Download Soils Data for...

Your AOI (SSURGO)

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General Information

Link	Description of Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

Soils Data Download Package for your AOI (SSURGO)

AOI Name
ApacheLeapSouthEnd

AOI Location
Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties

Soil Survey Areas

Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties (AZ687)

Area in AOI
106.8 acres

Data Availability
Tabular and Spatial, incomplete

Version
Survey Area: Version 3, Sep 19, 2014
Tabular: Version 3, Sep 19, 2014
Spatial: Version 2, Dec 15, 2013

Template Database
State: US
Microsoft Access Version: Access 2003
Template Database Version: 36
Template Database Name: soildb_US_2003

Download Size
2.3 MB

Download Link
wss_aoi_2015-05-26_19-38-35.zip

Create Download Link

Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

Download SSURGO Template Databases

United States Department of Agriculture

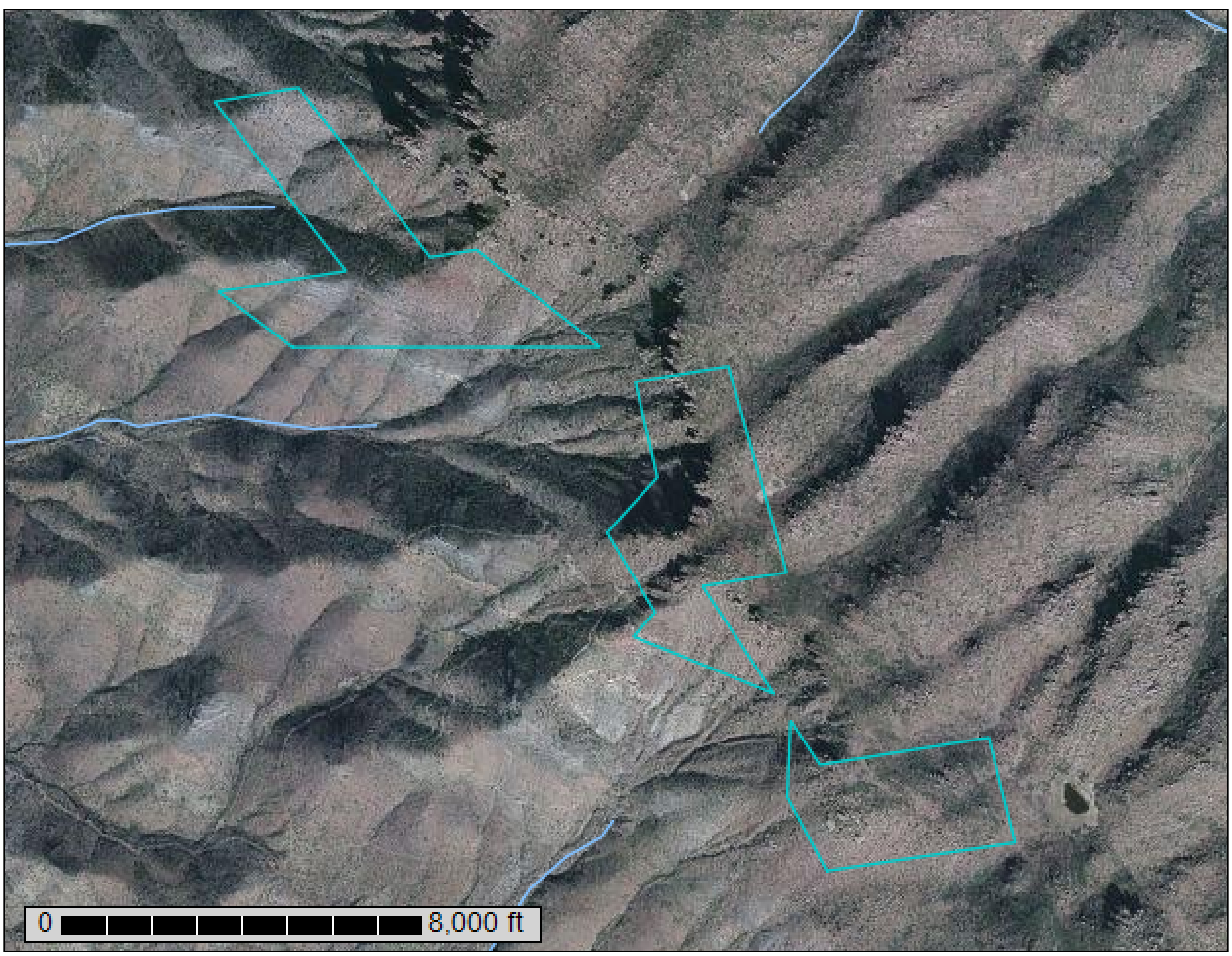
NRCS

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 Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties

Apache Leap South End Parcel



May 26, 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

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.

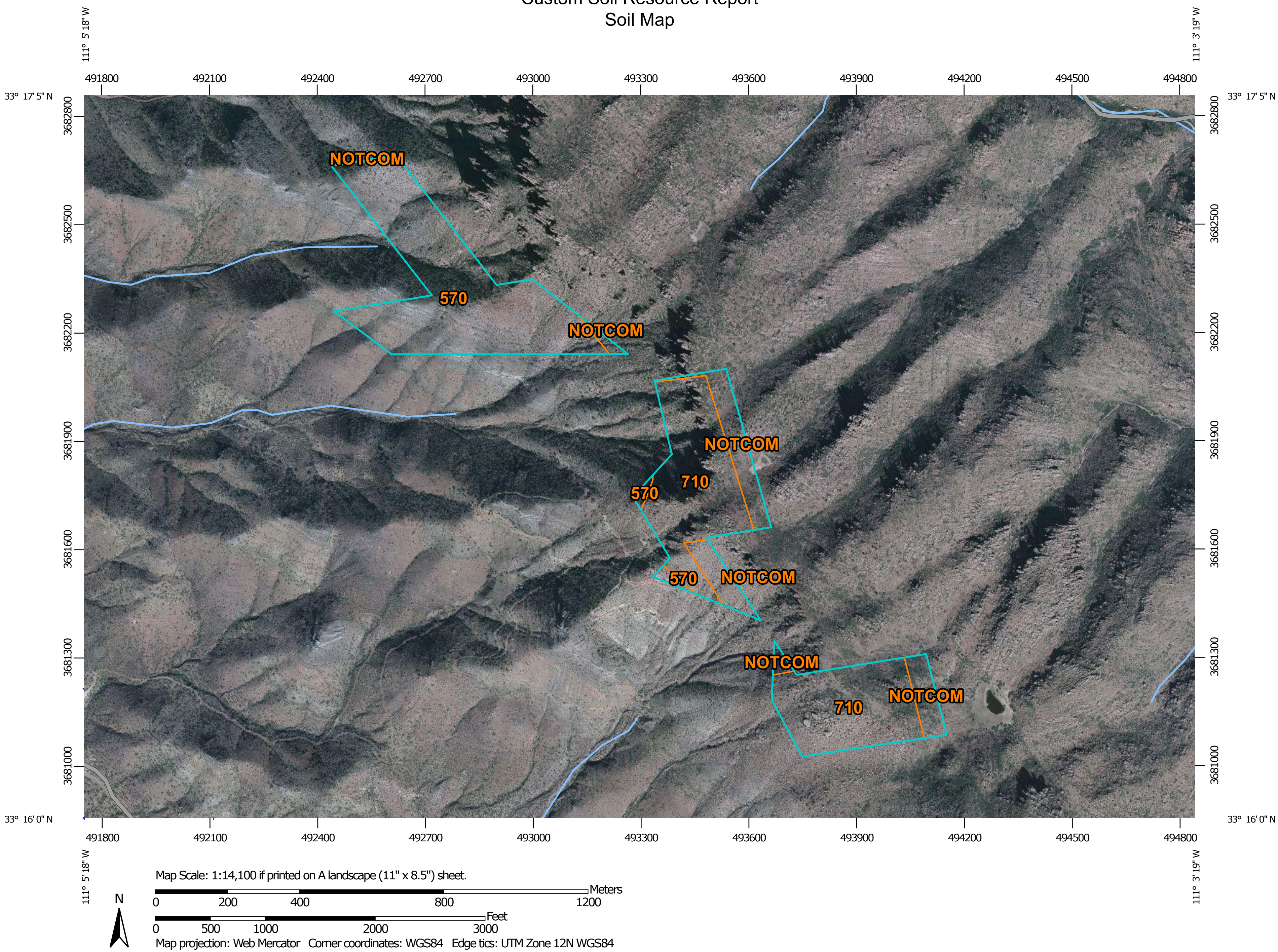
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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.

Soil Map


111° 5' 18" W
111° 3' 19" W
491800
492100
492400
492700
493000
493300
493600
493900
494200
494500
494800
33° 17' 5" N
33° 16' 0" N
3682800
3682500
3682200
3681900
3681600
3681300
3681000
NOTCOM
570
NOTCOM
NOTCOM
710
570
570
NOTCOM
NOTCOM
710
NOTCOM
Map Scale: 1:14,100 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
Meters
0
200
400
800
1200
Feet
0
500
1000
2000
3000
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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: Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 3, Sep 19, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2010—Nov 27, 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

Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties (AZ687)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
570	Rock outcrop-Mabray-Pantak complex, 20 to 70 percent slopes	45.3	42.4%
710	Rock outcrop-Woodcutter complex, tuff, 15 to 50 percent slopes	46.5	43.5%
NOTCOM	No Digital Data Available	15.1	14.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**106.8**	**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.

Tonto National Forest, Arizona, Parts of Gila, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties

570—Rock outcrop-Mabray-Pantak complex, 20 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2mq09
Elevation: 2,500 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 40 percent
Mabray and similar soils: 35 percent
Pantak and similar soils: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Limestone and/or quartzite

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Description of Mabray

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous loamy slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: extremely gravelly loam
BC - 2 to 14 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 14 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 70 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 50 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limestone hills 12-16" p.z. (R038XA105AZ)

Description of Pantak

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy and gravelly slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from quartzite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam
Bt - 2 to 12 inches: extremely cobbly sandy clay loam
R - 12 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 70 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 8 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Volcanic/metamorphic hills 12-16" p.z. (R038XA133AZ)

710—Rock outcrop-Woodcutter complex, tuff, 15 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2mpmr
Elevation: 4,000 to 6,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop, tuff: 50 percent
Woodcutter and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Outcrop, Tuff

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Tuff

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Description of Woodcutter

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy and gravelly slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from tuff

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: cobbly sandy loam
Bt - 2 to 10 inches: extremely cobbly loam
R - 10 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 50 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 15.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 18 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Volcanic hills, clayey 16-20" p.z. (R038XB222AZ)

NOTCOM—No Digital Data Available

Map Unit Composition

Notcom: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Notcom

Properties and qualities

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United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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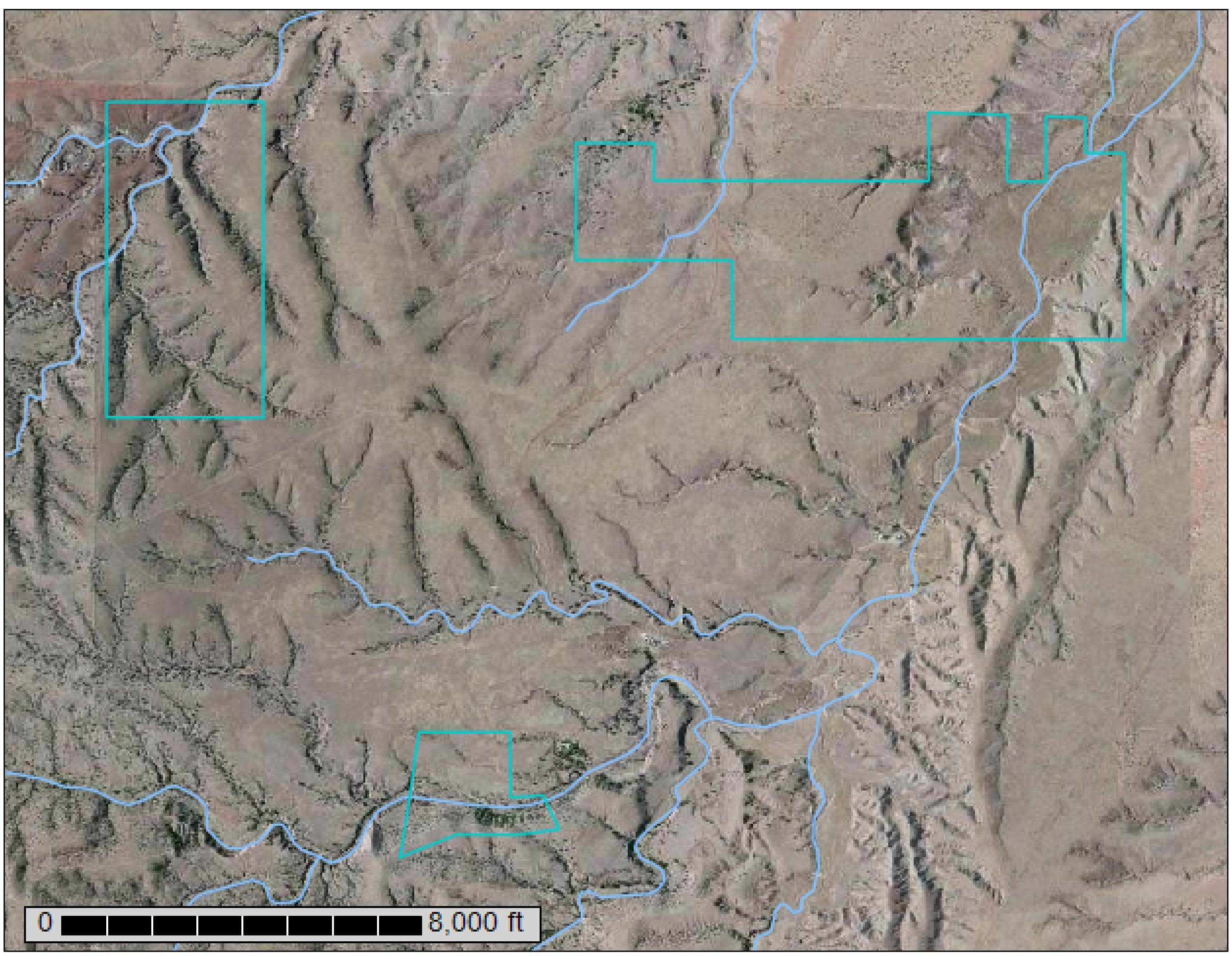
Custom Soil Resource Report for
Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

Appleton Ranch parcel



May 27, 2015

Preface

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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

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.

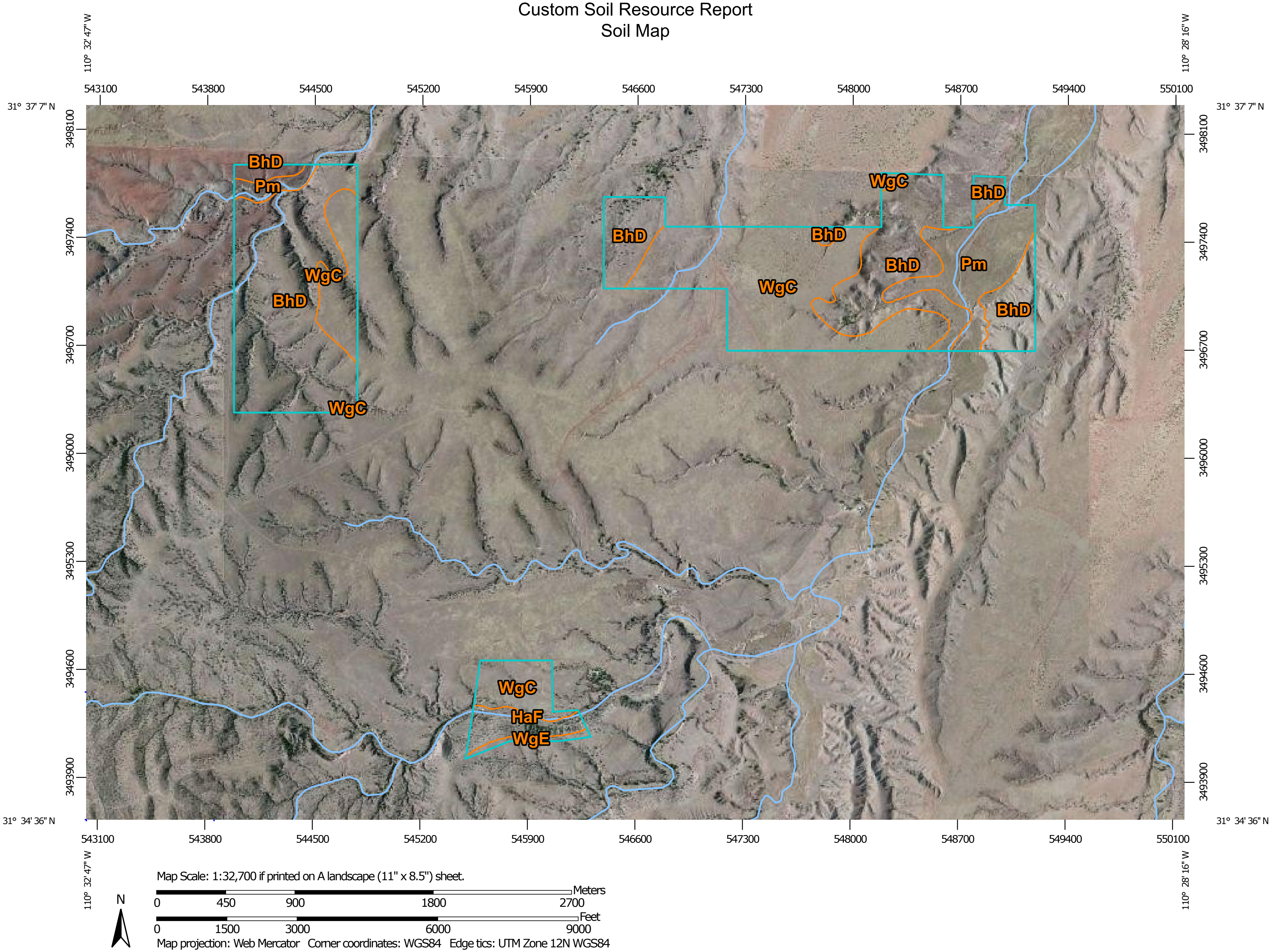
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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.

Soil Map



110° 32' 47" W
110° 28' 16" W
31° 37' 7" N
31° 34' 36" N
543100
543800
544500
545200
545900
546600
547300
548000
548700
549400
550100
3498100
3497400
3496700
3496000
3495300
3494600
3493900
BhD
Pm
WgC
WgE
HaF
Map Scale: 1:32,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
Meters
0 450 900 1800 2700
Feet
0 1500 3000 6000 9000
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: 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: Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 14, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 8, 2010—May 29, 2011

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

Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona (AZ667)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
BhD	Bernardino-Hathaway association, rolling	480.1	50.2%
HaF	Hathaway gravelly sandy loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes	30.3	3.2%
Pm	Pima soils	109.8	11.5%
WgC	White House gravelly loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes	329.1	34.4%
WgE	White House gravelly loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes	7.1	0.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**956.5**	**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.

Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

BhD—Bernardino-Hathaway association, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jq3t
Elevation: 3,600 to 5,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bernardino and similar soils: 55 percent
Hathaway and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bernardino

Setting

Landform: Fans, plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Old alluvium derived from igneous rock and/or old alluvium derived from tuff and/or old alluvium derived from limestone

Typical profile

A/Bt - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly clay loam
Bt - 9 to 15 inches: gravelly clay
Ck - 15 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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 in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Clay loam upland 12-16" p.z. (R041XC305AZ)

Description of Hathaway

Setting

Landform: Plains, fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly old alluvium derived from igneous and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sandy loam
A2 - 5 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Ck1 - 10 to 20 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Ck2 - 20 to 39 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Ck3 - 39 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Limy slopes 12-16" p.z. (R041XC308AZ)

HaF—Hathaway gravelly sandy loam, 20 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jv7g
Elevation: 3,600 to 5,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hathaway and similar soils: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hathaway

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Gravelly old alluvium derived from igneous and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: gravelly sandy loam
A2 - 5 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
Ck1 - 10 to 20 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Ck2 - 20 to 39 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Ck3 - 39 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Limy slopes 16-20" p.z. (R041XA104AZ)

Pm—Pima soils

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vx9s
Elevation: 3,000 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Pima and similar soils: 0 percent
Pima and similar soils: 0 percent
Pima and similar soils: 0 percent

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

Description of Pima

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Recent mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 15 inches: silt loam
A2 - 15 to 26 inches: clay loam
AC - 26 to 38 inches: loam
C1 - 38 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
C2 - 46 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy bottom 12-16" p.z. (R041XC312AZ)

Description of Pima

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Recent mixed alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 26 inches: clay loam
AC - 26 to 38 inches: loam
C1 - 38 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
C2 - 46 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy bottom 12-16" p.z. (R041XC312AZ)

Description of Pima

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Recent mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 15 inches: silty clay loam
A2 - 15 to 26 inches: clay loam
AC - 26 to 38 inches: loam
C1 - 38 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam
C2 - 46 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy bottom 12-16" p.z. (R041XC312AZ)

WgC—White House gravelly loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jxrc
Elevation: 3,300 to 5,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

White house and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of White House

Setting

Landform: Fan piedmonts
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed old alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
Bt - 3 to 39 inches: clay
B/Ck - 39 to 78 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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 in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy upland 12-16" p.z. (R041XC313AZ)

WgE—White House gravelly loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jxrf
Elevation: 3,300 to 5,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

White house and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of White House

Setting

Landform: Fan piedmonts
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed old alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
Bt - 3 to 39 inches: clay
B/Ck - 39 to 78 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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 in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy slopes 12-16" p.z. (R041XC314AZ)

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Download Soils Data for...

Your AOI (SSURGO)

Create Download Link

General Information

Link	Description of Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

Soils Data Download Package for your AOI (SSURGO)

AOI Name
AppletonRanch

AOI Location
Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

Soil Survey Areas

Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona (AZ667)

Area in AOI
956.5 acres

Data Availability
Tabular and Spatial, complete

Version
Survey Area: Version 8, Sep 14, 2014
Tabular: Version 7, Sep 14, 2014
Spatial: Version 2, Dec 15, 2013

Template Database
State: US
Microsoft Access Version: Access 2003
Template Database Version: 36
Template Database Name: soildb_US_2003

Download Size
2.3 MB

Download Link
wss_aoi_2015-05-27_00-33-52.zip

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Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

Download SSURGO Template Databases

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Create Download Link

General Information

Link	Description of Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

Soils Data Download Package for your AOI (SSURGO)

AOI Name
DrippingSprgs

AOI Location
Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

Soil Survey Areas

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona (AZ661)

Area in AOI
159.8 acres

Data Availability
Tabular and Spatial, complete

Version
Survey Area: Version 9, Sep 25, 2014
Tabular: Version 7, Sep 25, 2014
Spatial: Version 4, Sep 25, 2014

Template Database
State: US
Microsoft Access Version: Access 2003
Template Database Version: 36
Template Database Name: soildb_US_2003

Download Size
2.3 MB

Download Link
wss_aoi_2015-05-26_17-59-46.zip

Create Download Link

Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

Download SSURGO Template Databases

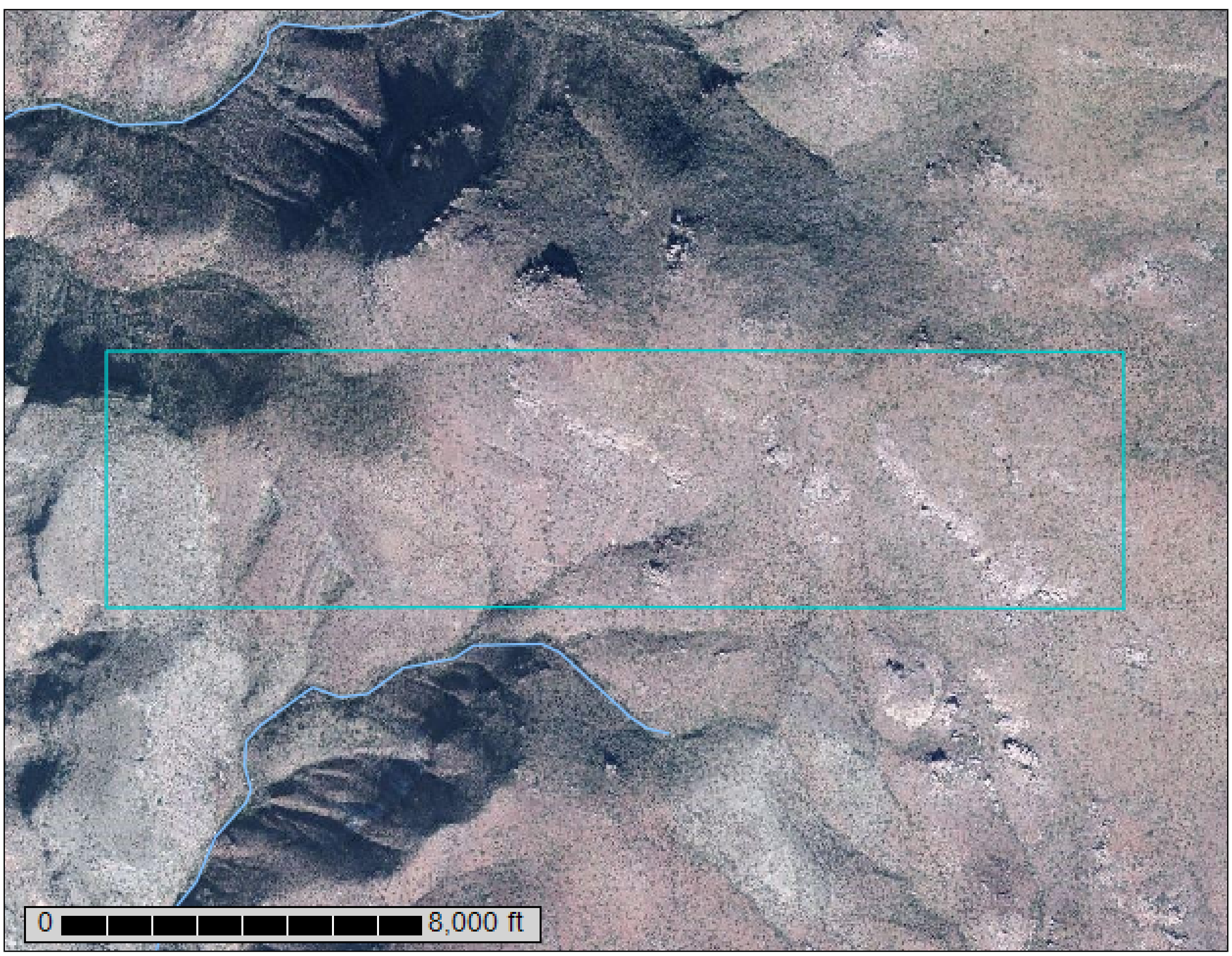
United States Department of Agriculture

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
Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

Dripping Spring



May 26, 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

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.

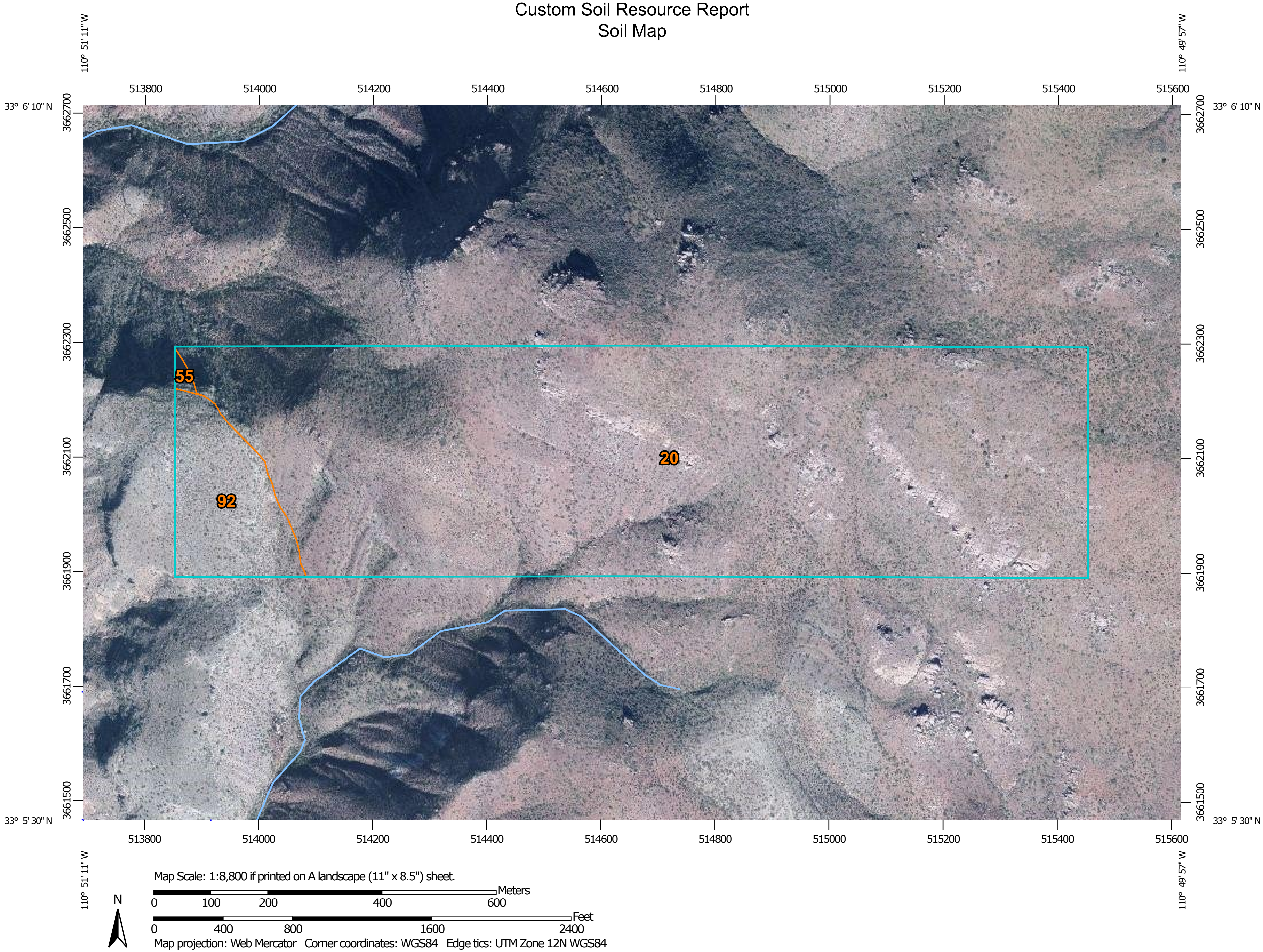
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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.

Soil Map


110° 51' 11" W
110° 49' 57" W
513800
514000
514200
514400
514600
514800
515000
515200
515400
515600
33° 6' 10" N
33° 5' 30" N
3662700
3662500
3662300
3662100
3661900
3661700
3661500
55
92
20
Map Scale: 1:8,800 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
Meters
0 100 200 400 600
Feet
0 400 800 1600 2400
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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: Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona
Survey Area Data: Version 9, 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 20, 2010—Nov 26, 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

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona (AZ661)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
20	Chiricahua-deloro-leyte soils, 10 to 50 percent slopes	146.6	91.8%
55	Holguin-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	0.4	0.3%
92	Stagecoach-Delnorte complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	12.8	8.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**159.8**	**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.

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

20—Chiricahua-deloro-leyte soils, 10 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2l0f3
Elevation: 3,580 to 4,670 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leyte and similar soils: 0 percent
Deloro and similar soils: 0 percent
Chiricahua and similar soils: 0 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chiricahua

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly clay loam
Bt1 - 2 to 9 inches: clay
Bt2 - 9 to 25 inches: clay
Bt3 - 25 to 36 inches: gravelly clay
Crt - 36 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: 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
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Volcanic hills 12-16" p.z. clayey (R038XA117AZ)

Description of Deloro

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt1 - 2 to 10 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bt2 - 10 to 26 inches: extremely gravelly clay
Crt - 26 to 35 inches: bedrock
R - 35 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 30 inches to paralithic bedrock; 25 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Volcanic hills 12-16" p.z. clayey (R038XA117AZ)

Description of Leyte

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt1 - 4 to 13 inches: very gravelly clay
Bt2 - 13 to 19 inches: clay
R - 19 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Volcanic hills 12-16" p.z. clayey (R038XA117AZ)

55—Holguin-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2l0ds
Elevation: 2,410 to 4,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 65 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holguin and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holguin

Setting

Landform: Mountains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Slope alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: very gravelly loam
Bw - 3 to 15 inches: very cobbly clay loam
R - 15 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limestone hills 12-16" p.z. (R038XA105AZ)

Description of Rock Outcrop

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

92—Stagecoach-Delnorte complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2dx7p
Elevation: 2,000 to 3,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stagecoach and similar soils: 55 percent
Delnorte and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stagecoach

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam
Bk1 - 6 to 19 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam

Bk2 - 19 to 48 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam
Bk3 - 48 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Limy slopes 10-13" p.z. (R040XA110AZ)

Description of Delnorte

Setting
Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile
A - 0 to 1 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bk - 1 to 13 inches: very cobbly sandy loam
Bkm - 13 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities
Slope: 5 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: 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: 25 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.9 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limy slopes 10-13" p.z. (R040XA110AZ)

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Your AOI (SSURGO)

Create Download Link

General Information

Link	Description of Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

Soils Data Download Package for your AOI (SSURGO)

AOI Name
East Clear Creek Parcel

AOI Location
Long Valley Area, Arizona

Soil Survey Areas

Long Valley Area, Arizona (AZ643)

Area in AOI
634.4 acres

Data Availability
Tabular and Spatial, complete

Version
Survey Area: Version 6, Sep 14, 2014
Tabular: Version 6, Sep 14, 2014
Spatial: Version 2, Dec 14, 2013

Template Database
State: US
Microsoft Access Version: Access 2003
Template Database Version: 36
Template Database Name: soildb_US_2003

Download Size
2.4 MB

Download Link
wss_aoi_2015-05-26_19-21-00.zip

Create Download Link

Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

Download SSURGO Template Databases

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

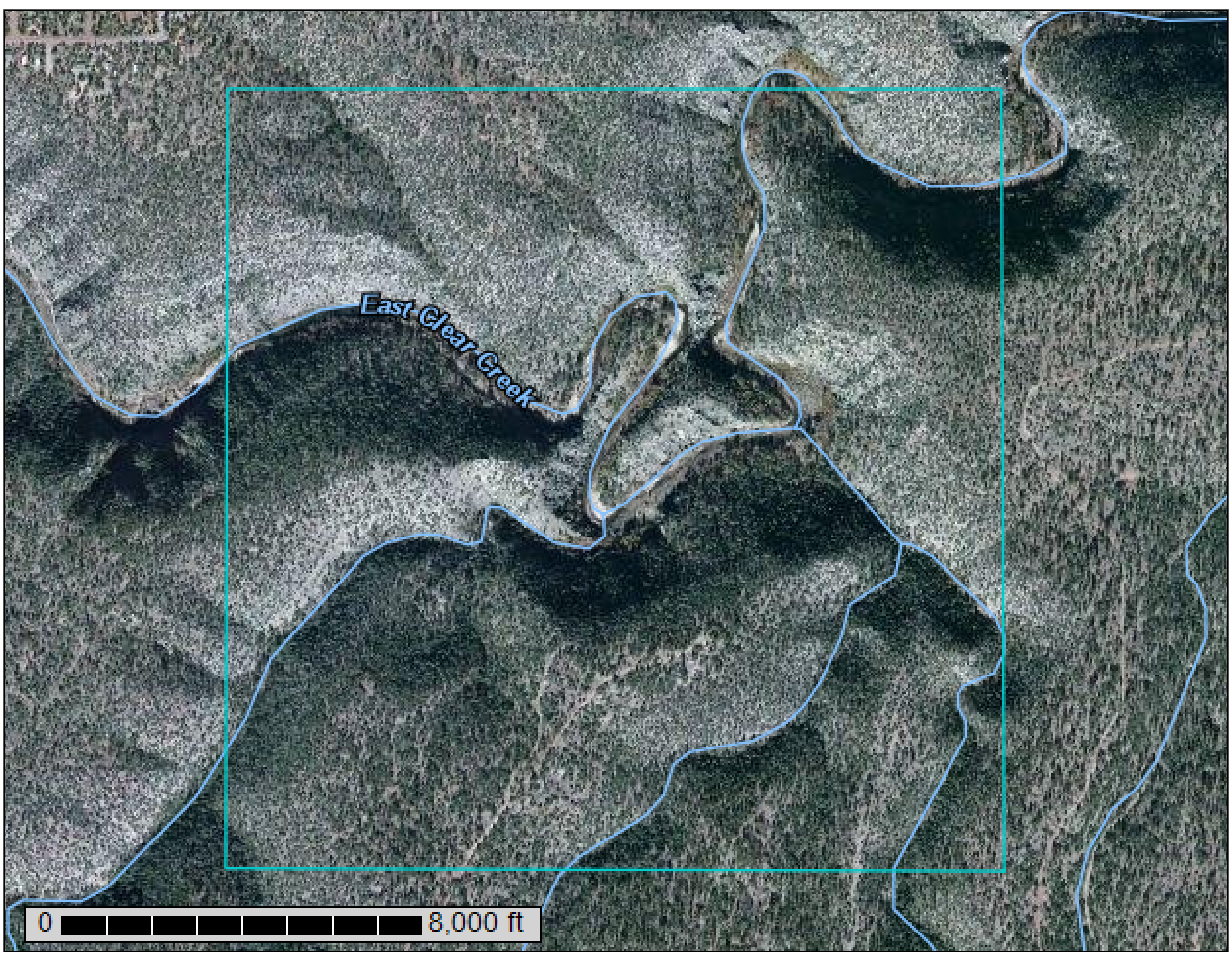
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Long Valley Area, Arizona

East Clear Creek Parcel



May 26, 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

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.

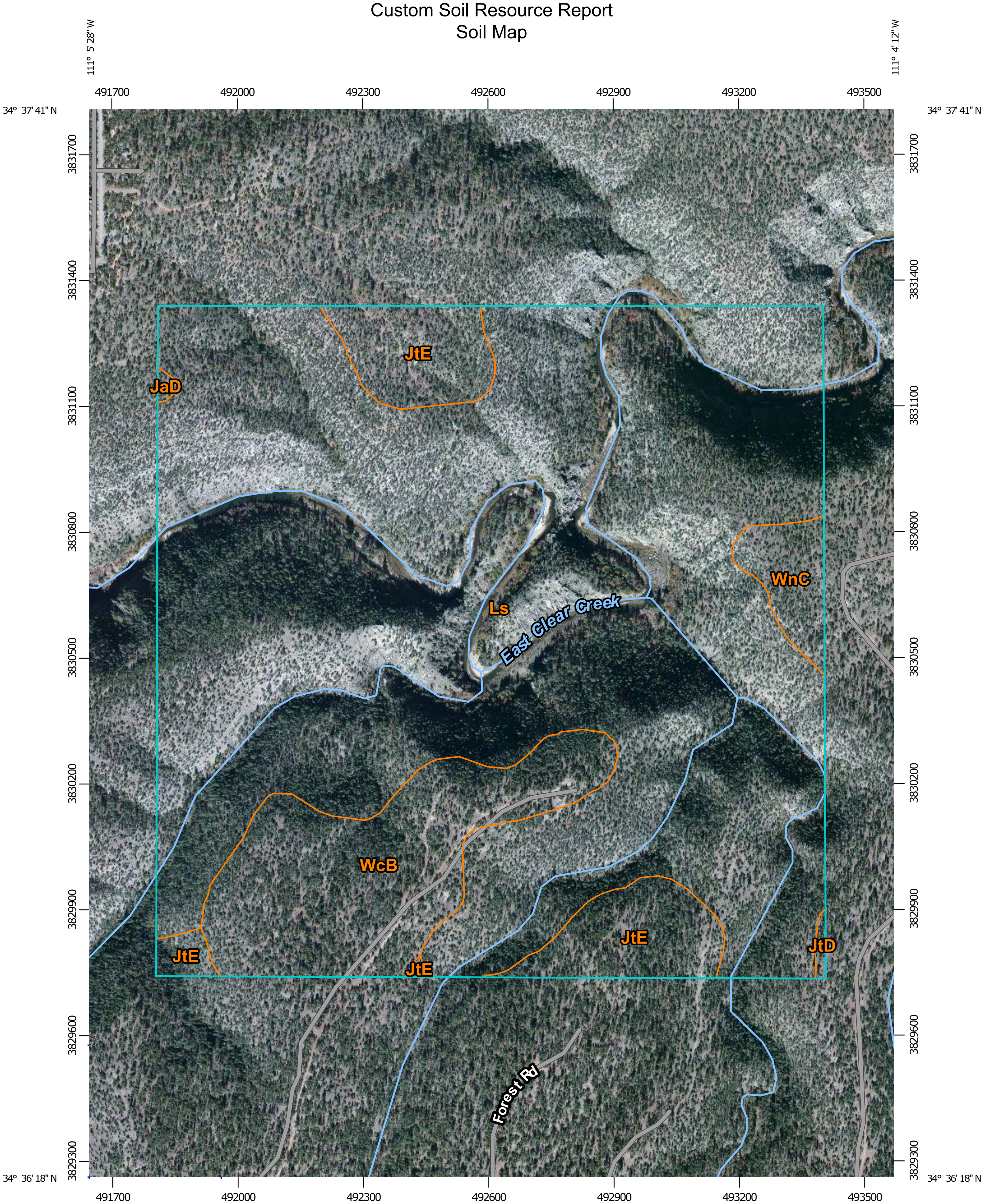
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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.

Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:12,400 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

Meters: 0, 150, 300, 600, 900

Feet: 0, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000

N

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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 1:31,700.

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: Long Valley Area, Arizona
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Sep 14, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2010—Nov 18, 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

Long Valley Area, Arizona (AZ643)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
JaD	Jacks fine sandy loam, 0 to 20 percent slopes	0.7	0.1%
JtD	Jacks-Tortugas extremely rocky complex, 0 to 20 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
JtE	Jacks-Tortugas extremely rocky complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes	44.1	7.0%
Ls	Limestone and sandstone rock land	504.4	79.5%
WcB	Wildcat gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	72.3	11.4%
WnC	Winona gravelly loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes	12.0	1.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**634.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

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.

Long Valley Area, Arizona

JaD—Jacks fine sandy loam, 0 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8h1
Elevation: 6,400 to 6,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jacks and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacks

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 7 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 7 to 27 inches: clay
Bt2 - 27 to 42 inches: very stony clay
R - 42 to 52 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 50 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

JtD—Jacks-Tortugas extremely rocky complex, 0 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8h2
Elevation: 6,400 to 6,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jacks and similar soils: 35 percent
Rock outcrop, sandstone and limestone: 30 percent
Tortugas and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacks

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 7 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 7 to 27 inches: clay
Bt2 - 27 to 42 inches: very stony clay
R - 42 to 52 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 50 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Description of Tortugas

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 2 inches: very stony loam
A2 - 2 to 8 inches: very stony loam
C - 8 to 13 inches: very cobbly loam
R - 13 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 30 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 20.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 18 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: 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: 60 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

JtE—Jacks-Tortugas extremely rocky complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8h3
Elevation: 6,400 to 6,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jacks and similar soils: 30 percent
Tortugas and similar soils: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jacks

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 3 to 7 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 7 to 27 inches: clay
Bt2 - 27 to 42 inches: very stony clay
R - 42 to 52 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 50 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Description of Tortugas

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 2 inches: very stony loam
A2 - 2 to 8 inches: very stony loam
C - 8 to 13 inches: very cobbly loam
R - 13 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 33 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 20.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 18 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: 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: 60 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ls—Limestone and sandstone rock land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8h4
Elevation: 6,200 to 7,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 24 inches
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rock land, coconino and kiabab formations: 75 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Land, Coconino And Kiabab Formations

Setting

Parent material: Coconino and kaibab formation

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

WcB—Wildcat gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8hz
Elevation: 6,800 to 7,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 44 to 47 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 120 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wildcat and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wildcat

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
A2 - 2 to 7 inches: loam
Bt1 - 7 to 17 inches: clay
Bt2 - 17 to 32 inches: clay
R - 32 to 42 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 50 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
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
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

WnC—Winona gravelly loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n8j1
Elevation: 6,200 to 6,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Winona and similar soils: 85 percent

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

Description of Winona

Setting

Landform: Plateaus
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Kaibab residuum weathered from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
A2 - 3 to 9 inches: loam
Ck - 9 to 17 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 17 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 10 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: 60 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

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USDA United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service — Web Soil Survey

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Area of Interest (AOI) | Soil Map | Soil Data Explorer | Download Soils Data | Shopping Cart (Free)

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Your AOI (SSURGO)

Create Download Link

General Information

Link	Description of Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data (if available), template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

Soils Data Download Package for your AOI (SSURGO)

AOI Name
LowerSanPedroRiver

AOI Location
Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

Soil Survey Areas

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona (AZ661)

Area in AOI
3,127 acres

Data Availability
Tabular and Spatial, complete

Version
Survey Area: Version 9, Sep 25, 2014
Tabular: Version 7, Sep 25, 2014
Spatial: Version 4, Sep 25, 2014

Template Database
State: US
Microsoft Access Version: Access 2003
Template Database Version: 36
Template Database Name: soildb_US_2003

Download Size
2.6 MB

Download Link
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Create Download Link

Soil Survey Area (SSURGO)

U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

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United States Department of Agriculture

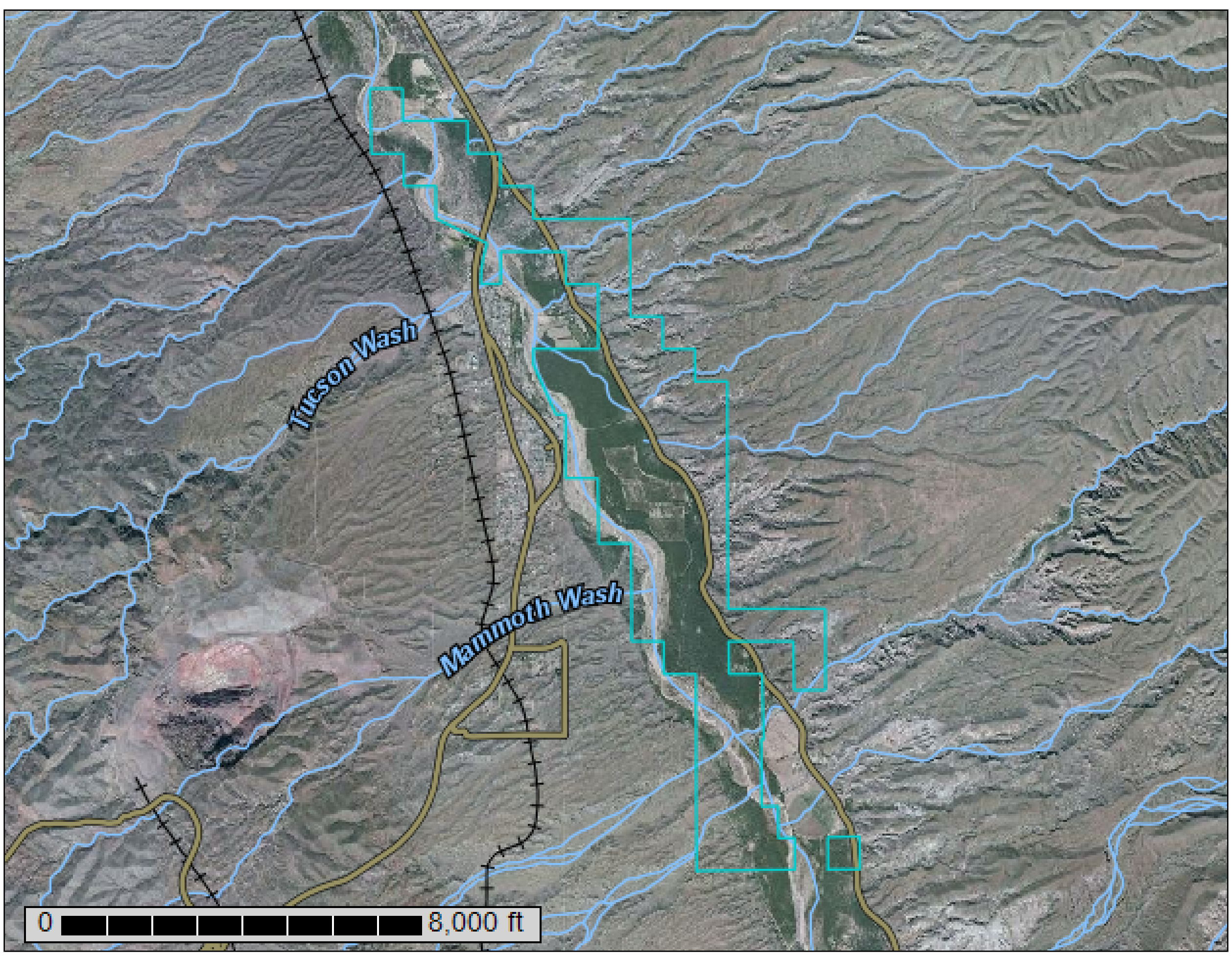
NRCS

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 Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

Lower San Pedro River parcel



May 26, 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

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.

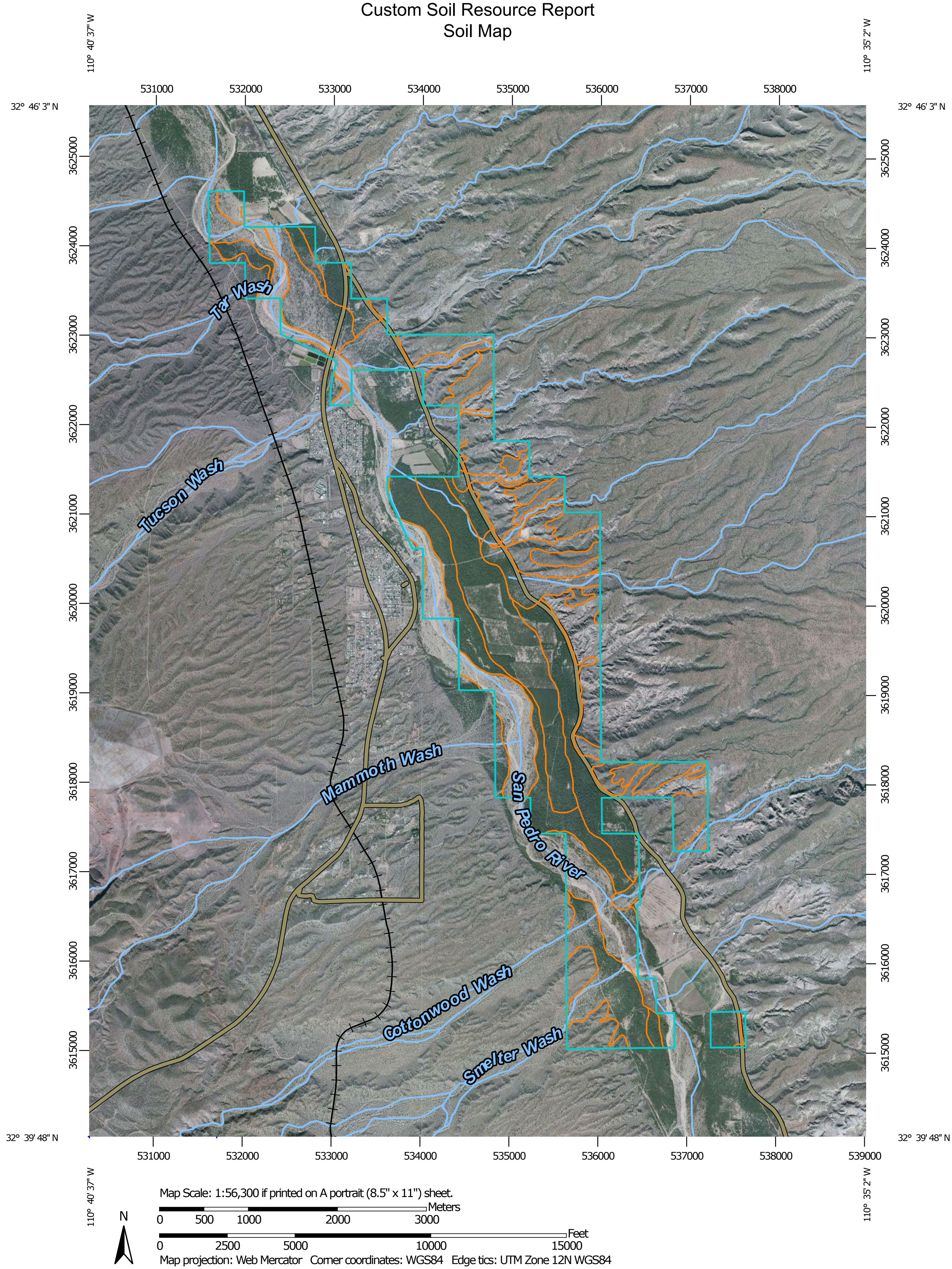
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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.

Soil Map


110° 40' 37" W
110° 35' 2" W
32° 46' 3" N
32° 39' 48" N
531000
532000
533000
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536000
537000
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539000
3625000
3624000
3623000
3622000
3621000
3620000
3619000
3618000
3617000
3616000
3615000
Tar Wash
Tucson Wash
Mammoth Wash
San Pedro River
Cottonwood Wash
Smelter Wash
N
Map Scale: 1:56,300 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
Meters
0
500
1000
2000
3000
Feet
0
2500
5000
10000
15000
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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: 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: Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona
Survey Area Data: Version 9, 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 20, 2010—Nov 26, 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

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona (AZ661)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
1	Agustin-Kokan-Queencreek complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	470.1	15.0%
13	Cascabel soils, wetrock soils, and riverwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes	469.9	15.0%
43	Gila-Vinton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	465.2	14.9%
47	Glendale-Hantz complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	385.1	12.3%
51	Haplogypsids-Whitecliff-Badlands complex, 1 to 80 percent slopes	368.3	11.8%
64	Mined land	0.0	0.0%
69	Nahda-Delnorte complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	174.2	5.6%
78	Queencreek soils and riverwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes	43.6	1.4%
92	Stagecoach-Delnorte complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	102.4	3.3%
93	Stagecoach-Haplogypsids-Delnorte complex, 5 to 80 percent slopes	299.5	9.6%
102	Ugyp-Whitecliff complex, eroded, 1 to 5 percent slopes	349.1	11.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3,127.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

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.

Eastern Pinal and Southern Gila Counties, Arizona

1—Agustin-Kokan-Queencreek complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2lhk4
Elevation: 1,750 to 2,690 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Agustin and similar soils: 55 percent
Kokan and similar soils: 25 percent
Queencreek and similar soils: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Agustin

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bw - 1 to 15 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bk1 - 15 to 28 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bk2 - 28 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Limy fan 10-13" p.z. (R040XA108AZ)

Description of Kokan

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 1 inches: loamy sand
C2 - 1 to 9 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C3 - 9 to 32 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand
C4 - 32 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: 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 in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Limy fan 10-13" p.z. (R040XA108AZ)

Description of Queencreek

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 3 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
C2 - 3 to 36 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand
C3 - 36 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively 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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy wash 10-13" p.z. (R040XA115AZ)

13—Cascabel soils, wetrock soils, and riverwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: nhn6
Elevation: 2,220 to 2,750 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Wetrock and similar soils: 0 percent
Cascabel and similar soils: 0 percent
Riverwash: 0 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverwash

Setting
Landform: Channels

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Depth to water table: About 0 to 40 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Description of Cascabel

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
C2 - 6 to 26 inches: sand
C3 - 26 to 39 inches: coarse sand
C4 - 39 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly sand to fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately 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: About 20 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

Description of Wetrock

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
C2 - 5 to 18 inches: gravelly coarse sand
C3 - 18 to 24 inches: sand
C4 - 24 to 34 inches: very gravelly coarse sand
C5 - 34 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately 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: About 20 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 3 percent

Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

43—Gila-Vinton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: mj5v
Elevation: 1,750 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Gila and similar soils: 45 percent
Vinton and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gila

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 3 inches: very fine sandy loam
C2 - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
C3 - 10 to 32 inches: very fine sandy loam
C4 - 32 to 44 inches: silt loam
C5 - 44 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

Description of Vinton

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 3 inches: loamy very fine sand
C2 - 3 to 10 inches: very fine sandy loam
C3 - 10 to 55 inches: loamy very fine sand
C4 - 55 to 60 inches: loamy fine 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: 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: 4 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

47—Glendale-Hantz complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: mj5w
Elevation: 1,750 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Glendale and similar soils: 50 percent
Hantz and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Glendale

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

Ap1 - 0 to 3 inches: silty clay loam
Ap2 - 3 to 13 inches: silty clay loam
C1 - 13 to 18 inches: silty clay loam
C2 - 18 to 29 inches: silt loam
C3 - 29 to 48 inches: silt loam
C4 - 48 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 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): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

Description of Hantz

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay
C1 - 5 to 28 inches: silty clay
C2 - 28 to 60 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Prosopis velutina/sporobolus wrightii (F040XA124AZ)

51—Haplogypsids-Whitecliff-Badlands complex, 1 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 17gtq
Elevation: 2,000 to 3,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Haplogypsids and similar soils: 45 percent

Whitecliff and similar soils: 25 percent
Badlands, gypiferous sedimentary: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Haplogypsids

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gypsiferous and calcaerous lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Bky1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bky2 - 8 to 24 inches: loam
Bky3 - 24 to 36 inches: clay
R - 36 to 50 inches: bedrock
Cky - 50 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock; 45 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural 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
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 50 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Gypsum upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA126AZ)

Description of Whitecliff

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gypsiferous and calcareous lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: loam
Bky1 - 1 to 13 inches: loam

Bky2 - 13 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Bky3 - 18 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 1 to 5 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Very rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 40 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Gypsum upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA126AZ)

Description of Badlands, Gypiferous Sedimentary

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

64—Mined land

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 17njx
Elevation: 1,800 to 3,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Mined land: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mined Land

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

69—Nahda-Delnorte complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 17gtp
Elevation: 2,500 to 3,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nahda and similar soils: 60 percent
Delnorte and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nahda

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bt1 - 2 to 16 inches: extremely gravelly clay
Bt2 - 16 to 27 inches: clay
Bkm - 27 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to petrocalcic
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
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: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Clay loam upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA120AZ)

Description of Delnorte

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bk - 1 to 9 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bkm - 9 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: 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: 30 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limy upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA111AZ)

78—Queencreek soils and riverwash, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: mj5t
Elevation: 1,800 to 3,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash: 0 percent
Queencreek and similar soils: 0 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Queencreek

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Mixed stream alluvium

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 7 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam
C2 - 7 to 17 inches: very gravelly sand
C3 - 17 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to very gravelly fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy wash 10-13" p.z. (R040XA115AZ)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy Bottom 10-13"p.z. (040XA115AZ_3)

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Channels

Properties and qualities

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

92—Stagecoach-Delnorte complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2dx7p
Elevation: 2,000 to 3,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stagecoach and similar soils: 55 percent
Delnorte and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stagecoach

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam
Bk1 - 6 to 19 inches: extremely cobbly sandy loam
Bk2 - 19 to 48 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam
Bk3 - 48 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 45 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Limy slopes 10-13" p.z. (R040XA110AZ)

Description of Delnorte

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bk - 1 to 13 inches: very cobbly sandy loam
Bkm - 13 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: 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: 25 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limy slopes 10-13" p.z. (R040XA110AZ)

93—Stagecoach-Haplogypsids-Delnorte complex, 5 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 17gtn
Elevation: 2,000 to 3,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stagecoach and similar soils: 40 percent
Haplogypsids and similar soils: 30 percent
Delnorte and similar soils: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stagecoach

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
Bk1 - 2 to 38 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bk2 - 38 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Limy upland 10-13" p.z. deep (R040XA106AZ)

Description of Haplogypsids

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gypsiferous and calcaerous lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Bky1 - 0 to 2 inches: loam
Bky2 - 2 to 18 inches: sandy loam
Bky3 - 18 to 26 inches: loam
Bky4 - 26 to 42 inches: loam
R - 42 to 48 inches: bedrock
Cky - 48 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 80 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 30 to 48 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium
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: 20 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 100 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Gypsum upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA126AZ)

Description of Delnorte

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fan alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 1 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Bk1 - 1 to 8 inches: very gravelly loam
Bk2 - 8 to 13 inches: very gravelly loam
Bkm - 13 to 38 inches: cemented material
Bk - 38 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to petrocalcic; 20 to 45 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: 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: 30 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 4 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: Limy upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA111AZ)

102—Ugyp-Whitecliff complex, eroded, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: n80g
Elevation: 1,740 to 3,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Ugyp and similar soils: 55 percent
Whitecliff and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ugyp

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gypsiferous and calcareous lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Bky1 - 4 to 28 inches: stratified fine sand to fine sandy loam
Bky2 - 28 to 42 inches: silt loam
Bky3 - 42 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 50 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Gypsum upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA126AZ)
Other vegetative classification: Limy Fan 10-13" p.z. (04OXA108A2)

Description of Whitecliff

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Gypsiferous and calcareous lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: loam
Bky1 - 3 to 35 inches: silt loam
Bky2 - 35 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 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): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Gypsum, maximum in profile: 40 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to slightly saline (1.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 2.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Gypsum upland 10-13" p.z. (R040XA126AZ)
Other vegetative classification: Limy Fan 10-13" p.z. (040XA108A2)

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Description of STATSGO2 Database

The Digital General Soil Map of the United States or STATSGO2 is a broad-based inventory of soils and non-soil areas that occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped of 1:250,000 in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and 1:1,000,000 in Alaska. The level of mapping is designed for broad planning and management uses covering state, regional, and multi-state areas. The U.S. General Soil Map is comprised of general soil association units and is maintained and distributed as a spatial and tabular dataset.

The U.S. General Soil Map was developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey and supersedes the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) dataset.

Available Coverage

The data that comprise the U.S. General Soil Map are available for the conterminous United States; individual states, including Alaska and Hawaii; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Information Content

The dataset was created by generalizing more detailed soil survey maps. Where more detailed soil survey maps were not available, data on geology, topography, vegetation, and climate were assembled and related to Land Remote Sensing Satellite (LANDSAT) images. Soils of similar areas were studied, and the probable classification and extent of the soils were determined.

Map unit composition was determined by transecting or sampling areas on the more detailed maps and then statistically expanding the data to characterize the whole map unit.

The dataset consists of georeferenced, vector and tabular data. The map data were collected in 1- by 2-degree topographic quadrangle units and merged into a seamless national dataset. The dataset is distributed in state, territorial, and national extents. The spatial units are linked to attributes in the tabular data, which give the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.

The tabular data contains estimates of physical and chemical soil properties, soil interpretations, and static and dynamic metadata. Most of the tabular data exists in the database as a range of values for soil properties. The values depict the range for the geographic extent of the map unit. For most properties, the data include high, low, and representative values.

Product Delivery Format

Spatial data are available in ESRI® shapefile format. Spatial reference is decimal degrees, World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84). Tabular data are available as ASCII text files (.txt). Fields are pipe delimited, and text is double-quote delimited. A Microsoft® Access® template database is available for use with the tabular data.

Metadata

SSURGO/STATSGO2 Structural Metadata and Documentation

Recommended Data Citation

The following format is suggested for citing Web Soil Survey:

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed [month/day/year].

Technical Information

To obtain technical information about the use of soil data, please contact the NRCS State Soil Scientist in your state, or:

Soils Hotline Staff
Telephone: (402) 437-5378 (Steve Speidel) or (402) 437-5379 (Tammy Cheever)

Ordering Information

The U.S. General Soil Map (spatial and attribute data) is available from:

- Web Soil Survey (download only)
- Geospatial Data Gateway (download, CD-ROM, or DVD)
- Soil Data Access -- Soil Data Access is the name of a suite of web services and applications whose purpose is to meet requirements for requesting and delivering soil survey spatial and tabular data, that are not being met by the current Soil Data Mart and Geospatial Data Gateway websites.
- Obtaining a Backup of the entire USDA NRCS Soil Database

Media Price

SSURGO data is available for free by download. Depending on file size, the data is also available on CD-ROM or DVD. The cost for single CD-ROM is $50, and the cost for a single DVD disk is $100.

All data are bundled by survey area regardless of the delivery method.

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U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)

General Information

Link	Description of U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2)
Download Contents	Tabular data, spatial data, template database, and FGDC metadata
Spatial Data Format	ESRI Shapefile, Geographic WGS84

STATSGO2 Download Links

Spatial Extent	Download Size	Download Link
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