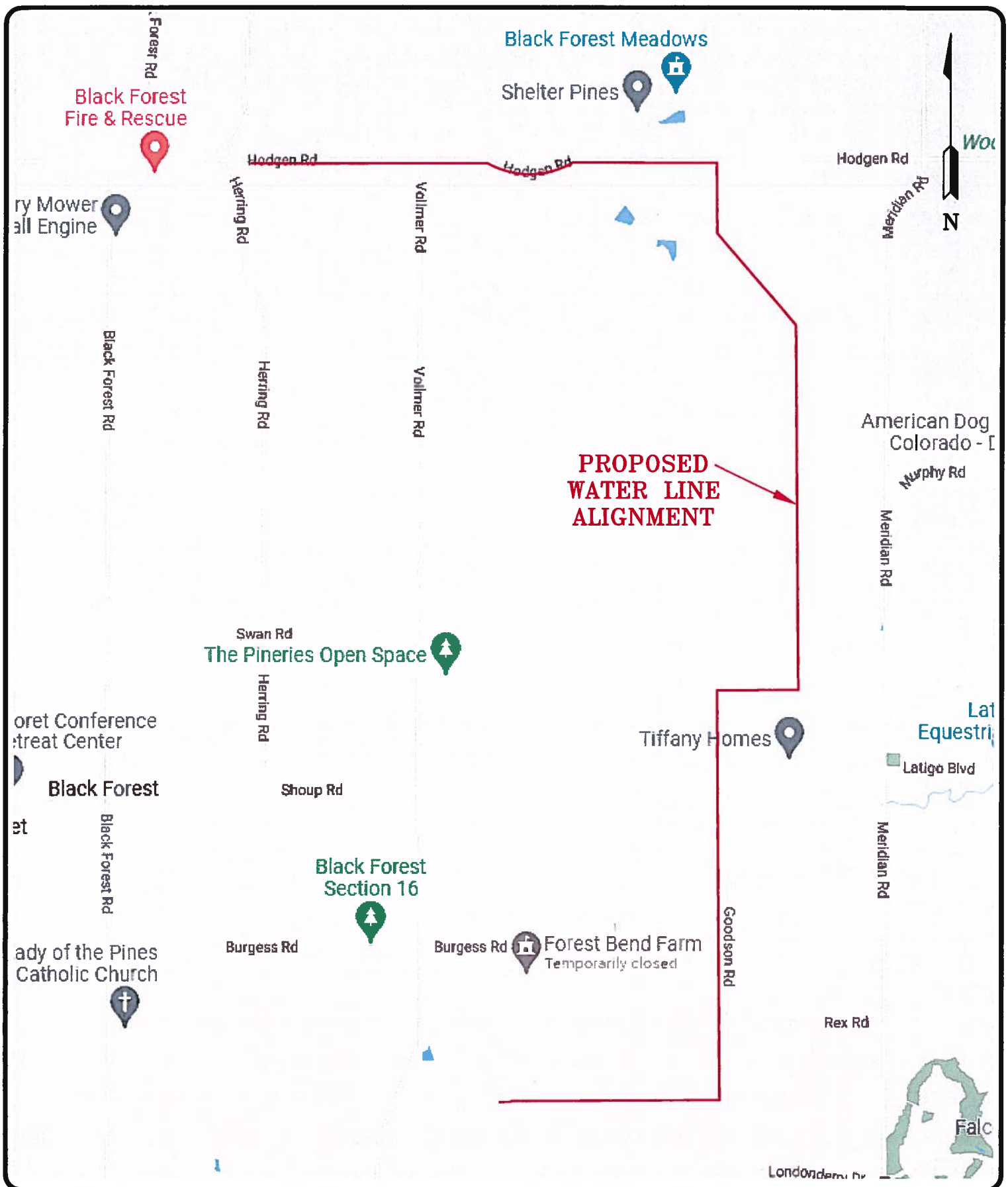
TABLE

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

CLIENT CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
PROJECT FAWWA WATERLINE
JOB NO. 220531

SOIL TYPE	TEST BORING NO.	DEPTH (FT)	WATER (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (%)	PLASTIC INDEX (%)	SULFATE (WT %)	FHA SWELL (PSF)	SWELL/ CONSOL (%)	UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SOIL DESCRIPTION
1	1	2-3	9.7	113.3	18.1	NV	NP	<0.01		-1.0	SM	SAND, SILTY
1	2	2-3			15.6	NV	NP	<0.01			SM	SAND, SILTY
2	7	10			59.1						CL	CLAY, VERY SANDY
3	3	5	9.2	103.7	15.6	NV	NP	<0.01			SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	4	10			21.9	NV	NP	<0.01			SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
4	7	15			61.0						CL	CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY

FIGURES



ENTECH
ENGINEERING, INC.
385 ELIXON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO. 80907 (719) 531-5599

**VICINITY MAP
FAWWA WATER LINE NORTH
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: CLASSIC HOMES**

DRAWN:
JAC

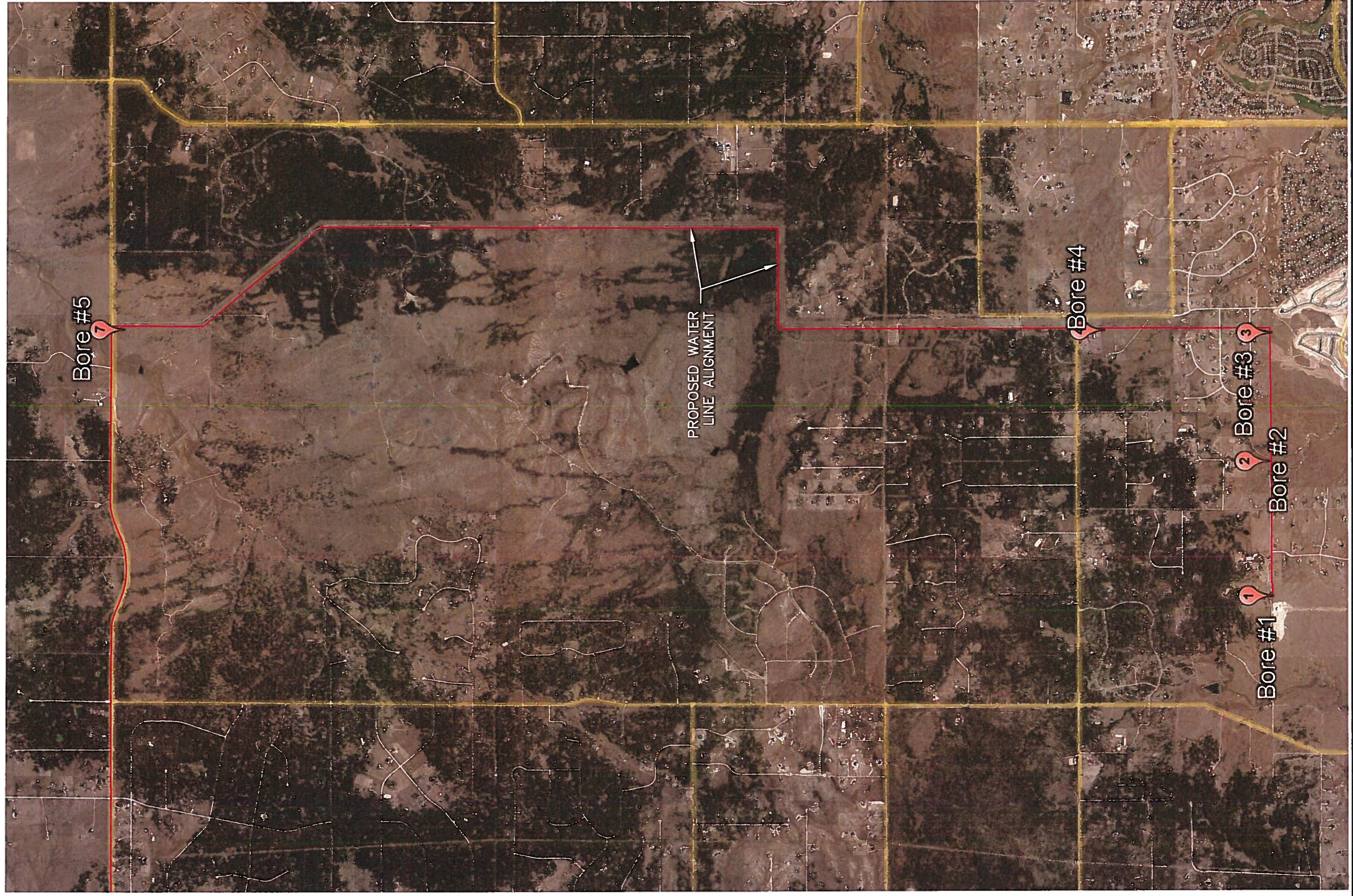
DATE:
3/30/22

CHECKED:
DPS

DATE:

JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
1



Bore #5

PROPOSED WATER
LINE ALIGNMENT

Bore #4

Bore #1

2

Bore #3

Bore #2

TEST BORING LOCATION MAP
FAWA WATER LINE NORTH
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: CLASSIC HOMES

ENTTECH
ENGINEERING, INC.
505 ELKTON DRIVE (719) 531-5599
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO. 80907

REVISION	BY

DRAWN JAC
CHECKED DPS
DATE 3/30/22
SCALE AS SHOWN
JOB NO. 220531
FIGURE NO. 2

APPENDIX A: Test Boring Logs

TEST BORING NO. 1
 DATE DRILLED 3/24/2022
 Job # 220531

TEST BORING NO. 2
 DATE DRILLED 3/24/2022
 CLIENT CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
 LOCATION FAWWA WATERLINE

REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type	REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type
DRY TO 15', 3/24/22							DRY TO 15', 3/24/22						
SAND, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, MEDIUM DENSE, MOIST				18	6.5	1	SAND, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, LOOSE TO DENSE, MOIST				9	4.0	1
	5			50 9"	7.4	3		5			20	15.5	1
SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY DENSE, MOIST	10			50 9"	13.7	3		10			45	12.7	1
	15			50 1"	11.5	3	SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY DENSE, MOIST	15			50 4"	7.6	3
	20							20					



**ENTECH
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505 ELKTON DRIVE
 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

TEST BORING LOG

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: SW

DATE: 3-30-22

JOB NO.:
 220531

FIG NO.:
 A- 1

TEST BORING NO. 3
 DATE DRILLED 3/24/2022
 Job # 220531

TEST BORING NO. 4
 DATE DRILLED 3/24/2022
 CLIENT CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
 LOCATION FAWWA WATERLINE

REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type
DRY TO 15', 3/24/22						
SAND, SILTY, BROWN						1
SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY DENSE, MOIST				50	6.1	3
				4"		
	5			50	6.9	3
				6"		
	10			50	10.0	3
				6"		
	15			50	7.6	3
				2"		
	20					

REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type
DRY TO 15', 3/24/22						
SAND, SILTY, BROWN						1
SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY DENSE, MOIST				50	5.9	3
				10"		
	5			50	10.8	3
				10"		
	10			50	8.7	3
				6"		
	15			50	10.1	3
				7"		
	20					



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TEST BORING LOG

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: SW

DATE: 3-30-22

JOB NO.:
 220531

FIG NO.:
 A- 2

TEST BORING NO. 5
 DATE DRILLED 3/29/2022
 Job # 220531

TEST BORING NO.
 DATE DRILLED
 CLIENT CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
 LOCATION FAWWA WATERLINE

REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type	REMARKS	Depth (ft)	Symbol	Samples	Blows per foot	Watercontent %	Soil Type
DRY TO 15', 3/29/22													
SAND, SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, DENSE, MOIST				44	2.9	1							
CLAY, VERY SANDY, BROWN, VERY STIFF, MOIST	5			39	10.6	2		5					
	10			32	14.1	2		10					
CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY, RUSTY BROWN, HARD, MOIST	15			50 10"	17.4	4		15					
	20							20					



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TEST BORING LOG

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED:

DATE:

SW

3-30-22

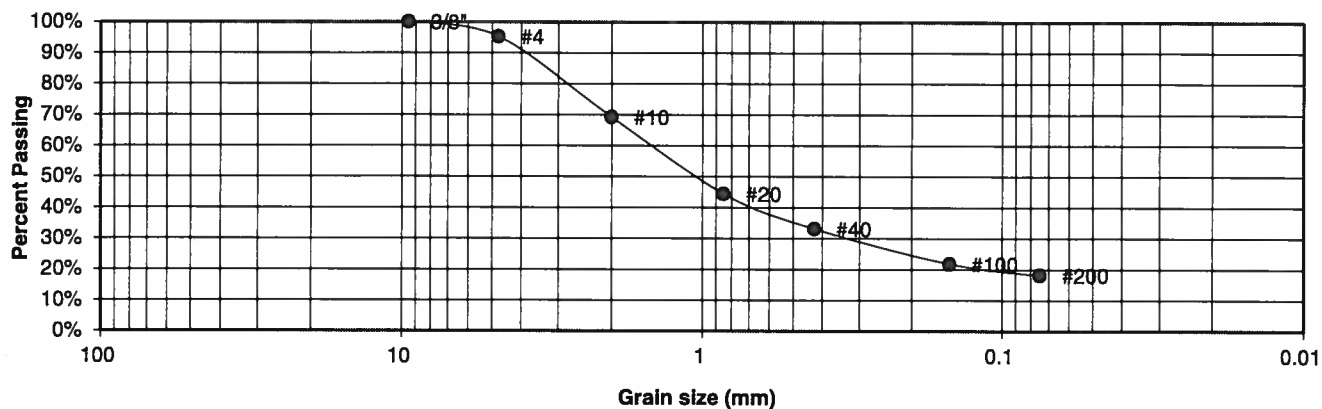
JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
A- 3

APPENDIX B: Laboratory Testing Results

<u>UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION</u>	SM	<u>CLIENT</u>	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
<u>SOIL TYPE #</u>	1	<u>PROJECT</u>	FAWWA WATERLINE
<u>TEST BORING #</u>	1	<u>JOB NO.</u>	220531
<u>DEPTH (FT)</u>	2-3	<u>TEST BY</u>	BL

Sieve Analysis Grain Size Distribution



<u>U.S. Sieve #</u>	<u>Percent Finer</u>
3"	
1 1/2"	
3/4"	
1/2"	
3/8"	100.0%
4	95.3%
10	69.2%
20	44.4%
40	33.1%
100	21.8%
200	18.1%

<u>Atterberg Limits</u>	
Plastic Limit	NP
Liquid Limit	NV
Plastic Index	NP

<u>Swell</u>
Moisture at start
Moisture at finish
Moisture increase
Initial dry density (pcf)
Swell (psf)



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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

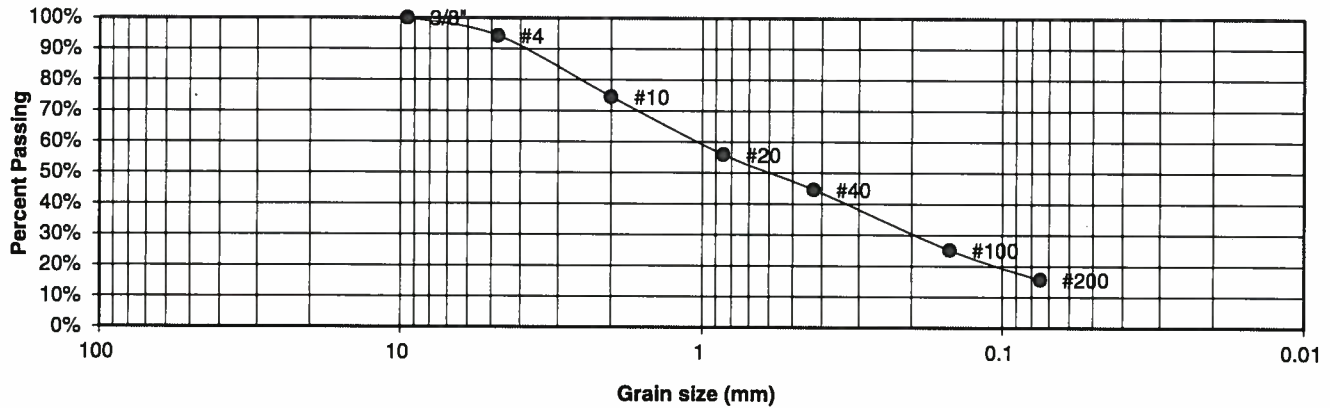
<u>DRAWN:</u>	<u>DATE:</u>	<u>CHECKED:</u>	<u>DATE:</u>
		SW	3-30-22

JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
B-1

<u>UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION</u>	SM	<u>CLIENT</u>	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
<u>SOIL TYPE #</u>	1	<u>PROJECT</u>	FAWWA WATERLINE
<u>TEST BORING #</u>	2	<u>JOB NO.</u>	220531
<u>DEPTH (FT)</u>	2-3	<u>TEST BY</u>	BL

**Sieve Analysis
Grain Size Distribution**



<u>U.S. Sieve #</u>	<u>Percent Finer</u>
3"	
1 1/2"	
3/4"	
1/2"	
3/8"	100.0%
4	94.2%
10	74.5%
20	55.9%
40	44.6%
100	25.2%
200	15.6%

<u>Atterberg Limits</u>	
Plastic Limit	NP
Liquid Limit	NV
Plastic Index	NP

<u>Swell</u>
Moisture at start
Moisture at finish
Moisture increase
Initial dry density (pcf)
Swell (psf)



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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

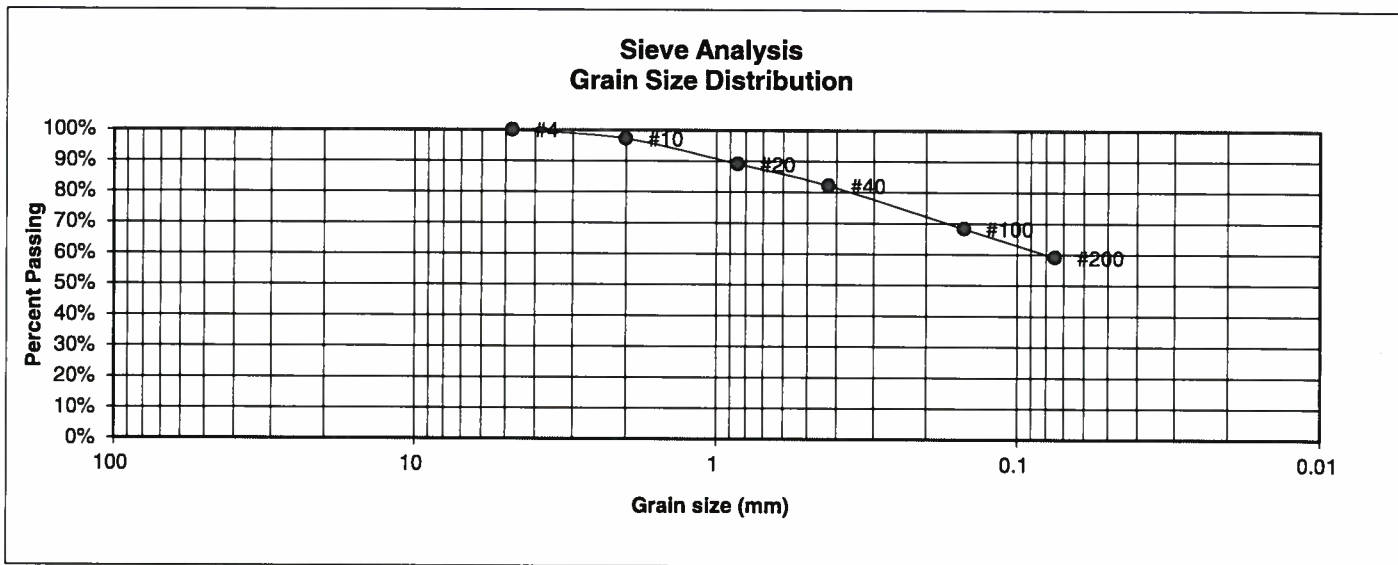
**LABORATORY TEST
RESULTS**

<u>DRAWN:</u>	<u>DATE:</u>	<u>CHECKED:</u>	<u>DATE:</u>
		SW	3-30-22

JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
B-2

<u>UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION</u>	CL	<u>CLIENT</u>	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
<u>SOIL TYPE #</u>	2	<u>PROJECT</u>	FAWWA WATERLINE
<u>TEST BORING #</u>	7	<u>JOB NO.</u>	220531
<u>DEPTH (FT)</u>	10	<u>TEST BY</u>	BL



<u>U.S. Sieve #</u>	<u>Percent Finer</u>
3"	
1 1/2"	
3/4"	
1/2"	
3/8"	
4	100.0%
10	97.2%
20	89.1%
40	82.2%
100	68.3%
200	59.1%

Atterberg
Limits
Plastic Limit
Liquid Limit
Plastic Index

Swell
Moisture at start
Moisture at finish
Moisture increase
Initial dry density (pcf)
Swell (psf)



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505 ELKTON DRIVE
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LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: *SW*

DATE: *3-30-22*

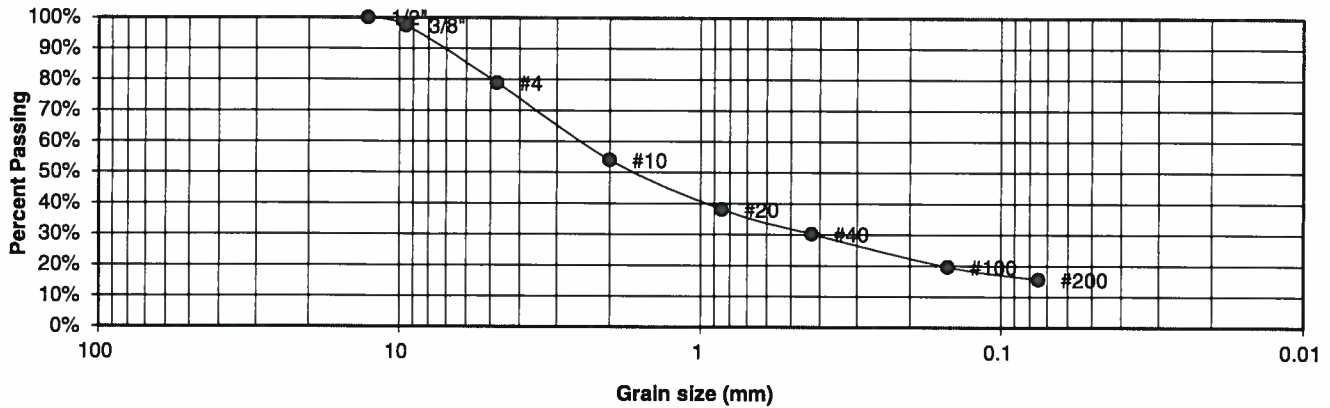
JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:

B-3

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	FAWWA WATERLINE
TEST BORING #	3	JOB NO.	220531
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL

Sieve Analysis Grain Size Distribution



U.S. Sieve #	Percent Finer
3"	
1 1/2"	
3/4"	
1/2"	100.0%
3/8"	97.4%
4	78.9%
10	54.0%
20	38.1%
40	30.2%
100	19.6%
200	15.6%

Atterberg Limits	
Plastic Limit	NP
Liquid Limit	NV
Plastic Index	NP

Swell	
Moisture at start	
Moisture at finish	
Moisture increase	
Initial dry density (pcf)	
Swell (psf)	



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LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

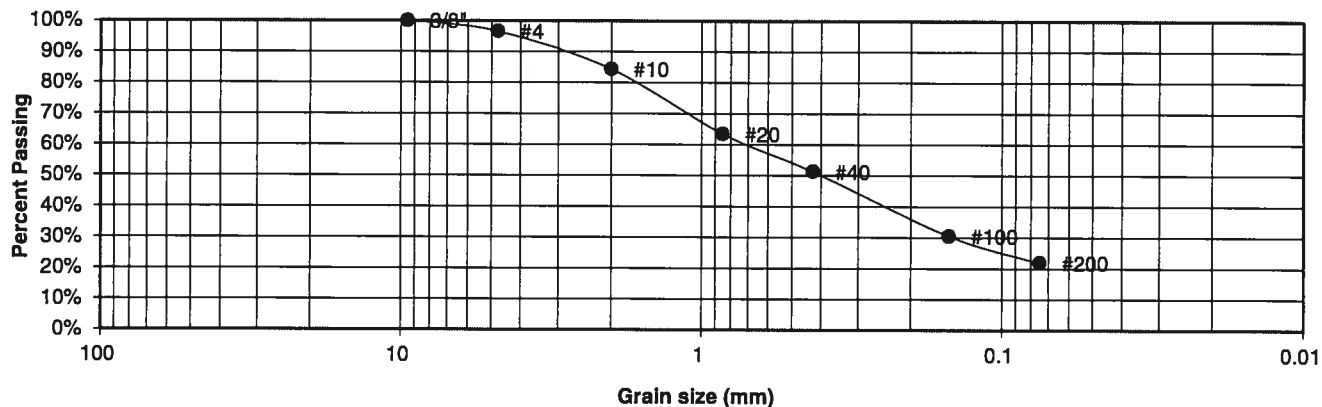
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED: <i>SW</i>	DATE: <i>3-30-22</i>
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JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
B-4

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	FAWWA WATERLINE
TEST BORING #	4	JOB NO.	220531
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEST BY	BL

Sieve Analysis Grain Size Distribution



U.S. Sieve #	Percent Finer
3"	
1 1/2"	
3/4"	
1/2"	
3/8"	100.0%
4	96.6%
10	84.3%
20	63.4%
40	51.3%
100	30.5%
200	21.9%

Atterberg Limits	
Plastic Limit	NP
Liquid Limit	NV
Plastic Index	NP

Swell	
Moisture at start	
Moisture at finish	
Moisture increase	
Initial dry density (pcf)	
Swell (psf)	



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505 ELKTON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: *SW*

DATE:

3-30-22

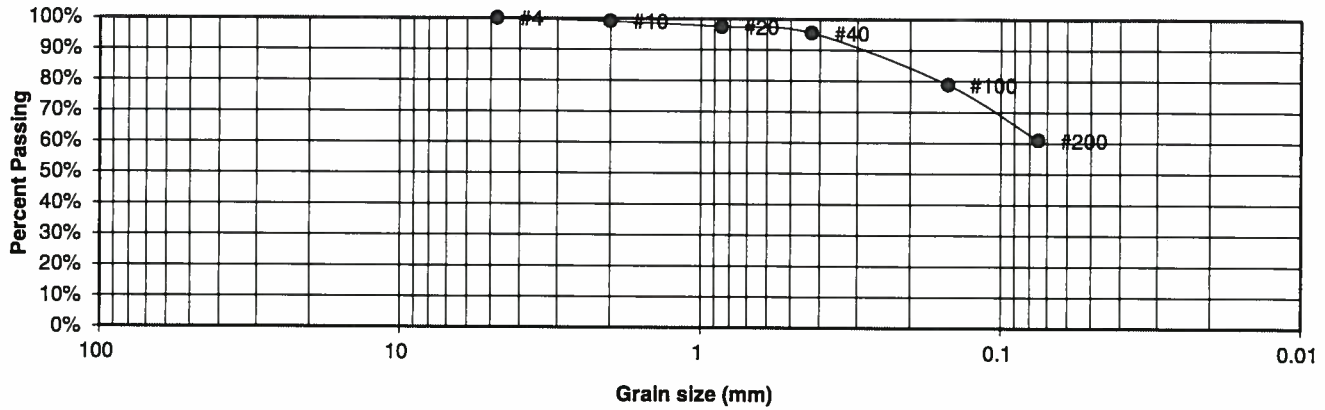
JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:

B-5

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	FAWWA WATERLINE
TEST BORING #	7	JOB NO.	220531
DEPTH (FT)	15	TEST BY	BL

**Sieve Analysis
Grain Size Distribution**



U.S.
Sieve #

Percent
Finer

3"
1 1/2"
3/4"
1/2"
3/8"

4	100.0%
10	99.2%
20	97.4%
40	95.5%
100	78.8%
200	61.0%

Atterberg
Limits

Plastic Limit
Liquid Limit
Plastic Index

Swell

Moisture at start
Moisture at finish
Moisture increase
Initial dry density (pcf)
Swell (psf)



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505 ELKTON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

**LABORATORY TEST
RESULTS**

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: *SW*

DATE:

3-30-22

JOB NO.:
220531

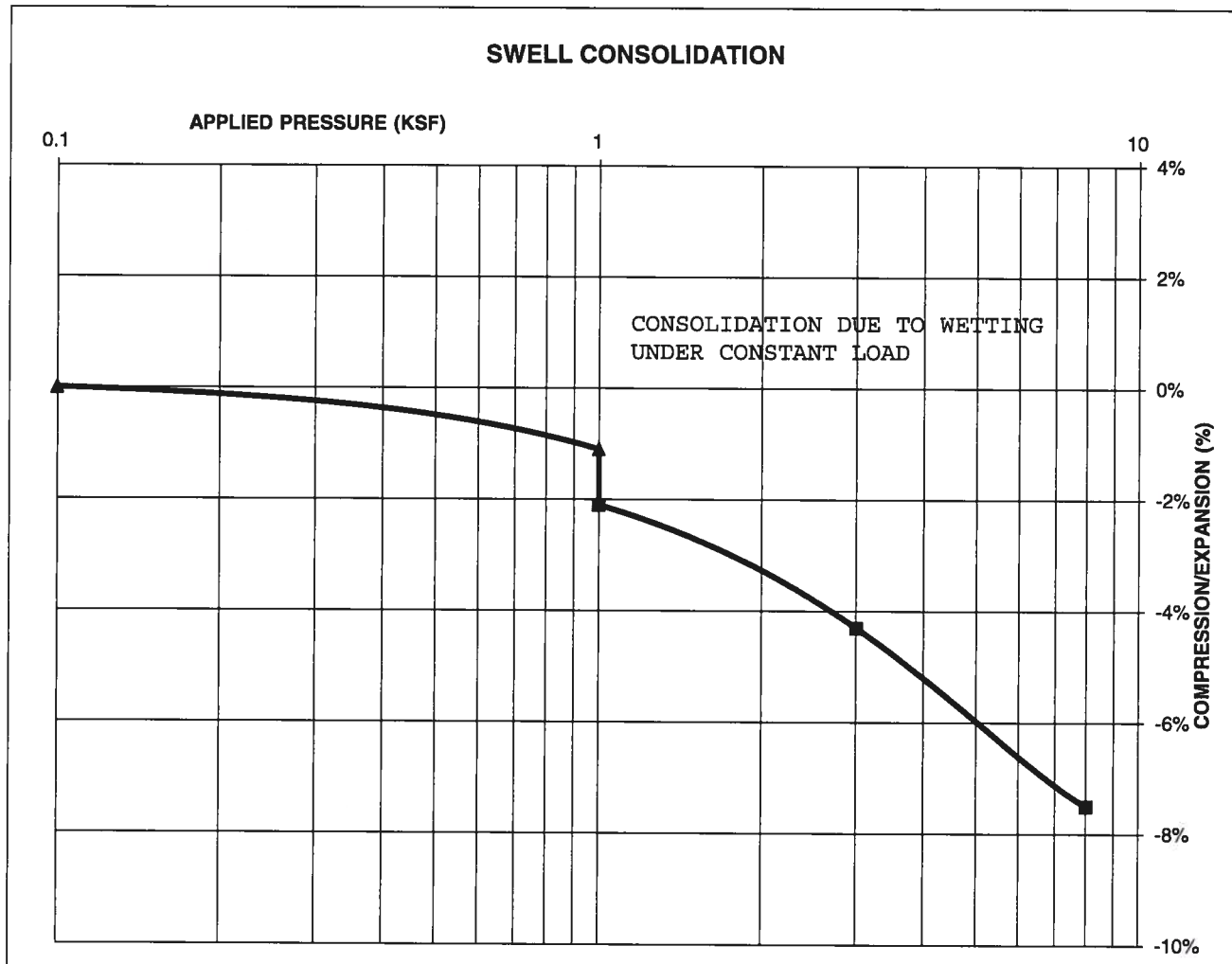
FIG NO.:

B-6

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

TEST BORING #	1	DEPTH(ft)	2-3
DESCRIPTION	SM	SOIL TYPE	1
NATURAL UNIT DRY WEIGHT (PCF)			113
NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT			9.7%
SWELL/CONSOLIDATION (%)			-1.0%

JOB NO. 220531
 CLIENT CLASSIC COMMUNITIES
 PROJECT FAWWA WATERLINE



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505 ELKTON DRIVE
 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

SWELL CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

DRAWN:

DATE:

CHECKED: *SW*

DATE: *3-30-22*

JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:
B-7

CLIENT	<u>CLASSIC COMMUNITIES</u>	JOB NO.	<u>220531</u>
PROJECT	<u>FAWWA WATERLINE</u>	DATE	<u>3/29/2022</u>
LOCATION	<u>FAWWA WATERLINE</u>	TEST BY	<u>BL</u>

[illegible]

QC BLANK PASS



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505 ELKTON DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

LABORATORY TEST SULFATE RESULTS

DATE: _____

DATE: 3-30-22

JOB NO.:
220531

FIG NO.:

B-8