TABLE VI-1
SOIL MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Depth of Profile, to Bedrock	Shrink-Swell Potential	Erosion Susceptibly[1]	Seasonal High Water Table (feet)	Land Capability Classification[2] Irrigated/Non-irrigated	Wind Erodability Group[3]
Burney Falls							
116	Britton Silt Loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	10 – 20 inches	Moderate	Moderate to high	> 6.0	VIe / --	2
122	Burney-Arkright Complex 0 to 9 percent slopes	20 – 60 inches	Low	Moderate	> 6.0	IVe / --	7
Bowman Ditch							
275	Pastolla Muck, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	Moderate	Moderate to high	0.5 – 1.5	IVw / IVw	2
Ahjumawi Property							
274	Pastolla muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	> 60 inches	Moderate	Moderate to high	0 – 1.0 appearent	IVw / IVw	2
McArthur Swamp Property							
274	Pastolla muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	> 60 inches	Moderate	Moderate to high	0 – 1.0 appearent	IVw / IVw	2
275	Pastolla Muck, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	moderate	Moderate to high	0.5 – 1.5	IVw / IVw	2
184	Henhill Silt Loam, partially drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	low to moderate	Low to moderate	1.5 – 5.0	IIIw / IIw	6
229	Lava Flows-Gassaway Complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	0 – 14 inches	low	Low	> 6.0	Lava Flows VIII Gassaway VIIs	Gassaway 6
328	Whipp-Cupvar Complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	moderate to high	High	0 – 2.0 (perched)	IVw / IVw	Whipp – 4 Cupvar - 7
329	Whipp-Cupvar Complex, slightly saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	moderate to high	High	0 – 2.0 (perched)	IVw / IVw	Whipp – 4 Cupvar - 7
138	Cupvar Silty Clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	high	Moderate to high	0.5 – 1.0 (perched)	IVw / IVw	7

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SOIL MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Depth of Profile, to Bedrock	Shrink-Swell Potential	Erosion Susceptibly[1]	Seasonal High Water Table (feet)	Land Capability Classification[2] Irrigated/Non-irrigated	Wind Erodability Group[3]
160	Dugan-Graven Complex, Flooded, 0 to 5 percent slopes	> 60 inches	low to high	High	0.5 – 3.5 (perched)	Dugen IVe Graven IIIe	6
159	Dugan-Graven Complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	> 60 inches	low to high	High	0.5 – 4.0 (perched)	Dugen IVe Graven IIIe	6
282	Pittville Sandy Loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	> 60 inches	low to moderate	high	> 6.0	IIc / IIc	3
Glenburn Dredge Site							
279	Pit Silty Clay, Drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes	> 60 inches	high	high	5.0 – 6.0	IVw / IVw	7

SOURCE: Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2000. Intermountain Soil Survey for California, Table 5. Engineering Properties & Table J. Chemical and Physical Properties.

1 Erosion Susceptibility - Erosion hazard, or the susceptibility of soil to erosion, is the potential inherent in the soil itself to erode if the forces that cause erosion are applied to an area that is not adequately protected. The erosion hazard ratings given in this table indicate the possibility of future accelerated erosion by water and refer to sheet and rill erosion only. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter (up to 4 percent) and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.64. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

2 Land Capability Classification - Capability grouping depicts, in general, the suitability of soils most kinds of field crops. The groups are made according to the limitations of the soils when used for field crops. The capability system is grouped according to three levels including, capability class, subclass, and unit. Capability Classes are designated by the Roman Numerals and are designed to indicate a progressively greater limitation and/or narrower practical use according to a corresponding increase from I to VIII. Capability Subclasses are designated by the small letter and give an indication of the main limitation associated with the soil type (i.e. e – erosion, w – wetness, s – shallow, c - climate). Capability units are soil groups within subclasses and suggest the chief kind of limitation. Generally Capability class 3 or less are considered Prime Farmland according to the California Department of Conservation. Further literature is presented with regards to the system of classification in the NRCS National Soil Survey Handbook.

3 Wind Erodability Group – Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their resistance to soil blowing in cultivated areas. The groups indicate the susceptibility to soil blowing. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to soil blowing, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.