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Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area

**7865 AIRPORT ROAD, PASO
ROBLES, CA.**



March 2, 2015

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 (<http://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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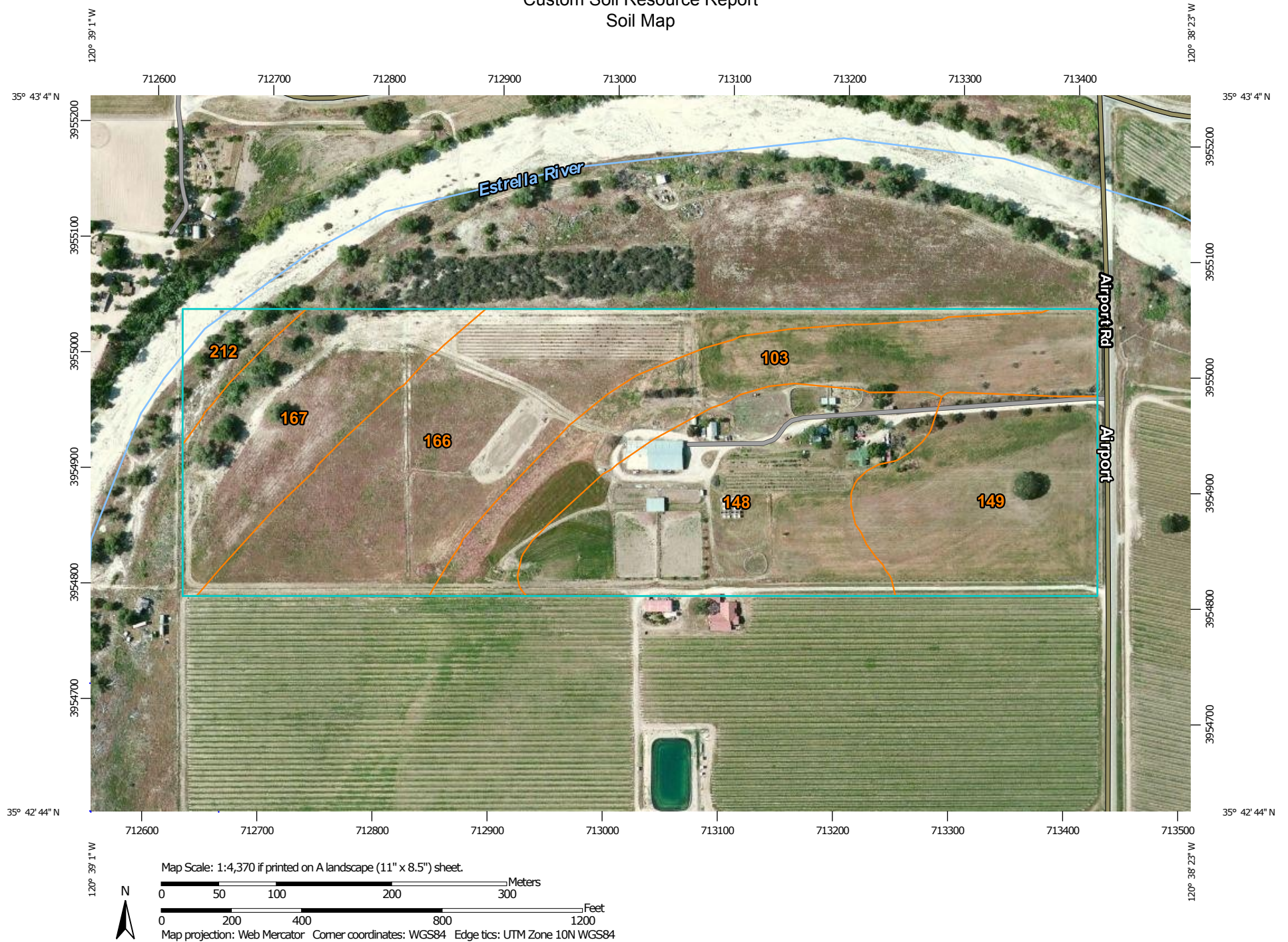
Contents

Preface	2
Soil Map	5
Soil Map.....	6
Legend.....	7
Map Unit Legend.....	8
Map Unit Descriptions.....	8
San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area.....	10
103—Arbuckle-Positas complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes.....	10
148—Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9 percent slopes.....	12
149—Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	14
166—Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	16
167—Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	17
212—Xerofluvents-Riverwash association.....	19
Soil Information for All Uses	21
Suitabilities and Limitations for Use.....	21
Land Classifications.....	21
California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD STORIE INDEX).....	21
California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD SUITABILITIES & LIMITATIONS).....	25
References	30

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report


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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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: San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 25, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 8, 2010—May 21, 2010

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

San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area (CA665)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
103	Arbuckle-Positas complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	8.8	18.0%
148	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9 percent slopes	11.2	23.0%
149	Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.9	16.1%
166	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	12.9	26.4%
167	Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5 percent slopes	6.7	13.7%
212	Xerofluvents-Riverwash association	1.4	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		48.9	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.

San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area

103—Arbuckle-Positas complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbrl
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arbuckle and similar soils: 40 percent
Positas and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arbuckle

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium from mixed rock sources

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 29 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 29 to 53 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 53 to 62 inches: stratified sandy loam to very gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Coarse loamy (R014XE003CA)

Description of Positas

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

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Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium from mixed rock sources

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: coarse sandy loam

H2 - 10 to 28 inches: clay

H3 - 28 to 40 inches: sandy clay loam

H4 - 40 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to gravelly clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 9 to 20 inches to abrupt textural change

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: Coarse loamy claypan (R014XE005CA)

Minor Components

Greenfield, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Unnamed, similar to positas

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hanford, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Ayar, silty clay

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Nacimiento, silty clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Balcom, loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Shimmon, loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

148—Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbt1

Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 40 percent

Greenfield and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 30 percent

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

Description of Hanford

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed rock sources

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 25 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 25 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Coarse loamy bottom (R014XE032CA)

Description of Greenfield

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 54 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 54 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Coarse loamy bottom (R014XE032CA)

Minor Components

Arbuckle, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

San ysidro, loam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Metz, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Rincon, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Pico, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Tujunga, fine sand

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Cropley, clay

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

149—Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbt2
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 40 percent
Greenfield and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hanford

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 25 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Coarse loamy bottom (R014XE032CA)

Description of Greenfield

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 54 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 54 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Coarse loamy bottom (R014XE032CA)

Minor Components

Arbuckle, loam

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

San ysidro, loam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Tujunga, fine sand

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Cropley, clay

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Pico, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Metz, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Rincon, clay loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

166—Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbtm

Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Metz and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Metz

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed rock sources; alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 9 to 60 inches: stratified sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sandy bottom (R014XE033CA)

Minor Components

Hanford, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Tujunga, fine sand

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

San emigdio, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Elder, loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Pico, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Unnamed, slopes of 5 to 9 percent

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Xerofluvents

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Drainageways

167—Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbtn

Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Metz and similar soils: 35 percent

Tujunga and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

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

Description of Metz

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from mixed rock sources

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

H2 - 9 to 60 inches: stratified sand to very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 1 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy bottom (R014XE033CA)

Description of Tujunga

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 20 inches: fine sand
H2 - 20 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy wash (R014XE034CA)

Minor Components

Xerofluvents

Percent of map unit: 20 percent

Landform: Drainageways

Elder, loam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Unnamed, slopes of 5 to 9 percent

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Pico, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

San emigdio, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

212—Xerofluvents-Riverwash association

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hbw3

Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Xerofluvents and similar soils: 50 percent

Riverwash: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Xerofluvents

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: sand

H2 - 10 to 30 inches: stratified gravel to sand to sandy loam

H3 - 30 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand to gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Channels

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sand

H2 - 6 to 60 inches: Error

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Minor Components

Elder, loam

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Metz, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Tujunga, fine sand

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD STORIE INDEX)

The Storie Index is a soil rating based on soil properties that govern a soil's potential for cultivated agriculture in California.

The Storie Index assesses the productivity of a soil from the following four characteristics: Factor A, degree of soil profile development; factor B, texture of the surface layer; factor C, slope; and factor X, manageable features, including drainage, microrelief, fertility, acidity, erosion, and salt content. A score ranging from 0 to 100 is determined for each factor, and the scores are then multiplied together to derive an index rating.

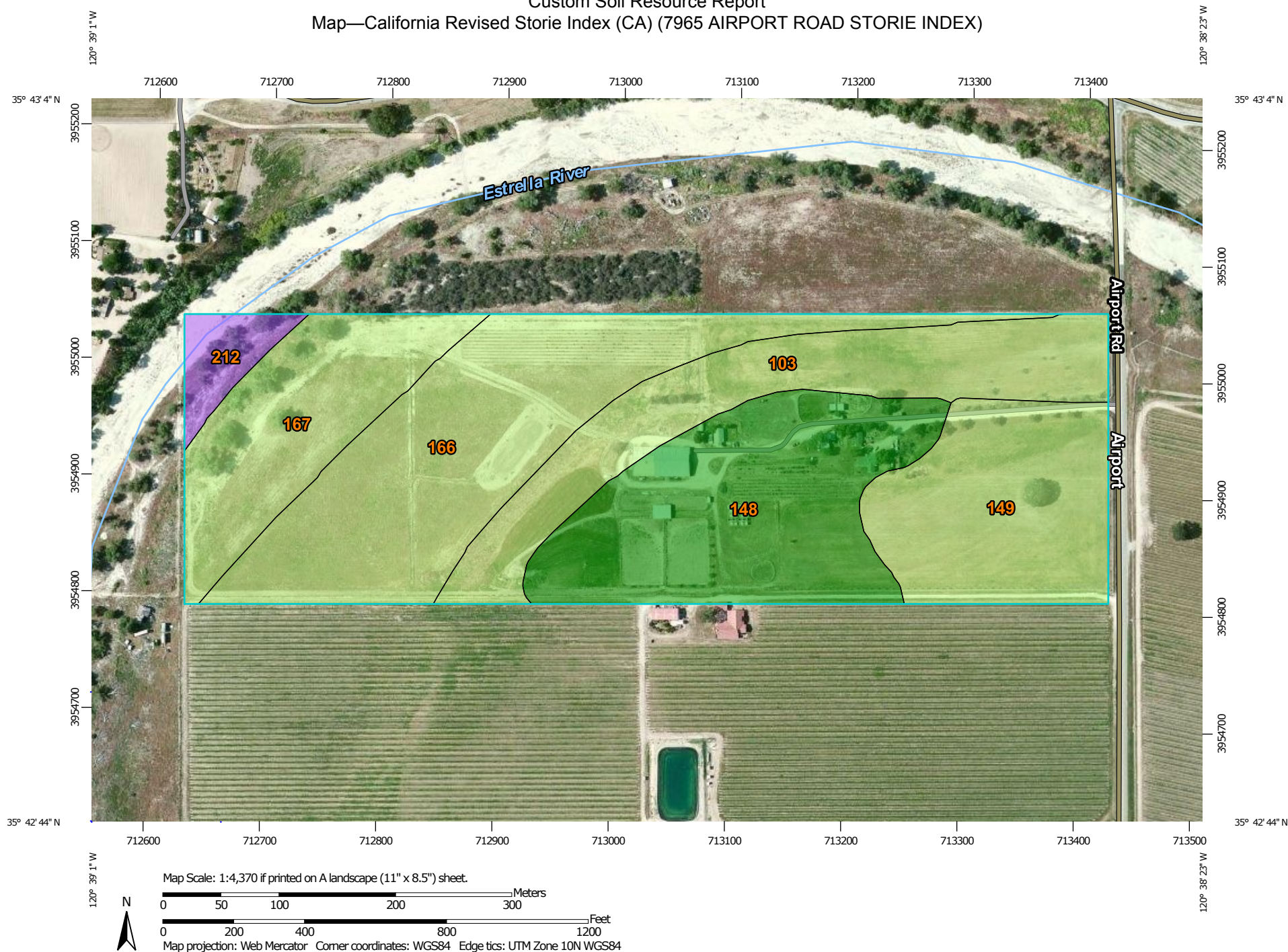
For simplification, Storie Index ratings have been combined into six grade classes as follows: Grade 1 (excellent), 81 to 100; grade 2 (good), 61 to 80; grade 3 (fair), 41 to 60; grade 4 (poor), 21 to 40; grade 5 (very poor), 11 to 20; and grade 6 (nonagricultural), 10 or less.

Custom Soil Resource Report

The components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as the one shown for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is given to help the user better understand the extent to which the rating applies to the map unit.

Other components with different ratings may occur in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless the aggregated rating of the map unit, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.


Custom Soil Resource Report
 Map—California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD STORIE INDEX)



Custom Soil Resource Report









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils





Soil Rating Polygons





-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor
-  Grade 5 - Very Poor
-  Grade 6 - Nonagricultural
-  Not rated
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






-  Grade 1 - Excellent
-  Grade 2 - Good
-  Grade 3 - Fair
-  Grade 4 - Poor

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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.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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: San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 25, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 8, 2010—May 21, 2010

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.

Table—California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD STORIE INDEX)

California Revised Storie Index (CA)— Summary by Map Unit — San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area (CA665)					
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
103	Arbuckle-Positas complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Arbuckle (40%)	8.8	18.0%
148	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9 percent slopes	Grade 1 - Excellent	Hanford (40%)	11.2	23.0%
			Greenfield (30%)		
149	Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Hanford (40%)	7.9	16.1%
			Greenfield (30%)		
166	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Metz (80%)	12.9	26.4%
167	Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Grade 2 - Good	Metz (35%)	6.7	13.7%
212	Xerofluvents-Riverwash association	Grade 3 - Fair	Xerofluvents (50%)	1.4	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest				48.9	100.0%

Rating Options—California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD STORIE INDEX)*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified*Tie-break Rule:* Lower**California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD SUITABILITIES & LIMITATIONS)**

The Storie Index is a soil rating based on soil properties that govern a soil's potential for cultivated agriculture in California.

The Storie Index assesses the productivity of a soil from the following four characteristics: Factor A, degree of soil profile development; factor B, texture of the surface layer; factor C, slope; and factor X, manageable features, including drainage, microrelief, fertility, acidity, erosion, and salt content. A score ranging from 0 to 100 is determined for each factor, and the scores are then multiplied together to derive an index rating.

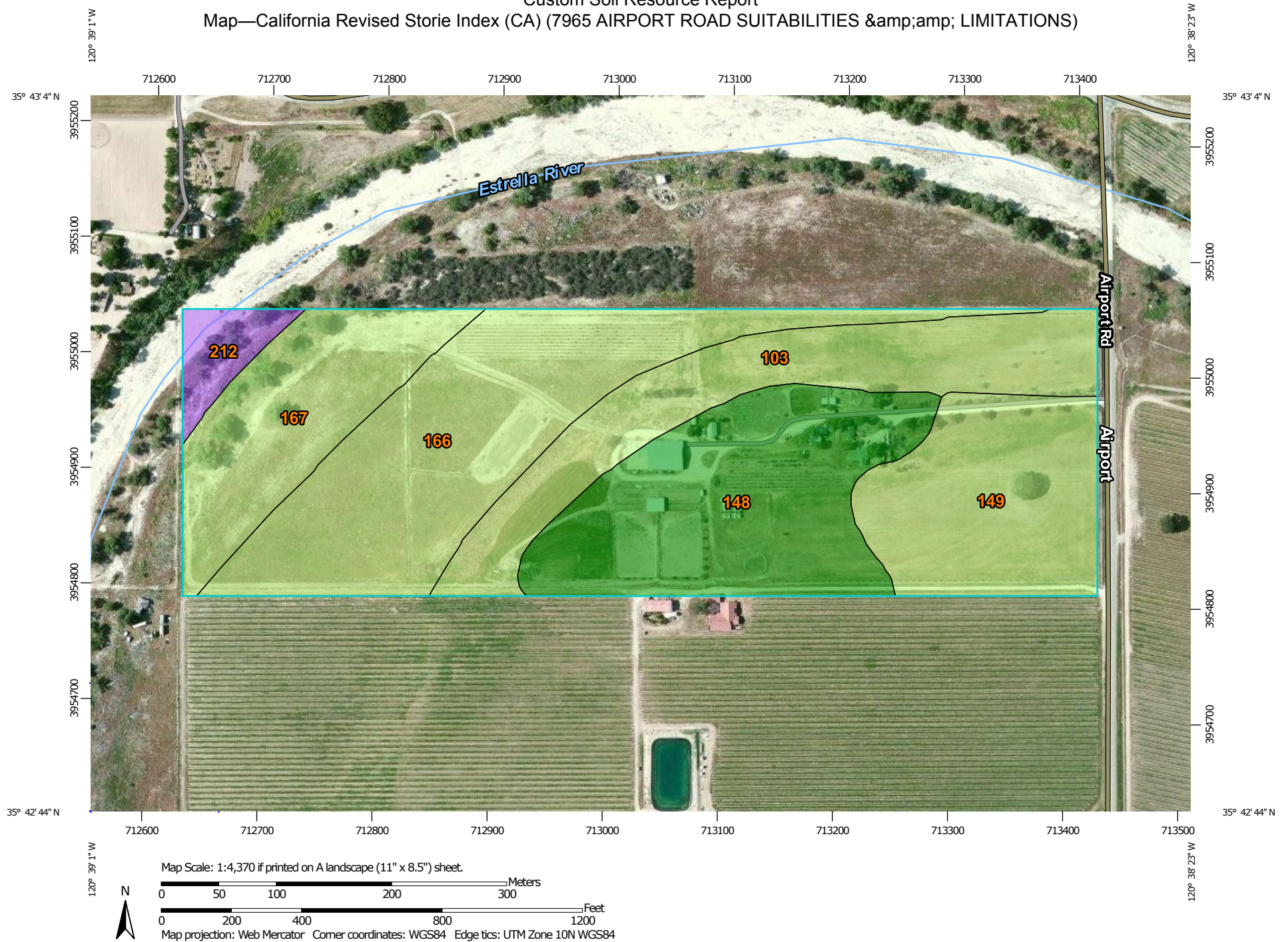
Custom Soil Resource Report

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Custom Soil Resource Report
 Map—California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD SUITABILITIES & LIMITATIONS)



Custom Soil Resource Report









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils





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Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Totals for Area of Interest				48.9	100.0%

Rating Options—California Revised Storie Index (CA) (7965 AIRPORT ROAD SUITABILITIES & LIMITATIONS)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

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